"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; somewhat cooler; strong west winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

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MAYO LIKENS PEACE LEAGUE TO A SEWING CIRCLE

Admiral Sees It as Powerless and Advocates Building the World's Greatest Navy.

SAYS NOW IS TIME TO ACT

Tells House Committee Foreign Nations Might Criticise Naval Expansion Later.

ASKS VOTE FOR 16 SHIPS

Wants Peace-Time Navy at War Strength — Members Await Peace Conference Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, before the House Naval Affairs Committee today, urged immediate authorization of a naval building program which would give the United States the largest navy in the world.

That authorization, he said, should be made by Congress without awaiting the outcome of the Peace Conference. Asked whether he thought the navies of the big Powers would be employed as an international police force, he said he did not believe there would be such a force created by the Peace Conference, and that idea ought not to be a factor in the determination of this country's naval policy.

Apparently referring to the proposed League of Nations, he said:

"This idea is rapidly getting down to a sewing circle, with no means of enforcement, and with no international police force."

Admiral Mayo advocated a new type of capital ship, embodying features of both dreadnought and battle cruiser, and insisted that provision be made in the naval bill, about to be reported to the House, for a personnel sufficiently large to maintain American fighting ships at the same strength in peace as in war times.

Appearance Deemed Significant.

Great opposition exists in the Naval Affairs Committee to recommending the building of any ships until after the Peace Conference's declaration on armament. This opposition started when Secretary Daniels sent his recommendations to the committee, containing a proposed second three-year building program, and continued when, in appearing before the committee, he insisted that the President favored the building of a navy which would be commensurate with that of Great Britain. President Wilson was declared by Secretary Daniels to have taken that position after the armistice was signed and just before he sailed for France.

The appearance of Admiral Mayo today, twenty-four hours before the committee was scheduled to vote on the naval program, was taken by several members to mean that the President had not changed his opinion on a big navy. Admiral Mayo's recommendations exceeded in some particulars the scope of the original recommendations of the General Navy Board. He estimated that to maintain a navy which would measure up to England's would cost $1,000,000,000 annually.

Admiral Mayo urged that sixteen capital ships be constructed immediately, protected with 12-inch armor plate, and having the speediest engines and the heaviest guns obtainable, with largely increased deck protection. There should be a large fleet of aviation ships as auxiliaries, he said.

A large navy, he asserted, was necessary for the protection of the American merchant marine which is being planned for trade expansion. He said the world expected the United States to have a big navy and the people in this country had been led by the speech made by President Wilson in St. Louis and the recommendations made by Secretary Daniels, to believe that this policy would be carried out.

No Foreign Criticism Now.

"The present is the time, and the only time, for us to create the greatest navy, which I believe we need," testified Admiral Mayo. "Financial centres are about to shift from Europe to America, with all the resultant jealousies. If we postpone upbuilding of the navy and start it later, other nations may be inclined to ask then why we are expanding and whether our policy conflicts with theirs. But if we do it now it will not be questioned by other nations.

"We know what the President's policy is from what he has said in his speeches, and we know that Secretary Daniels favors a greater navy. Furthermore, we know what our policy is to be regarding an American merchant marine. Everything considered, my idea is that this is the exact time to go the limit in expanding the navy."

Discussing the desirability of having new types of ships embracing the results of naval lessons of the war, Admiral Mayo said:

"We shall have enough destroyers without those now building and authorized. The same is true of submarines. We must go back to capital ships. The experience of the fleet for several years shows the necessity of having scout cruisers.

"The very wisest thing Congress could do would be to authorize sixteen capital ships, with their type, character, armor, and speed to be determined upon after exhaustive review of all informa-

Continued on Page Three.

DURING CONVALESCENCE FROM INFLUENZA—and pneumonia—take Imperial Granum Food. Nourishing, strengthening, delicious, with no sickish sweetness. Any druggist. 25c.—Advt.

Paris Gives $100,000 Site To U. S. University Union

PARIS, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—A building site, valued at $100,000, the gift of the City of Paris, was formally accepted for the American University Union today by Henry B. Thompson, Princeton, Treasurer of the union.

The ceremony took place in the Inter-Allied Club. M. Chassaigne-Goyon, Vice President of the Paris Municipal Council, represented the City of Paris. James Hazen Hyde presided.

The American University Union contemplates the erection of a building, for which plans already have been drawn. The funds for the building will be secured in the United States. The structure will be used as a home for American students in Paris as well as to provide French students with information regarding American universities.

COLLISION TIES UP ELEVATED, 1 DEAD

Traffic on Third Avenue Line in Bronx Suspended for Three Hours.

20 OR 30 PERSONS HURT

Police and Firemen Get Passengers Safely to Street and Put Out Flames in Wrecked Car.

A rear-end collision between two Third Avenue elevated trains, occuring in clear weather and on a straightaway track at 175th Street at 6:18 o'clock last evening killed one woman, injured twenty or thirty persons, and tied up all traffic on the road for three hours. Only quick and cool work on the part of trainmen and firemen from a nearby station who extinguished a fire in the sixth car of the forward train prevented a greater tragedy.

The forward train, a seven-car Bronx Park local, was made up of the old-style wooden cars, while the train which hit it, a seven-passenger Bronx Park express which had been switched to the local tracks at 149th Street, was made up of the more modern, combination steel and wooden cars with side doors, removed by the Interborough from its underground lines and placed on the elevated. As a result practically all the damage was done to the forward train, its rear car locking with the vestibule of the front car of the train behind and battering its way one-fourth of the distance through the sixth car.

Motorman Albert Vogt of the rear train, who was held on a charge of homicide, insisted he was going but three miles an hour when he hit the other train. Experts who viewed the wreckage were inclined to think his estimate was accurate, and that had he been going much faster there would have resulted a disaster that would have rivaled the recent Malbone tunnel smash in Brooklyn.

The woman killed was Elizabeth Graff, 21, of 2,068 Crotona Avenue, a stenographer. She was identified in Fordham Morgue by her brother, Frederick. Apparently she had gone to the rear platform on the sixth car or to the forward one of the seventh preparatory to alighting at the Tremont Station, which would have been the next stop. When Vogt's train struck the other the platform of the rear train crumpled and the wreckage so interlocked with Vogt's platform that oxy-acetylene torches had to be used to cut the two apart. As the seventh car tore its way into the sixth that car was raised from its rear trucks, its roof and sides splintering in all directions. Miss Graff was found crushed on the forward platform of the seventh car. Dr. Barrow of Fordham Hospital found she had been killed instantly, and her body badly mutilated.

When news of Miss Graff's death reached her home her widowed mother, seriously ill with pneumonia, collapsed. Miss Graff was employed by the American Society for Heating and Ventilating, of 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. She was well known in Bronx society, and during the war was very active in Red Cross affairs and a keen worker in Liberty Bond and Saving Stamp sales.

Of the injured, Joseph Alemed, a guard on the forward train, got a broken leg, and Eileen Perdisakett of 606 Oak Tree Place suffered internal injuries. They were taken to Fordham. Others who were taken home after lesser hurts had been dressed were Blanche Rad of 2,489 Tiebout Avenue, Darian Harkin of 2,307 Washington Avenue, and Emma Stohe of 2,798 Marion Avenue, all in the Bronx. More than a score of others, cut by flying glass, bruised in the scramble to escape or hurt a little by jagged splinters, went to their homes or to private physicians without recording their names with the police.

Motorman John F. Britt had just taken the local train out of the 174th Street Station, its rear car being about 200 feet north of that point when the collision came. There are no block signals there, but though it was dark the night was perfectly clear. Following the crash, first smoke and then little darts of flame appeared in the splintered sixth car, and the intermittent crackling of the short circuits added to the confusion.

Sergeant Scanlan, standing at the 175th Street corner, shouted to a patrolman to send in an alarm and raced to the platform to find men and women climbing out of windows, wedged in fighting jams in the doorways and shoving one another along the narrow walk at the side of the rails thirty feet above the street. Scanlan, joined by guards and other policemen, did much to quell the

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

BRITISH LABOR TO CARRY FIGHT INTO PARLIAMENT

Leaders Prepare to Demand a Declaration of Policy from the Government.

WORKERS IGNORE UNIONS

Radical Elements Are Calling Strikes Without Authority of Their Organizations.

CABINET REFUSES TO ACT

Meanwhile Belfast Tieup Grows, Many Plants Being Without Electric Power.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Parliamentary Labor Party, it is announced tonight, intends to raise the entire question of industrial unrest at the first opportunity after Parliament meets. They hope to draw a declaration of policy from the Government and, in case they do not consider that satisfactory, will bring forward plans of their own. In that they will be aiming at one of the principal causes of the present troubles.

Preoccupied as the Government is with the Peace Conference, there has been a notable absence of leadership in home affairs, and this morning the Daily Chronicle, ardent supporter of Lloyd George as it is, took the ministers severely to task for "falling behind their opportunity and their duty."

While not exonerating employers or employed from all blame, the Chronicle considered that the Government's apparent inaction had much to do with the dangerous situation. The need of clear ministerial pronouncements is urged, particularly by those who are least inclined to take sensational views of the labor troubles and who consider them inevitable.

"What did you expect?" THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was asked tonight. "We shall not realize for ten years all we went through in the war. Strikes were inevitable, and it is lucky it is not Summer time."

Several points about the situation seem to these people to signify that, however deplorable disputes are, the great bulk of British workingmen are keeping their heads. Thus, even in Glasgow by no means all of the workers have come out, and there are many instances of strikes coming to an end and men going back pending the results of conferences.

Infected with Bolshevism.

The trouble is that it is clearly recognized that there are certain young labor elements that do not want grievances redressed at all. They are out, not to improve the conditions of labor, but to make use of the more or less justifiable complaints of the older men to foment disturbances that will ultimately undermine the present order of society.

They are infected with syndicalist or Bolshevist ideals, and are almost as much opposed to sober old trade unionism as they are to capitalism. Working through shop stewards, they are flouting the recognized trade union officials, and deliberately calling unauthorized strikes against agreements only just concluded. This is causing a good deal of anxiety to the regular labor leaders. It is rendering useless the weapon of collective bargaining just after it has been finally recognized as a result of years of fighting.

J. H. Thomas, M. P., met such a situation by offering his resignation from the Railwaymen's Union, when certain Welsh locals had repudiated a bargain he had made. It is too much to hope that all union officials will have the strength or spirit to follow his example, but the old established labor leaders are beginning to realize that they are not threatened least by the prevailing unrest.

One strange element in the situation is the excuse put forward at Belfast and other places that shorter hours are necessary in order to absorb the thousands now being demobilized. As a matter of fact, the returns of unemployed men have not so far been at all alarming. All men have not yet found their jobs, but unemployment benefits paid by the Government have prevented any distress. More would have found work, undoubtedly, if the Cabinet had announced its decisions about its commercial policy and removed more restrictions from traders and manufacturers. This is one more reason why definite pronouncements on the entire industrial situation are anxiously looked for.

Cabinet Not to Intervene.

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet met today to discuss the labor troubles. It is understood that the ministers decided against intervening at present in the strikes on the ground

Continued on Page Three.

Railroad Building and Loan Association SHARES PAY 7% AND 8% 105 Park Ave., Cor. 41st. Booklet.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St.—Advt.

Brazil to Ask for Indemnity and Money in German Banks

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Brazil will support the United States and other leading powers in all matters brought before the Peace Conference, said Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, head of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference, to The Associated Press.

Dr. Pessoa said his assurance applied particularly to the disposition of requisitioned German ships, of which Brazil holds forty-three, and also the indemnities for which Brazil will make a claim.

"Most of the questions which Brazil will submit to the conference," he added, "are absolutely insignificant as compared with the tremendous problems which the powers will have to solve. The most important Brazilian question is a request that Germany return $130,000,000 which we have deposited in German banks as a guarantee for loans."

PARIS APACHES IN OUR UNIFORMS

Crimes Laid to American Soldiers Committed by Native Thugs in Disguise.

FRENCH POLICE ADMIT IT

Wave of Outlawry Greatly Exaggerated—Thirty-four Murders Dwindle to Two.

PARIS, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—That Apaches of an nationalities dressed in American uniforms were mainly responsible for the acts of violence which have caused broadcast publicity to be given to an alleged American crime wave in Paris was shown by an investigation conducted by The Associated Press today.

It was further ascertained that assaults and holdups are infinitesimal in number as compared with the published figures of the crime wave, existing nearly exclusively in the vivid imagination of sensational local newspapers.

An opportunity was presented to verify at Police Headquarters the figures respecting crimes during last December. Thirty-four murders charged to Americans were discredited and dwindled to two, and 244 holdups and assaults were reduced by 80 per cent.

There have been numerous fistic encounters, however, but they were mostly between Americans, old-fashioned rough-and-tumble brawls, in which arrests are rarely made in American cities, where, for the most part, the pugnacious individuals merely would be requested by the police to go home, or a humorous policeman would advise them: "If you want to fight, go to Europe."

Brig. Gen. William W. Harts of the United States Army in a statement given out today says:

"The reports concerning the large number of murders by American soldiers in Paris are untrue. They are greatly exaggerated. The number of military police in Paris has been increased merely because of the greater number of soldiers passing through the city, not because of unusual disorder. The statistics show that the American soldiers are maintaining their high standard of discipline in every detail, wherever they may be."

The Paris Chief of Police, M. Mouton, said he was greatly pleased at the cooperation of the American detectives who have recently arrived here. "We have established a liaison between the officers of the American Provost Marshal and Police Headquarters," he added. "The French and American police are working in harmony."

Chief Mouton refused to make a statement on the extent of crime, but said that outside of some thefts of automobiles, to the prejudice of the American Army, American soldiers did not deserve the hard reputation which had gone abroad through various reports.

A high official at Police Headquarters referring to the department's records previously mentioned and the street brawls, said:

"Not all of these may be charged to Americans, as there have been many cases in which the similarity of the uniforms of Australians and Americans has led to the Americans being blamed for fights and holdups in which the Australians were engaged or committed. There have been some arrests by the British military police of Australians for misdemeanors and crimes, which at first Americans were thought to be guilty. There are also many men who are engaged in labor at the various American departments, recruited from among workingmen of all nationalities and who were discharged after the armistice. They are wearing discarded American uniforms, and in several cases they have been found guilty of holdups.

"Also, our own Apaches, strong in the belief of immunity through the popularity of the American uniform, have obtained by hook or crook some of these uniforms and have gone about their work in earnest. Surely there are some real Americans guilty, but the percentage is not nearly as great as that published."

POLES PROTEST TO CZECHS.

Paderewski Voices Objection to Invasion of Silesia.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Premier Paderewski of Poland, according to a dispatch from Cracow, has protested to the Czechoslovak Government against the invasion of Silesia by Czechoslovak troops.

The Supreme Council of Allied and Associated Powers at its session Wednesday heard representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia concerning the conflict between Polish and Czechoslovak forces in Silesia, which is situated between the two countries.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PLAN FOR GERMAN COLONIES ADOPTED; ALLIED ARMY TO BE SENT TO TURKEY; TO LIFT BLOCKADE EXCEPT TO GERMANY

ECONOMIC PLAN DISCUSSED

War Council for Opening Ports of Austria and the Balkans.

ENEMY STATES IN LEAGUE

Can Be Admitted Only if They Repay Fully for Devastation, Says Leon Bourgeois.

PLANS FOR ORGANIZATION

Convention of All the States Eligible to Membership Will Be Held.

PARIS, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—The War Council at a meeting today considered economic and financial questions and the subject of raw materials. The sentiment was favorable to the relaxation of the blockade so far as it concerned southeastern Europe, including the Balkans and Austria-Hungary.

A universal conference of all States desiring to participate in a League of Nations will be the final act in the formation of the league, Leon Bourgeois, the French authority on the subject, stated today. This conference would be held after the Peace Conference had approved the scheme now being drafted by the representatives of the great allied associations.

The universal conference will pass on the admission of each State into the league and enemy States will be accepted on the same footing as others. The enemy States, however, M. Bourgeois said, must give proof that they no longer foster lust of conquest and that they will "repay fully for the devastation and ruin they have caused."

No distinctively American plan will be submitted to the committee appointed to work out the details of the constitution and functions of the League of Nations, it was learned today. The American representatives, it appears, believe that it will be easier to obtain the results desired by them and insure the energetic promotion of an acceptable plan if some other power than the United States stands sponsor for the scheme.

The American plan is to occupy a receptive position, favoring such portions of the different projects advanced as seems desirable, though it appears to be accepted that the basic plan will be that which was framed by Lord Robert Cecil, and is to be proposed by Premier Lloyd George.

An effort is making to hurry the consideration of the League of Nations plan of organization by the special committee of the conference, but it is not expected that the committee will be ready to report at the next plenary session of the peace-making body.

FOOD RELIEF PLAN BARS PROFITEERING

President's Proposal to the Allies Limited the Sources of Supply.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Correspondence between Colonel E. M. House and the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, showing the origin and development of the Commission for World Food Relief, with Herbert C. Hoover as Director General, was made public today by the State Department.

The original plan as suggested by President Wilson, providing among other things for the use of German passenger tonnage in taking American and British troops home and carrying food on the return trips, was accepted, subject to a few changes recommended by the French Government and approved by the other Governments. These included provision for a commission to direct the work through the Director General rather than put this responsibility on the Supreme War Council.

While readily agreeing to the proposal that America should take the management of the administration of the relief, the French Foreign Minister said that it was vital that the aid should be given as coming from all the Allies "and that the enemy should not consider that divergence of views exists in the realization of a humane purpose as lofty as that which the associated Governments, actuated by the same spirit, are pursuing."

To prevent profiteering, the President's plan provided that the Director General should make his purchases directly from the Food Administrations of the associated Governments or from established allied agencies in neutral countries, and this was approved.

The correspondence shows that the activities of the organization contemplated aid for enemy populations as well as for those liberated from the enemy yoke and the neutrals contiguous to enemy countries. The enemy must pay for their supplies, but money will be loaned to other nations for the purchase of supplies, except in some cases where charity will be necessary.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA! McK. & R. Cin-a-form Lozenges, 25c.—Advt.

Allies Will Occupy Disputed Polish-Czech Zone Until a Definite Frontier Is Established

PARIS, Jan. 30.—An official French statement regarding the questions at issue between the Poles and the Czechoslovaks, to explain which delegates of the respective countries appeared before the Supreme Council yesterday, says that the Polish delegate, M. Dmowski, declared that Poland wished to recover the territory which she possessed before the partitions of 1772 and 1793, including the province and town of Posen and the town of Thorn, and to have free access to the sea by way of Danzig, protected by a strip of territory which would render the means of communication secure.

Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak delegate, explained the Czechoslovak point of view, and more especially the incidents which led to an armed encounter between the Czechoslovaks and Polish forces on the frontier of Silesia and Bohemia. He said that an agreement was concluded on Nov. 5, 1918, between the Poles and Czechoslovaks for the provisional establishment of a frontier line between the two countries. On Jan. 24 Czechoslovaks entered the Posen district, and these were followed by Polish contingents.

The Conference Committee notified the delegates that it would be necessary to put an end to such acts, and that for a period the zone in dispute should be occupied by the Allies. To this the delegates of both sides agreed.

The question of the definite possession of the industrial centre of Silesia was, however, not settled, nor were any other of the territorial problems submitted by Poland.

The Poles maintain that the district of Posen should be Polish, as Poles constitute 55 per cent. of the population. The Czechoslovaks reply that the region is indispensable for their industries owing to its coal mines. The Peace Conference will decide between the two parties, which, according to the statement, are equally animated by the desire to be conciliatory, and have declared that they are willing to recognize the justice of its judgment.

"From now on," the statement concludes, "frontier incidents between the Poles and Czechoslovaks are settled, and that is the most essential thing."

BRITISH PRESS CONDEMNS PLAN

Globe Calls the Colonial Scheme "Giving Away the Empire."

SEE DANGER TO BRITAIN

Failure to Support Dominions Might Disrupt the Empire, Says The Morning Post.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The discussions of the Paris conference regarding the future of the former German colonies is being followed with intense interest here.

Some newspapers express feeling against the British delegation for what The Globe calls "giving away the empire." A great majority of Englishmen, the newspaper says, strongly support Australia's claim to the islands of the Pacific and South Africa's for possession of German East Africa.

The Globe goes on:

"These former German colonies under the scheme proposed, with its mandatories and the remainder of its visionary suggestions, will fall under the control of a League of Nations which does not exist and which no practical statesman believes in. President Wilson, however, is intent on trying his prentice hand, and proposes to do this at the expense of the British Empire and its allies, France, Italy, and Japan."

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is distinctly unfortunate that the reasons advanced for President Wilson's policy are not fully expounded so as "we can see how far they counterbalance its somewhat obvious drawbacks."

The Standard opposes the mandatory scheme for the Pacific islands and German Southwest Africa, saying that the islands are necessary to safeguard Australia and South Africa. It adds that Australia is as much interested in the Pacific islands as the United States was in the Hawaiian Islands when she annexed them.

The Westminster Gazette asserts that the Dominions need not be alarmed, as they will be the permanent mandatories in the territories in question.

The Morning Post remarks:

"If the British delegates weakly persist in this attitude (of not supporting the Dominions) they are not only surrendering the British interests intrusted to them, but they are sowing the seeds of such bitterness as might disunite and disrupt the British Empire."

The official press bureau this evening issued this statement:

"We are authorized to state that the account of the proceedings of the Peace Conference regarding the disposal of the German colonies and the territories of the Turkish Empire, which appeared in certain papers today, is mischievous and inaccurate and entirely misleading."

The reported acceptance by Great Britain of President Wilson's theory of internationalization as applied to enemy colonies, says the Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail, involves the admission that the treaties with Japan regarding the islands in the Pacific, and with the Arabs regarding Syria, and the understanding with France as to the future status of the Kamerun must be arbitrarily modified, if not torn up. The correspondent goes on:

"The Japanese delegates are angry and alarmed, and declare their unalterable determination to claim the islands, as promised. These islands are really the crux of the whole situation.

"The Australians believe President Wilson's firm stand in this matter is due to the fact that Japanese occupation of the islands would impair his prestige in the United States, and that he fears to meet a hostile Congress in March if he agrees to the absolute retention of the islands by Japan.

Italian delegates frankly avow their claim to Fiume, and insist that the promise of part of the Dalmatian coast stipulated in the pact of London must be made good. They declare that President Wilson's attitude regarding Fiume directly contradicts his declaration of the rights of peoples, outlined in his fourteen points."

Exceptional values in boudoir, dining, library furniture. Timmins' Storage, 243 W. 117th.—Advt.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI TO REJECT PARLEY

Paris Committee Says Caucasus and Omsk Governments Are in Complete Accord.

AWAIT WORD OF THE NORTH

President Tchaikovsky on His Way from Archangel to Confer on United Action.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—As yet the Peace Conference has received no formal reply from the Russian Soviet Government regarding the invitation sent to all Russian governments to meet conference representatives at the Princes Islands, but the Russian Committee in Paris will probably make a formal response in a few days on behalf of the various other Russian governments.

This committee is now considering the proposals, but the prospects seem to be that it will decline to sit in conference with any representatives of the Bolsheviki. The expected declination, however, will be couched in courteous language and will embody a lengthy explanation of the committee's reasons for declining.

Members of the Russian Committee state that all the Caucasus governments, as well as the Omsk Government, are now in complete unity and are giving the Paris Committee their unqualified support. President Tschaikovsky of the Government of North Russia, who sailed from Archangel Jan. 1, is expected to reach Paris within a few days to confer with the committee.

EXPLAINS ALLIES' RETREAT.

North Russian Government Tells Why Shenkursk Was Evacuated.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 29, (Associated Press.)—The Northern Russian Government, in a proclamation to the population, warns the people against any unnecessary alarm over the recent events which resulted in the evacuation of Shenkursk by American and allied forces.

The proclamation says it was necessary to evacuate Shenkursk because of the small forces available for its defense and also because of the exposed allied position on this front. It declares that the Northern Russian Government is co-operating with the Allies to the extent of its ability.

DEATH FOR INEBRIETY.

Soviet Threat Against Bolshevist Officials of High Degree.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—A threat to punish inebriety among Bolshevist officials of high degree by death is contained in a Soviet decree printed in late issues of the Petrograd newspapers.

The decree points out that drunkenness among such officials is increasing and proposes curative measures. If these do not prove effective, however, the offense, it is threatened, will cause the infliction of the death penalty.

BARUCH AS DELEGATE.

Suggested That He, and Not Baker, Will Take President's Place.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The plan of President Wilson to have Secretary Baker substitute for him as Peace Commissioner during his absence in the United States has been changed. Secretary Baker is not coming to France for this purpose.

It is suggested that Bernard M. Baruch may substitute for the President during his brief absence home.

COUNCIL HAS LONG DEBATE

Provisional Arrangement Reached for Governing Former German Areas.

WILSON ASKED FOR DETAILS

Great Powers Assent to Plan Only on Condition That He Find Workable Basis.

BRING UP MONROE DOCTRINE

Question Raised Whether Our Control of Haiti and Santo Domingo Accords with Plan.

BY RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The whole subject of the government of the German colonies was discussed fully at today's sessions of the Supreme Council in the presence of the British colonial premiers and the representatives of the French colonies.

As a result of the exchange of views provisional arrangements were perfected for temporary government of the German dependencies in the Pacific as well as of Turkey, where disorders are becoming so widespread that the Supreme War Council at Versailles was instructed to devise means for sending troops there.

After today's session the American delegates were still confident that a solution would be reached which would carry out the principle already accepted by the majority of the powers that there shall be no annexations and that the peoples of civilized territory taken from the enemy, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or elsewhere, shall select the nations which will serve as administrators over them, with the League of Nations to select the Governments which shall administer the affairs of the peoples not ready for self-determination.

The Monroe Doctrine is figuring in the discussion about colonies. The question is asked whether the United States may properly continue to administer the affairs of Haiti and San Domingo under its own resolutions, in view of the acceptance of the principle that the League of Nations shall determine how the unstable nationalities shall be governed.

The American delegates contend that this matter is not involved in the principle, but the subject may cause them worry in view of the assertion by some Republicans that the League of Nations plan involves the stability of the Monroe Doctrine.

Still a Contest Over Details.

President Wilson has won half the battle for his policy of internationalization of the former German colonies, but only half. The contest is still on over the demand that the President shall show how his plans can be worked out on a practical basis.

Interest in the conference is centering on this aspect of the matter, with the American commission and particularly the President being pressed closely by those who gave a reluctant assent to the internationalization principle.

To say in this instance that the President has won only half a battle means that the acceptances of the principle, which he has so strenuously advocated, have been given with strings attached. Even Great Britain's acceptance was not unconditional, friendly as the British commission has been to practically everything that the President has proposed.

Japan is the only one of the great powers which has not acknowledged that the internationalization of German colonies should apply, but it is felt that if the President succeeds in convincing Great Britain, France, and Italy that he is able to find a working formula to make this theory practicable, Japan also will agree.

In accepting the President's principle, Great Britain, France, and Italy did so on condition that he would produce a program that would insure a successful administration of German colonial possessions under the suzerainty of a League of Nations.

It should be explained in this connection that the history of Colonial Administration under joint international control has never been successful. We have the instances of the Congo, Samoa, Morocco and Albania.

These experienced European diplomatists and statesmen with whom Wilson is dealing have these failures fresh in mind, and while none of them

"LOOKING FORWARD to the day when we will enjoy THIS." See top of page 4.—Advt.

is from Missouri, all want to be shown.

The President's proposal, however, differs from the schemes of direct international control of territory which have proved futile. His is a mandatory system, and while this is recognized in practically all the plans for the formation of a League of Nations there are two conceptions of it which furnish an opportunity for much discussion. Briefly these conceptions are, first, that the League of Nations shall be the trustee of each German colony with some government as its agent; second, that some government shall be the trustee working under a definite mandate from the league.

But these two plans of administrating German dependencies are unimportant beside the pressing question involved in the demand that Wilson prove to the conference that his proposal of internationalization is practical in operation and not merely idealistic and theoretical.

Want Light on Several Points.

The points on which the plenipotentiaries of the powers want illumination before giving consent to anything other than the principle are:

How is the indebtedness of these colonies to be liquidated?

What is to be the plan of economic management with particular reference to customs?

What is to be the authority of the mandatory or administrator over immigration?

The Australian delegation, which is worked up over the assent of Lloyd George to Wilson's principle of internationalization, is demanding to know whether this policy gives the right to exclude Japanese from territory near the Australian continent, such as New Guinea. One argument advanced by Hughes, the Australian Premier, in favor of adherence to the secret understanding between Great Britain and Japan, under which Japan would get the ownership of the German South Sea possessions north of the Equator, and Australia and New Zealand all such territory south of the Equator, was that this would enable Australia to keep Japanese coolies out of the islands near the Australian coast.

A number of members of the Peace Conference, including some Americans, acknowledge the force of this argument, but it is held by those who support the President's stand that the recognition of a secret agreement is a direct violation of the ideals for which the war was fought, embodied in Wilson's fourteen points, which were accepted by the European nations for their guidance in formulating peace.

The acceptance by Great Britain, France, and Italy of the principle of internationalization amounts to abrogation of the secret understanding between Great Britain and Japan, and it is not likely that there will be a parceling out of the German South Seas territory under that compact or a gentlemen's agreement or whatever it was that had been brought forward to plague the peacemakers.

This, however, does not dispose of the more pressing matter of requiring President Wilson to make good his claim that internationalization is the solution of the problem concerning the conquered German dependencies and the whole present effort of the negotiations is directed to obtaining an answer.

To Apply Principles to Adriatic.

In accepting the principle of internationalization Italy agreed somewhat reluctantly that it should be applied to her aspirations for the possession of Fiume and part of the Dalmatian Coast. But Italy expects it to be mandatory of the League of Nations to administer this territory with the understanding that as soon as possible an opportunity will be given for the inhabitants of this region to exercise the right of self-determination.

There is strong opposition in the conference to giving Italy possession of Fiume even under provisional administration. The inclination of an influential part of the conferees, including, it is believed, the representatives of the United States, is to let the Jugoslavs have outright possession of Fiume with the restriction that it shall be a free port.

The President's proposal to internationalize the German colonies, under the authority of the League of Nations, gave occasion for heated debate in the sessions of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. At one meeting, attended by the British Colonial Premier Hughes of Australia, he made an impassioned address, which brought him into a spirited argument with the President.

Such happenings are merely incidental to the difficulties, which are a natural part of the effort to harmonize conflicting interests, and there 's rather a general feeling of encouragement that everything will work out right in the end.

As far as the American delegation is concerned, its members show a cheerful spirit and believe that the President accomplished a great forward movement when he obtained the assent of the majority of the great powers to the principle that the conquered German dependencies should be placed under the control of the League of Nations, instead of being transferred to the ownership of allied governments.

"Provisional" and "Satisfactory."

PARIS, Jan. 30, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme Council, it is officially announced, reached today "satisfactory provisional arrangements" for dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territory of Turkey in Asia.

The arrangements to which the official communication refers is the acceptance in principle of President Wilson's plan of mandatory administering of the colonies.

The reference to the occupied territory of Turkey in Asia indicates that Mesopotamia, Palestine, Armenia, and Syria are brought within the scope of this new policy of dealing with the colonies.

The Council also decided that military representatives of the allied powers at Versailles should meet and report on the most equitable distribution of the burden of supplying military forces for the purpose of maintaining order in the Turkish Empire, pending action by the conference regarding the government of Turkish territory.

The Supreme Council's action on the colonial question brings within range of practical accomplishment one of the most sweeping changes in colonial management that has ever taken place. The basic idea of this policy is that the colonies will be administered by mandate for the benefit of their own people and not exploited as profit-making enterprises by the powers claiming them.

While acceptance of the principle is with the condition that the details may be worked out on a practical basis, yet exchanges among the powers lead to the belief that the details will be formulated for acceptance by all the colonies and powers, including Great Britain, France, Japan, Belgium, and Portugal.

The most formidable opposition has come from Premier Hughes of Australia, who has maintained that anything short of outright annexation of New Guinea to Australia might endanger the friendly feelings toward the mother country. This, however, is in process of being reconciled by concessions on details. In any event, the opposition is thought to have lost its effectiveness, since the British home Government and South Africa are favorable to the new colonial policy.

President Wilson has taken a leading part in the animated discussions, and acceptance of the new principle is credited largely to his determined attitude. There is no desire in American quarters, however, to herald a victory, but on the contrary an earnest desire is shown that the mandatory powers shall not be hampered in the least by the administration of the colonies.

Acceptance of the new principle is construed as applying not only to the colonies, but also as the establishment of a precedent of the fair dealing which will prevail when the large territorial questions come up for decision later.

The following precise information concerning the mandatory plan is made available: Three broad proposals for the disposition of the German colonies were advanced. The first proposed annexation, much as the Pacific Northwest was annexed as American territory. The second proposed international administration, similar to the first international control of the Congo, which proved a failure, as did similar systems in Albania and Morocco. The third proposal was the mandatory system, which was included in the American plan for a League of Nations.

Two Ideas of Mandatory Plan.

There are two conceptions of this mandatory system now under examination. One plan makes the League of Nations Trustee of the Colonies, working through particular States as its agent, but reserving detailed powers of oversight. The second is that the Trustee shall be one of the members of the League of Nations and working for just administration.

Certain military principles obtain concerning the mandatory system. The State, chosen as a mandate, should be chosen as the choice of the people to be governed. Another principle is the open door and equal opportunity. All nations are forbidden to have a greater military force than is required for police work, and all have the right of appeal to the league against any injustice.

Opinion inclines also to give the mandate in perpetuity in order to stimulate development, but with the reservation that the mandate is revocable for misgovernment or through the people reaching the stage of self-government.

Official Announcement of Decision.

The official communication on the Peace Council's proceedings today reads:

The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the allied and associated powers, as well as the Japanese representatives, today held two meetings at the Qual D'Orsay, the first from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M., and the second from 3:30 to 6 P. M.

The exchange of views continued on the German colonies in the Pacific and in Africa, in the presence of the representatives of the dominions and of M. Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, and of the Marquis Salvago Raggi, [Italy.]

In the afternoon satisfactory provisional arrangements were reached for dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territory in Turkey in Asia.

At the afternoon meeting the Belgian delegates were present. M. Hymans, Van den Heuvel, and Vandervelde were accompanied by M. Ortiz, who explained the Belgian point of view concerning the Congo.

It was further decided that the military representatives of the allied and associated powers at Versailles should be asked to meet at once and present a report as to the most equitable and economical distribution among those powers of the burden of supplying the military forces for the purpose of maintaining order in the Turkish empire pending the decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the government of Turkish territory.

The next session will be held tomorrow at 3 P. M.

Tardieu Tells of Good Feeling.

Captain André Tardieu, of the French delegation to the Peace Conference, told the correspondents in conference at the foreign office that the British and French Governments had accepted in principle President Wilson's plan concerning mandatories from the League of Nations for the administration of captured territory. The acceptance, he said, was subject to learning under what conditions the plan would be carried out.

This plan in its practical application, Captain Tardieu went on, was then under examination before the Supreme Council. The discussion on the subject of mandatories over the German colonies was proceeding among all the powers with a unanimity of sentiment and a desire to reach a unanimous agreement. This applied to Japan as well as to the other powers with colonial interests, he continued, as all were inspired by the same purpose, which was to reach an agreement in common.

Asked concerning French interests in the former German colonies, Captain Tardieu said that France desired the Kamerun and Togoland, which, owing to the character of their population and the proximity of the French colonies, France was in the best position to administer.

Direct annexation of the colonies would have been preferred by France, Captain Tardieu said, but the idea of mandatories was being carefully examined with a view to determining how it could be practically applied.

Responding to inquiries, Captain Tardieu said that the time required for defining the method of applying the system would not delay the formation of the League of Nations or postpone the signing of the peace with Germany.

Colonies Working on Special Line.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the following regarding the negotiations on the former German colonies:

"It is understood that the Premiers of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have agreed upon a scheme respecting what powers should be delegated under the mandatory system, and urging this scheme strongly upon the conference. It would provide practically for freedom of administration on the present dominion plan.

"Mr. Balfour has also prepared a strong memorandum on the Wilson system, pointing out the various difficulties in its application, and possible ways of overcoming them."

FRENCH BASE DISTRUST ON ALGECIRAS COMPACT

Recall Clashes Under Limited Control—Hope of Reconciling Views on Kiao-Chau.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—In the consideration of the problem created by the arrangement under which Great Britain secured the continuance of Japanese assistance in the prosecution of the war and by the terms of which Britain promised support of the claim that the German possessions in the North Pacific should remain under the control of Japan it is pointed out that Japanese statesmen have spoken with different voices in interpreting this treaty.

Referring to Kiao-Chau, Viscount Uchida appeared to agree to the restitution of the Shantung Peninsula to China, while Viscount Okuma held that under the terms of the German surrender of Kiao-Chau Japan fell heir to the concessions which Germany had acquired from the Chinese in regard to the port of Kiao-Chau and the Peninsular Railway. Between these two points of view there is a possibility of compromise.

The French attitude toward the whole question of internationalization and trusteeship is one of doubt and suspicion born of previous unhappy experiences along this line of colonial administration.

Clemenceau's Algeciras Threat.

The chief instance arose out of the Algeciras Conference, in which the United States participated, Henry White being the American representative. The French administration of Morocco was hampered by what were called in diplomatic language "the servitudes" imposed upon it by the Algeciras Conference and of which Germany took full and undue advantage. Instead of making for peace, the conditions imposed upon France were seized upon by Germany as pretexts for rattling the sabre, and on more than one occasion the two countries were brought to the verge of war.

On one of these occasions Clemenceau was in power. He suggested that the German demands be submitted to The Hague Conference. Germany was reluctant.

"Well," said the Tiger, in effect, to the German Ambassador, "what do you want? La guerre ou La Haie? (War or The Hague?) You can decide within twenty-four hours."

Germany's plans for war were not then complete, and she climbed down.

The French claim to administer Togoland and the Kameroons is based on her de facto administration of these former German colonies under the understanding she came to with Great Britain in 1916.

Elastic Plan Advocated.

One of the chief objections raised to President Wilson's proposals, as they were originally made, came from disinclination to hazard the success of a plan with the principle of which there was almost entire sympathy, on the wholesale arbitrary application of the program without due consideration of particular cases. As an innovation and the introduction of the new guiding principle into the policies of the world, it met with hearty approval from the British and at least sympathetic consideration from the French, with special reserves dictated by their past experiences.

It was feit, however, that to apply it on the vast scale required by President Wilson's proposals would be risky, and that the best guarantee of its full development in the future would be to apply it tentatively at first, with such modifications as were necessary to meet the needs of diverse cases.

One of the special points raised by Premier Hughes of Australia was this: If agents of another State come and work up a native rebellion in some territory being administered by the League of Nations, is the country most nearly affected to wait for the decision of some far distant Council before suppressing the uprising? Under the modified plan of trusteeship, such as appears to be on the cards, the administrating executive would be able to take instant action, which it would eventually have to justify before the League of Nations.

CONFEREES FEEL THE NEED OF HASTE

Popular Pressure for a Speedy Peace Breeds a Spirit of Compromise of Views.

AFFECTS COLONIES TANGLE

But Agreement on Wilson's Plan Raises Problem of Our Taking Control in Turkey.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The perplexing problems before the Peace Conference, involved in the territorial aspirations of the various nations and self-governing dependencies, assumed a less troublesome phase today. This change in the situation was due in part to the realization by most of those concerned that if the controversy over territorial distribution should continue, the Peace Conference would be likely to get into a hopeless tangle which would work to the detriment of the world.

The element of time enters largely into the considerations which are influencing the conferees in their growing inclination to compromise on divergent views. Each day that the proclamation of peace is postponed the uneasiness and dissatisfaction of the peoples of many countries are certain to increase. They want the war officially brought to an end, the armies demobilized, and normal ways of life resumed.

This may not be well understood in America, but it is a pressing question in Europe, as the European statesmen realize.

Another incentive for arranging the fundamentals for peace without delay is found in the desire of President Wilson to be able to return to America with some record of accomplishment to his credit. It is not expected that the conference will have finished its work before he departs from France, about a fortnight hence, but at least he may be able to see the conference agree formally to some of the major principles he has laid down.

The League of Nations is the child nearest his heart, and all accounts of the progress being made at the Qual d'Orsay indicate that he will sail for home in the knowledge that the foundation stones of the league have been laid and that the superstructure is in course of erection.

Clemenceau Expedites Work.

And there is Premier Clemenceau. This grim old statesman is putting life and vigor into the proceedings of the conference that are having the effect of expediting the traditional slow-going ways of diplomacy.

Clemenceau is anxious to have the peace treaty concluded as soon as possible, and he certainly is not paying attention to precedents and over-sensitive feelings in pressing toward that end. The American delegation feels under a debt of gratitude to him for his efforts in that direction.

All this means that in the realization that the questions involved in claims to territory will take an interminable time to settle unless a compromise is effected, the conferees veered today toward the adoption of the suggestion that there should be no territorial distribution now, but that all territories in dispute should be placed under the common guardianship of the allied Governments and their administration carried on under trustees designated by the Allies. This would be a recognition, in whole or in part, of President Wilson's proposal that the former German Colonial possessions now under allied military control should be "internationalized."

The President may not succeed in having his plan carried out in its entirety, but it looks as if he would have the satisfaction of seeing the Conference confirm the principle that conquered lands shall not be parceled among the victorious powers, as was done at the Congress of Vienna, whose methods he has so frequently condemned.

But in pressing his point that the German colonies should be internationalized, the President has placed himself in a position where he is less able to combat the effort to induce him to consent that the United States shall act as administrator for Constantinople, with the Dardanelles and Bosphorus included, as well as administrator of Syria and Palestine.

Would Limit Japan's Ambition.

Should the arrangement for general allied or League of Nations control over the German colonies and other undisturbed territory be finally adopted, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand would be relieved of the embarrassment of having Japan obtain actual ownership of the Marshall and Caroline Islands, which are on the routes between the Philippines and the British antipodean colonies and America. It is likely, however, that Japan would be designated as the administrator of these two groups if the League of Nations should direct the appointment of mandatories.

In the same way, the South African Federation would become the administrator of all or part of the German African colonies, Australia would administer the affairs of the German portion of New Guinea, and New Zealand would become a next-door neighbor to the United States in taking control of German Samoa, which adjoins American Samoa.

There are still many troublesome territorial questions involved in the settlement, including the disposition of the Shantung Peninsula in China, which Japan took from Germany early in the great war; but with the principle established that there shall be no territorial distribution now, one of the principal dangers which threatened the success of the Peace Conference has been overcome.

FRENCH IMPATIENT OF DELAY ON PEACE

Hold That Internal Reconstruction and Labor Problems Are Being Ignored.

WANT PROGRAM NARROWED

Hostility of Paris Press Based on Distrust of So-Called Utopian Discussion.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—There is an unmistakable and growing feeling in French circles that the business of the country, including such important questions as reconstruction and the settlement of labor difficulties, is being delayed, not to say suffering, on account of the Peace Conference. A Deputy who has always supported the Clemenceau administration, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"In a sense, it is highly desirable that the most important representatives of each nation should take part in the conference. Obviously they have full authority and are able to act as their judgment decides without fear of exceeding or disobeying their instructions.

"But, on the other hand, there is much to be said for the system that obtained in previous international conferences of appointed delegates who were not Presidents, Premiers, or even Ministers of State. Such plenipotentiaries had more or less definite mandates, with the result that discussion on abstract points was reduced to a minimum, and no matter how long their deliberations lasted there was little or no interference with the normal legislative and executive processes of the Governments concerned.

Asserts Shelving of Home Problems.

"In the present juncture, conditions are quite different. To take the case of France alone, it seems that the energies of the Government are being absorbed by the Peace Conference, with the result that vital internal problems are shelved or even suppressed. The same thing applies to the other nations."

This point of view is widely shared here, and has particular interest as affording an explanation of what hitherto had seemed a mystery—namely, why the most important section of the French press should take a critical, indeed, almost a hostile, attitude toward the conference deliberations. The French evidently feel that the national affairs are being neglected while the conference is engaged in talk.

There is an idea that international discussions, which are alleged to be more or less platonic, are hindering practical and vital French policies. As fundamentally a realist and practical people, trained in the school of old diplomacy, the French chafe at the delay occasioned by what most of them regard as utopian idealism.

This explains the continuous and general opposition, for it is nothing less, to the Wilson theories in the French newspapers. For instance, the Journal today says in a leading editorial:

"The régime applied to Morocco by the Algeciras conference is an exact prototype of that which Mr. Wilson would like to apply to the colonial domain of the League of Nations. Is it necessary to remind our readers to what that fine system led? To war, in one word. The principle of internationalization engenders nothing but discord and futility."

Such comments—and there have been others equally bitter—are due less to genuine dissatisfaction with President Wilson's ideas with which, after all, there is considerable and sincere sympathy in France, than to irritation caused by the notion that the conference is wasting time to the detriment of French affairs.

What the French public wants may be expressed in two phrases: a settlement of the conditions to be imposed on Germany, and amelioration of internal conditions, especially the high cost of living, which cause nine-tenths of the industrial trouble. France feels that once those two points are disposed of, and not before, it will be time to regulate the exact status of the trusteeships or sovereignties over the former German colonies, or to discuss the intricacies of the League of Nations procedure and organization.

FRANCE'S VIEW ON AFRICA.

Feels She Has Claims There That Should Be Recognized.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The general idea of the French Government in placing its African claims yesterday before the Council of Ten was as follows:

The German colonies have been conquered by the Allies, acting in perfect understanding, and they are being administered (particularly Togoland and the Kameruns) under an understanding with the British Government made in 1916.

France's claim is based upon this de facto administration. Great Britain has rights in and on the borders of these possessions which will be regarded.

The case of Morocco is different. Here France is handicapped by the conditions imposed by the Congress of Algeciras. Instead of these conditions making for peace, the brutality with which Germany represented and attempted to enforce them more than once brought the two powers to the brink of war.

This unhappy instance of international control is accountable for much of the French suspicion of the American and British principle of trusteeship.

At the same time it is recognized that conditions are greatly changed, and in any case France is as anxious as any power to establish in any territories of which she assumes control safeguards of the rights and well-being of the natives and large facilities to all nations for trade.

HUGHES REFUSED TO ANSWER.

Would Not Tell Whether He Was Satisfied with Colonies Plan.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Massey of New Zealand showed the greatest reluctance today in discussing with interviewers the attitude of the Peace Conference toward the German colonies. Mr. Hughes was asked:

"Are Premiers Botha, Massey, and yourself satisfied with the situation?"

"I prefer not to answer," Mr. Hughes replied after a pause.

TO TAKE UP LABOR QUESTIONS.

British Delegation to Paris Has Already Drafted Labor Bureau Plan.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Commission on International Labor Regulations established by the Peace Conference will begin regular meetings next week.

The British labor delegates, who completed today a plan for an international labor bureau to be laid before the Peace Conference and forwarded it to London for consideration by employers, are pleased at the speed with which they were able to complete the draft. The consultation between the laborites lasted only two and a half days, at the end of which they had reached complete agreement.

NO INDEMNITY FOR WAR COST?

English Correspondent Says Allies' Demands Stop at Full Reparation.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Peace Conference has settled an important point with regard to the indemnity question, the Paris correspondent of The Evening Standard says he has reasons for reporting. The conference, he asserts, has eliminated all intention of calling on Germany and her associates to pay the allied countries the cost of the war, or imposing heavy indemnities on the enemy nations.

"But the minds of the conference," the correspondent adds, "are fixed that there shall be full and ample reparation for unjustifiable damage done. Very sharp distinction is being drawn between damage which resulted from legitimate warfare and damage which was wanton."

The correspondent says that Serbia and Belgium have formulated claims for reparation in detail. Serbia's bill is the largest, but as Belgium suffered first she will receive first consideration.

The idea that Germany should return the indemnity she took from France in 1871 has been abandoned, the correspondent continues. British claims, he adds, are for damages done in air raids and through the sinking of merchant ships. In the case of ships, reparation to Great Britain will be in kind.

CHILDREN DIRECT WILSON.

Always on the Watch to Put Him on Right Way About Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—President Wilson's grave responsibilities in Paris have so absorbed his attention that he has not yet been able to get his bearings so as to find his way about easily when he goes walking, as he still does, without giving notice. As was the case in Washington, the President is frequently on his way up one of the boulevards before the Secret Service men are aware that he has left his Paris White House. He always walks at a brick pace, and generally gets a good start of his guards.

The President is almost always recognized by little French children, who are usually his reliance when he loses his way. They post themselves as sentinels along the route frequented by the President, salute him as he passes and sometimes trot along beside him, soliciting a little attention.

Mr. Wilson's French is good enough to enable him to explain where he wants to go and he rewards with a smile and a handshake the proud boy or girl who put him on the right road.

WILSON TO VISIT BELGIUM.

Likely to Make It the Last Event Before Sailing for Home.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Wilson's present plans indicate that he still hopes to visit Brussels before sailing for home and will make the trip at the last possible moment previous to his departure.

The President was prevented from going to Belgium this month because of the important matters coming up at the Peace Conference, but if present plans hold, he will be able to visit Brussels and probably some battlefields of Belgium before sailing from Brest. In this case he would leave Paris Feb. 8 or 9 and arrive at Brest between Feb. 12 and 15.

STAFF OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

Personnel of the Executive Force Is Completed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The State Department today made public the personnel of the Peace Conference organization as finally formed. Besides Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, as President, and Secretary Lansing, Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain, Orlando of Italy, and Salonji of Japan as Vice Presidents, the members are:

Secretary General—M. DUTASTA, France.
Secretaries: For the United States—JOSEPH C. GREW, Minister Plenipotentiary; LELAND HARRISON, and Colonel U. S. GRANT, 3d. For the British Empire—Lieut. Col. Sir MAURICE HANKEY, HERMAN NORMAN, and ERIC PHIPPS. For France—M. P. GAUTHIER, Minister Plenipotentiary, and M. DEBEARN. For Italy—Comte ALDROVANDI, Marquis CHARLES DURAZZO, and BRAMBILLA. For Japan—SADAO SABURU.
Committee on Verification of Powers—HENRY WHITE, United States; ARTHUR BALFOUR, British Empire; JULES CAMBON, France; Marquis SALVAGO RAGGI, Italy, and K. MATSUI, Japan.
Committee on Drafting—JAMES BROWN SCOTT, United States; Mr. HURST, British Empire; M. FROMAGER, France; RICCI BUSATTI, Italy, and H. NAGOSKAV, Japan.

BORAH HITS PARIS "SECRECY"

And Insists We Must Not Become Mandatory for Any Colonies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Opposition to the plans reported from Paris for the internationalization of former German colonies was voiced in the Senate today by Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho. The speaker said that he was not in favor of the United States assuming any "obligation to control, govern, or be responsible for any part of the German possessions."

Senator Borah said that Australia, in demanding the German islands of the Pacific, had announced a Monroe Doctrine for Australia, and he added:

"If we, as a member of a league, interfere with the Monroe Doctrine of Australia, or the Monroe Doctrine of Japan, or of some other nation, how long would it be before they would interfere with our Monroe Doctrine?"

The Idaho Senator criticised the reported private conferences between Colonel House and General Smuts regarding disposition of the German colonies. He said that this was another exhibition of secret diplomacy and asserted that a League of Nations, based on secret proceedings, would be an "infamous institution."

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, defended the action of the American Commissioners in holding private conferences, asserting that these were necessary to formulate views for presentation to the Peace Conference. All the meetings of the Peace Commissioners, he said, could not be heralded "from the housetops."

CHINA-JAPAN SNARL BIG PEACE QUESTION

Tokio's Claims in Shantung and Concessions Forced from China Cause Conflict.

PEKING WANTS KIAO-CHAU

Insists Concessions Wrung from Her by Japanese Shall Also Be Nullified.

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PARIS, Jan. 29.—The question of Kiao-Chau and the Pacific isles constitutes the key to the situation in the conference of the five great powers over the disposition of the German colonies.

China insists upon the restoration of territory which Germany seized twenty-one years ago, while Japan, which wrested the German protectorate on the Chinese coast from Germany, demands the retention of railway property, a port, and concessions in the Province of Shantung.

The American position, which favors China's claims, is based on the principles of self-determination and no territorial acquisitions.

The conflict of claims between China and Japan is quite intense, although Japan, when starting to take Kiao-Chau, cabled to America: "Japan has no ulterior motive or desire to secure more territory, and no thought of depriving China or any other people of anything that they now possess." Its subsequent actions were not in conformity with these sentiments.

After the surrender of the German protectorate on the Chinese seacoast Japan sent demands to China. China notified Japan that military operations being over she intended to declare the war zone ended. Japan responded with a demand that China give assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government might agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of Germany's rights and concessions in the Province of Shantung. China was warned against making these demands known to any other power. In addition, Japan's demands included the right to construct a railroad to Weissein and China was not to lease to any other country any territory on the coast of Shantung and must open some cities as commercial ports.

China made a bitter response. It asked the retrocession of Shantung and indemnification for the losses caused by Japan's military operations and demanded that China should participate in any negotiations with Germany over Shantung. Japan's reply was an ultimatum, giving China forty-eight hours to accede.

China finally gave in and signed the agreements, but issued a statement to the world saying that she had acted under constraint. These agreements provided that it should be left to Japan and Germany to dispose of Germany's rights in Shantung, that China should apply to Japan for a loan for the new railway in Shantung, and that China should alienate no territory on the coast to any foreign power.

It was agreed further that Kiao-Chau should be left to the disposal of Japan and that it would be restored by the Japanese to China on the condition that it be opened as a commercial port; that concessions under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan should be established at a place to be designated by Japan; that an international concession should be established if powers chose, and that the disposal of the buildings and property of Germany was to be arranged between China and Japan before the restoration was made.

The Chinese now assert that this agreement was obtained under a threat of hostilities and does not constitute a valid right. China will resist any encroachment in Shantung, and the controversy is one of the critical ones now before the Peace Congress.

DISAVOWS OKUMA'S "POLICY."

Japan's Delegation Says He Does Not Speak for Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Japanese peace delegation today issued a formal denial to the publications in Paris newspapers, based on an interview with Marquis Okuma, former Premier, which purported to give the Japanese peace policy.

The denial terms the publications as "glaring impositions," and says that the use of Marquis Okuma's name was unwarranted. It is declared that the assertion that the present Japanese Cabinet bases its policy on Marquis Okuma's statement is absurd.

SHARP REPLY TO JAPANESE.

Chinese Mission Here Answer Claims Set Up by Makino.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Chinese Mission from Canton, now in Washington, issued a statement tonight saying that the press dispatches from Paris, reporting the claim made by Baron Makino for Japanese retention of Tsingtao Harbor and the German railway concessions in the Chinese province of Shantung, omitted to mention vital points.

"The Japanese," said the statement, "base their claim on the Chino-Japanese treaties of 1915, which, the Chinese contend, are null and void, because, besides being the fruit of a Japanese ultimatum, threatening war against China, are a war settlement, demanding revision by the Peace Congress on precisely the same principle applied by America and the Allies to the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"The Chinese also contend that the Chinese declaration of war against Germany involved the cancellation of the treaty relating to Tsing-tao and all railway and mining concessions to the Germans in Shantung and revested them in China.

"The Chinese contention further insists that the present claim of the Japanese to be the beneficiaries of German ruthlessness in Shantung is a vital feature of the Japanese policy which has already found expression in the annexation of Korea, the gradual Japanisation of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, the Japanese control of the richest iron areas in the Yangtse Valley, in the establishment of Japanese police centres in the Province of Fukien, and in the growing grip of Japan on the political, military, and economic life of China."

LOANS FOR TRANS-SIBERIAN

Will Be Advanced to Stevens Commission by Allies Jointly.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—With respect to the agreement reached between the United States and the great powers for joint interallied supervision of the Siberian railways, the administration and management of which will be left in the hands of John F. Stevens and a commission in the form of a Russian institution, the Russian ownership of the roads will be in nowise infringed. The United States, Japan, and other powers will confine themselves to extending support to the commission and assisting in the policing and defending of the line.

The railways for the present cannot be run at a profit owing to the commercial and industrial demoralization of the country, and it will probably be necessary for the powers to advance necessary funds to the Stevens Commission to continue them as going concerns. But this, if done, will be open to all five powers jointly, in order to avoid the possibility of the establishment of any one power in a position of special advantage.

The American officials concerned in the negotiations are enthusiastic over the significance of the agreement. They consider it an initial measure of tangible accomplishment among the Allies for the benefit of Russia and Russians, which cannot be considered as unfriendly by any Russian faction, and is devoid of all suspicion of special interest. They believe that it may serve to introduce further inter-allied measures toward the economic relief and the industrial and commercial restoration of Russia.

WILHELMSHAVEN REBELS BEATEN IN FIGHTING

Spartacides Surrender There and at Cuxhaven and Bremerhaven —Move to Combat Strikes.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30.—The Spartacides at Cuxhaven and Bremerhaven have surrendered, according to advices reaching here. A state of siege has been decided on at Wilhelmshaven.

The advices say that when the Spartacides declared Wilhelmshaven an independent republic the people called a general strike. The authorities closed the postal lines, the telegraph and railway services, and a mass meeting was held at which the arrest of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates was demanded.

After the Spartacides had raided the State bank, from which they took 2,000,000 marks, street fighting took place, which resulted in the unconditional surrender of the rebels.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The German Government contemplates strong measures to combat the growing strike wave there and will soon bring forward a bill compelling men to work and severely punishing strikers, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

ACRE FOR EACH SOLDIER.

British Plan to Provide Cottage Also —Farm Profit Sharing Urged.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A bold Government scheme to aid the fighting men will be embodied in a bill at the coming Parliamentary session.

It is understood that the Government holds the opinion that the best form of settling former service men on the land in large numbers is to give them each a cottage, with perhaps one acre of land, which will be partly garden land, the other part to be used for keeping poultry pigs, or goats, and for fruit growing. The occupier or owner will make the main part of his living by work either in a neighboring town or on the land.

It is also desired to have farms on each of which there will be a manager and which will be cultivated by men who are not agricultural laborers, although they will get the agricultural wage of the district. They will be partners in the concern and benefit by its progress. The men will get their share of the surplus profits and the farm will be cultivated intensively.

The view is held in official quarters that with inexperienced men with very little capital this is one of the best ways of putting them on the land and giving them a real interest in industry. It is hoped that the Board of Agriculture will receive power to buy land for cash.

The Government proposes that county councils shall buy and equip the land with proper regard to economy, but for the next seven years the Board of Agriculture will pay any deficiency between receipts and expenditure of the holdings. That means that a man will be put upon a small holding at a rent which the land is capable of producing, and not at a rent based on the capital outlay.

This is intended as a recognition of the debt the country owes to former service men, and for this purpose the Government, subject to the consent of Parliament, is disposed to put aside a sum of money running into many millions. It will come from the taxpayers, and not from the local ratepayers.

The scheme applies to Scotland, except that the Scottish Board of Agriculture would act instead of the county councils. Ireland has its own separate scheme.

ATTACKS WILSON'S CRITICS.

Senator Pollock Sees Politics in Opposition to World League.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Critics of President Wilson and his proposal for a League of Nations were sharply rebuked in the Senate today by Senator Pollock of South Carolina, Democrat, who in his first prepared address, charged that partisan politics was the basis for much of the criticism voiced recently in the Senate. Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Knox of Pennsylvania, and Borah of Idaho, Republicans, and Reed of Missouri, Democrat, the South Carolina Senator said, were among those who had labored for "destruction instead of construction" in the peace plans.

"I warn the gentlemen in this body that this is no ordinary political question," said Mr. Pollock. "I warn the gentlemen that the American people will not look with favor upon any man who would play politics with the people's blood. The American people will hold them responsible if they place obstacles in the way of saving the world from a repetition of its anguish of the last four years."

Senator Pollock, who took his seat last month to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Tillman, said he spoke "merely as an ordinary man and a humble member—unknown largely beyond the limits" of South Carolina, but added that he was fresh from contact with the plain people of America, who desire an agreement among nations to prevent future wars.

Senator Pollock said he had listened with impatience "to petty partisan criticisms of the President" by Senators "attempting to bring the President of the United States into the disfavor and contempt and ridicule of the world," and praised ex-President Taft for his support of President Wilson's efforts in behalf of a League of Nations.

SENATORS HEAR CAILLAUX.

Begin Examination of Ex-French Premier Accused of Treason.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, charged with treasonable dealings with the enemy, was brought today from prison to the Senate, where the Special Commission of the Senate, to which the case had been referred, proceeded to examine him.

Three detectives guarded M. Caillaux, whose arrival passed almost unnoticed, the only spectators being five policemen standing in front of the Senate Building.

British Criticise Delay in Mails.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Failure to dispatch mail on fast steamers operated by the British Government between English ports and New York between Jan. 7 and Jan. 20 has been criticised by newspapers here. The Ministry of Shipping says that, owing to an oversight, it failed to give the Post Office the usual notification of fast ships sailing during the period mentioned. The Post Office failed to make inquiry, and consequently the ships sailed without mail.

SEES BOLSHEVISM AS PERIL IN BRITAIN

Prof. Struve Thinks It Has More Chance of Success There Than in Germany.

OPPOSES PARLEY WITH REDS

Distinguished Economist Escapes from Russia to England After Spending Months in Hiding.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview which Harold Williams had with Professor Peter Struve, the distinguished Russian economist, on the latter's arrival in London from Russia. Professor Struve last visited England two and a half years ago for the purpose of accepting an invitation to lecture at Cambridge and receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Now he comes as a fugitive from the reign of terror.

He spent over three months hiding in Moscow, sleeping nearly every night in a different house, then set out for Archangel and for months wandered about the forests of the north disguised as a merchant's clerk, seeking a way out beyond the barrier, waiting for British troops to advance or for some peasant rising to bring him within the area of allied occupation. But the allies did not come through and finally he returned to Petrograd and after a series of romantic adventures found his way into Finland and so across to England.

"For me," says Mr. Williams, "Professor Struve seems the greatest political thinker now living. In the early nineties he with Lenine and Professor Triag Baronovsky was a protagonist of the new Marxian school in Russia but whereas Lenine remains embedded in the Marxian dogma and developed his faith to a point of furious destructive fanaticism, Struve continually probed economic and political facts in search of a larger and freer conception.

"He became a Liberal and for some years before the first revolution published abroad the Journal Liberation, the organ of the Constitutional Union. He was a cadet member of the second Duma, but is bound by no party ties and has often aroused offense by his independence of thought. He is Professor of Political Economy at the Polytechnic Institute of Petrograd, where his flat now stands empty and plundered, and he is editor of the monthly Review Russkaya Mysl, which is of course suppressed.

"Struve is a great worker behind the scenes in political combinations, an inspirer of ideas which often violently opposed today are accepted a year after by his political associates."

Giving his views to Mr. Williams on the Princes' Islands proposition, Professor Struve said:

"In the first place the scheme is impracticable. In the second place, if it did succeed, if the powers could arrange a meeting with the Bolsheviki, they would find themselves on inclined planes leading to chaos. The Germans lost the war through their moral mistakes of policy, beginning with the invasion of Belgium. Their most fatal mistake, their most criminal blow against civilization, was their part with what they themselves called 'the gang of murderers' in Russia. If the allied powers repeat this error they will plunge Europe still further into the depths.

"It is a dangerous moment to play with Bolshevism, particularly for England. It is my firm opinion, in spite of the skepticism the Bolsheviki themselves express, that Bolshevism has more chance of success in England than in Germany. British workingmen have not had the political education which German workers have received through their powerful and experienced Social Democratic Party, and it is my opinion that they might more easily be misled by delusive Bolshevist promises, particularly if, as seems possible, there is a revival of the syndicalist movement that was active in England before the war. And the danger of a general swing in the Bolshevist direction will be greatly increased if the allied governments give even partial recognition to the Bolshevist Government in Russia.

"The old trade unionism is not an effective barrier, for it is one of the chief objects of the Bolsheviki to upset trade unionism. Then it seems to me from what I have read in the press that an entirely false idea is current here as to the real strength of the Lenine Government in Russia. The Red Army is not strong. Its whole effectiveness lies in possession of the munitions of the old Russian Army. There is a strong nucleus of troops consisting of Letts, a small proportion of Chinese, and a number of Hooligans who serve for profit. Apart from these there is a large force of so-called 'mobilized' troops who have been forced into service. They have frequently protested by revolt during mobilization, are held in subjection by terror, and would mutiny at the first opportunity.

"It is characteristic that the Bolsheviki consider these troops so untrustworthy that they only serve out arms to them when they go to the front. The Red Army would yield to organized international pressure."

DENIES IT BACKS FESS.

Anti-Saloon League Is Nonpartisan, Wayne B. Wheeler Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Denial that the Anti-Saloon League of America is espousing the candidacy of Representative Fess of Ohio or any one else for the Speakership was issued tonight by Wayne B. Wheeler, Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the league and its general counsel.

"The statement in a Washington morning newspaper," said Mr. Wheeler, "that the Anti-Saloon League is making plans to control the next Republican Convention and secure the nomination of Representative Fess as the candidate for President is unwarranted. The league's position is nonpartisan. It will not confine its activities to any one party.

"Our chief interest will be to see to it that candidates of all parties are nominated who will stand for honest enforcement of the prohibition law."

Gwinner to Quit Deutsche Bank.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (Associated Press.)—Arthur von Gwinner announces his retirement at the Managing Director of the Deutsche Bank on March 31. He has been Director of the institution for twenty-five years and has been identified with Berlin banking interests for forty-six years. Herr von Gwinner is a member of the Prussian House of Lords, but took little part in politics.

ALLIES WARN ARGENTINA.

Will Reroute Cargoes If the Maritime Strike Is Not Settled.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30.—Two of the allied legations here informed The Associated Press today that the reports of the allied boycott of the port of Buenos Aires were greatly exaggerated, but admitted that the allied legations had informed the Argentine Government that they were determined no longer to submit to the present situation, and that if the port strike was not definitely settled within two or three days all the vessels now in the roadstead, neutral as well as allied, would proceed for Montevideo, where they would unload their Buenos Aires cargoes, proceeding thence for other ports to take on new cargoes.

Fifty vessels have left the docks and anchored in the roads since the strike began, and a hundred are now in the roads, they pointed out. The Allies, they said, are no longer in need of Argentine wheat, and their only interest in the proposed Cereal Convention is that it would permit postponement of payment for two years.

They intimated that, as Argentina was more anxious to sell than the Allies were to buy in the case of the present crop, no agreement would be signed until assurances would be given that there would be no further boycott. The Argentine Government understands that, though the Allies prefer to buy Argentine meat, they are preparing to buy Brazilian meat rather than risk further trouble here.

The Government conferred with the strikers and owners today in an attempt to persuade the Maritime Federation to agree that neither ships nor shippers shall be boycotted in future strikes and also agree to withdraw the demand for a labor delegate aboard the ships.

One Minister said today: "Argentina will require more than a generation to regain the prestige lost in the last two years."

LABRADOR STONE ALUMINIUM

Norway Reports Extraction by Electro-Technical Factories There.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch to the Extrabladet of Christiania reports that Norwegian electro-technical factories have succeeded in producing aluminium from so-called Labrador stone, which is found in great quantities in the western part of the country.

Aluminium has long been extracted from Labrador stone, or Labradorite, a variety of feldspar. Hitherto, however, it has never paid to extract the aluminium from it except from waste, for in itself it is usually cleavable, its surfaces are capable of high polish, and its use in ornaments—table tops, snuff-boxes, jewel cases, &c.—make it a semi-precious stone.

Aluminium is now produced by electrolosis and chemical reaction from clays and various stones in such large and increasing quantities as to cause its price to fall from $90 a pound in 1855—the first year it was isolated for commercial purposes—to 23 cents a pound at present. The United States extracts more than half the aluminium produced in the world.

PHONES FROM SHIP TO SHIP.

First Wireless Talk to the Patrol from Transport Mongolia.

Patrolman William J. Ferrick, radio operator on the police boat Patrol, had the distinction of receiving the first radio phone message on board the official welcoming boat of the Mayor's Committee yesterday afternoon.

The message was directed to Colonel Charles F. Enright, Jefferson City, Mo., State Commissioner of Banking, who had gone to meet his son, Lieutenant William Fairleigh Enright, Battery E of the 75th Coast Artillery, who was returning from service abroad on the transport Mongolia.

"Try to get me off tonight if you can," said the clear voice of the man speaking on the transport. "I may be able to get off and I may not be able. Casual officers generally get off, but there seems to be some hitch this time. Lieutenant Enright."

As the patrol is not equipped to transmit radio phone messages the reply was sent back to the Mongolia by wireless.

Lieutenant Enright was married a year ago yesterday, and his wife was waiting to receive him at the pier. He was a student at Harvard University when he enlisted.

General von Einem Retires.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—General von Einem has been retired from active service in the German Army, according to advices received here from Berlin.

General von Einem was formerly Prussian Minister of War and at the opening of the war received command of the Second German Army, made up of troops from Saxony. Last September it was announced that he was the commander of one of the six German armies shattered by the great allied offensive.

Urge Tenants in Hungary to Rebel.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 29, (via Geneva.)—Budapest communists are beginning a movement toward expropriating real property, urging tenants to refuse to pay rents for the February quarter. The landlords' remonstrances have elicited a weak response from the Government, which has promised to institute a Committee of Inquiry.

France Honors Frank Dilnot.

Frank Dilnot, correspondent of The Daily Chronicle of London, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, according to information reaching this city yesterday. Mr. Dilnot is a frequent contributor to American newspapers and magazines, and is President of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States.

BIG RADICAL LOSS IN PRUSSIAN VOTE

Majority Socialists' Total Fell 21,500 in Berlin and That of Democrats 20,000.

CONSERVATIVES ARE ELATED

Socialist Groups Will Have About 170 Convention Votes and Other Parties 231.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (Associated Press.)—Unofficial returns from Sunday's elections to the Prussian Constitutional convention, without taking Posen's twenty-one delegates into consideration, show the success of 142 Majority Socialists, 24 Independent Socialists, 87 Christian People's Party delegates, 41 German Nationalists, 18 of the German People's Party, 61 Democrats, 6 Guelphs, and 1 Democrat-Peasant.

The Socialists are not likely to have more than four of Posen's delegates, which would make the combined Socialist strength in the convention 170, as against 231 Bourgeois delegates.

The results of the popular vote as far as it has been tabulated show a considerable loss for the radical parties—the two Socialist factions and the Democrats—and small gains for the National and Christian People's Parties when compared with the National Assembly results.

The Majority Socialists vote fell off 21,500 in Berlin, that of the Independents 5,500, and that of the Democrats 20,000, while the Nationals gained 7,000 and the other eight parties about held their own.

In Potsdam the two Socialist groups together lost 42,500 votes and the Democrats 21,000. The Nationals gained 1,000.

The Conservative and National Liberal press hails the result as evidence that the people are beginning to weary of the Government's methods since the revolution. The radical press thus far has not commented on the elections.

DR. FRANZ MEHRING DEAD.

Rebuked Prussian Minister Who Said Our Army Could Not Cross.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—Dr. Franz Mehring, Independent Socialist member of the Prussian Diet, is dead. Advices received here say that his death was due to pneumonia.

Dr. Mehring in 1917 was elected to the seat of Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the lower house of the Prussian Diet after the imprisonment of Liebknecht on a charge of treason. Like Liebknecht, Dr. Mehring was opposed to the war, and at one time incurred the displeasure of the authorities and was placed under "preventive arrest."

In the Diet in January of last year Dr. Mehring made a sneering rejoinder to a speech of the Prussian Finance Minister with regard to a loan coming from the United States to aid the Allies, which the Minister said "can neither swim nor fly," and that it would not come.

"If Canada," said Mehring, "with less than 9,000,000 inhabitants, has been able to throw a quarter of a million soldiers into Europe who were not able to fly or swim, what grounds has the Minister for denying to the United States, with 110,000,000 inhabitants, any military capacity?"

The Minister, Dr. Hertz, replying, said he was unable to prove his statements concerning the American Army, but that he was still convinced it could not come over.

SOCIALISTS MEET AT BERNE.

Germans There for Conference—Belgians Refuse to Meet Them.

BERNE, Jan. 30.—The International Socialist and Labor Conference has been definitely called to meet here on Feb. 3. Seven countries are already represented here by delegates who discussed preliminaries for the conference at meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday. Among those present at Tuesday's meeting were Herman Muhlkenbuhr, Herman Mueller, and Otto Welz, German Majority Socialists; Carl Kautsky, German Minority Socialist, and the French Socialists, Jouhaux and Demoulin.

During the discussions Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist, said the question of responsibility for the war inevitably would arise during the conference and the majority of those present agreed with him. Herr Mueller said that Germany had no territorial aims regarding Lettish territory.

Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, declared that small countries and neutrals could not be excluded from the work of forming a League of Nations.

DENIES RADIO VIOLATION.

Daniels Says Mann Probably Was Confused in Making His Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In reply to the speech of Republican Leader Mann in the House yesterday, declaring Secretary Daniels should be impeached for purchasing radio stations after authority had been refused by Congress, Mr. Daniels said today the Navy Department had not proceeded in any way toward the acquisition of high-power commercial radio stations or the building of a new naval plant since Congress failed to authorize these projects.

The Secretary said Representative Mann probably was confused by the fact that the department as a war measure bought low-power stations doing a ship-to-shore business with radio extension funds provided by Congress, for which specific authority never was asked or refused.

MORE AMERICANS FREED BY GERMANS

New Yorkers Among Those Who Have Returned to Allied Countries From Prison Camps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The War Department has made public a list of Americans held prisoner by Germany who have been released. Lieutenant Elbert H. Bagley, Peekskill, N. Y., and the following enlisted men from New York and vicinity have been released and have returned to France:

LYNCH, W. F., 468 Second Av., New York.
ZARVITCH, T. G., Meriden, Conn.
BRUNO, FRANK, 431 East 70th St., New York.
CARNEY, J. A., 509 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FUCHS, IRVING, 984 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GOLDBERG, JULIUS, 619 Howard Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WATERS, P. A., 625 Madison Av., New York.
TORRIZO, F. J., 701 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following from New York and nearby places are reported released from Camp Altdam and will sail from Stettin, Germany:

STERN, PHILIP, 124 Allen St., New York.
GREELY, FRANK, 386 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
FRASCA, CONCETTO, Perth Amboy, N. J.
CITRINITI, SAVERIO, Utica, N. Y.

Lieutenant Bert Guy of New Haven, Lieutenant W. M. Ireland of Sewell, N. Y., and the following enlisted men from New York and vicinity are reported released and now in territory occupied by allied troops.

ACKERLY, S. S., 647 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GERSEMA, M. J., Aplington, Iowa.
LEITHAUSER, G. C., Glen Ridge, N. J.
MARVIN, W. F., New Haven, Conn.
SHEEHAN, J. A., Hartford, Conn.
O'CONNOR, D. F., Waterbury, Conn.
COLLINGS, HERBERT, New Haven, Conn.
BIRNEY, H. E., New Haven, Conn.
CARMAN, T. E., Woodmere, N. Y.
PAWLIK, JOHN, Buffalo, N. Y.
LEAVER, LEONARD, 164 Weehawken St., West Hoboken, N. J.

A. Nichthauser of 78 Prospect Park, Brooklyn, has been released from Camp Altdam and has arrived in Leith, Scotland.

Peter J. Tingo of 2,419 Arthur Avenue, N. Y., has been released from Camp Muncheborg, and has arrived in Leith, Scotland.

Harry Levenstein of 758 Forty-fifth Street, New York, has been released from Klein, Wittenburg.

Ralph Madsen of 27 Edmund Place, Newark, N. J., has been released from Camp Munchberry and arrived at Altdam on Dec. 1.

Gustave Banner of 105 Ridge Street, New York; John Brociner of 724 East 156th Street, New York, and K. G. Kampf of 442 West 124th Street, New York, have been released from German prison camps.

Aviator Thomas Buffum of Plainfield, N. J., has been released from Merseburg and has arrived at Altdam.

OFFICER'S STORY DOUBTED.

Is Quoted as Saying Allies Used False Money to Discredit Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The attention of several Senators and Representatives has been attracted by an interview in a Philadelphia newspaper in which Commander Sweeney of the United States Navy is quoted as saying he participated in the revolution in the neighborhood of Archangel by aiding in the distribution of paper money alleged to have been forged by the British and issued with an alleged intent to discredit the Bolsheviki. It was stated today in a New York newspaper that Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania and Senators Johnson of California, France of Maryland, and La Follette of Wisconsin would undertake to have an investigation made.

Mr. Kelly confirmed this statement in part today by saying he had intended to take the matter up with the Secretary of the Navy, but had been prevented from doing so by pressure of business. He said he wished to ascertain first if the story was true, and, second, in case it was true, on what authority the American naval officer had acted.

"The thing struck me as a mad tale, almost preposterous," said Senator Johnson. "I know no more about it than has been printed, have not undertaken any investigation, and have not consulted with any one concerning such a move."

Senator France, too, said he had not talked with any one about the matter, nor had he heard of a possible investigation.

"However," he said, "I do think it is a matter that should be taken notice of. If it is true, it is a criminal act for us to allow an officer to enter another country, print money, and try to buy its citizens. Whoever is responsible should be punished to the extent of the law, if the story is true, although it sounds incredible."

DEFENDS HOG ISLAND.

Brush Outlines Terminal Advantages at Last Session of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Hog Island shipyard, which will cost $66,000,000 when completed, was defended today before the Senate Commerce Committee by Matt C. Brush, President of the company operating the plant, "as the only war venture where every single cent spent is still good."

"Aside form the shipbuilding facilities," Mr. Brush said, "the construction of Hog Island is justified as a terminal. It is worth more now than the United States Government has invested in it because it is as good a deep water terminal as there is in this country. I am willing to stake my reputation as an executive that the yard can be made a success."

Mr. Brush quoted Howard Coonley, Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as saying Philadelphia could afford to spend $100,000,000 to acquire Hog Island and continue its development as the city's great water terminal.

Credit for the launching of fourteen ships, five of which are in commission, was given by Mr. Brush entirely to the former management of the yard and the men working there. He left the presidency of an elevated railroad in Boston last October, went to work as a shipbuilder at Hog Island in November and the following month was elected President of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which is constructing the yard and the ships. His salary is $40,000 a year.

The witness said the Hog Island yard is the first concern to undertake the employment of wounded soldiers, positions in which they are making good.

With the close of the session the committee concluded the investigation, which has been in progress for a year. There is no indication as to when a report or recommendations will be made on the basis of the evidence obtained.

BERNSTEIN RESIGNS.

Declares Himself Opposed to Policy of American Hebrew.

Herman Bernstein, who recently returned from Russia, where he has been studying conditions, announced yesterday that he had resigned from the editorship of The American Hebrew.

"I have resigned," Mr. Bernstein said last night, "because I am not in sympathy with its policy. That is all I care to say at present."

This policy was described at the offices of the publication yesterday as "anti-nationalistic and non-Zionist."

When Mr. Bernstein left on his last trip to Russia Rabbi Isaac Landman became acting editor of The American Hebrew. He is the head of a congregation at Far Rockaway.

CLASH ON ARRIVAL OF HARVARD UNIT

Washington Orders Demobilization of Surgeons and Nurses of the British Army.

DENOUNCED AS A BLUNDER

Decision Reached to Ignore Instructions—Unit Gets Ovation on Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30.—The Harvard surgical unit, which had seen continuous service with the British forces in France since July, 1915, returned today on board the White Star steamship Megantic, which arrived here this morning from Liverpool by way of Halifax. There were twenty-seven medical officers and 103 nursing sisters, all wearing British uniforms, in the force that landed from the liner and went on to Boston by special train.

General Hospital No. 22, which was the base of the Harvard unit, was raided from the air on many occasions by German flyers. In September, 1917, according to Lieut. Col. Hugh Cabot, who was in command, thirty-eight medical officers were saved from certain death when the Hun raiders dropped bombs on the huge tent in which they had their quarters only because they had been called out in the night to receive a large convoy of British wounded.

During the German offensive in Flanders and Picardy last Spring the hospital received frequent visits from the German air raiders who, however, failed to do any damage beyond the serious shock that was caused to the sick and wounded.

The hospital was at Camiers, which, during the severe fighting in March and April last year, was only from thirty to forty miles back of the line held by the Allies. It was one of the largest, if not the largest, of the British base hospitals in France. There were 2,370 beds all told, but, Colonel Cabot says, as many as 4,000 were cared for frequently at one time.

Altogether the doctors and nurses of the Harvard unit cared for 126,000 wounded at the base hospital and approximately 27,000 at clearing stations and on hospital trains, almost 10 per cent. of all the British wounded on the front in France since hostilities opened. More than 99 per cent. of these recovered.

The unit received a great send-off both in France and England before returning to America. Dinners, luncheons and receptions filled their days for the final fortnight. It is believed that the unit accomplished much toward the development of a better understanding between Great Britain and America.

Surprised at Washington Order.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Members of the Harvard surgical unit while on their way to Boston this evening were startled by receiving orders from the War Department to proceed to Camp Devens for demobilization.

The Harvard unit, which has been affiliated with the British Army in France as a volunteer medical organization, came home on a British transport at the expense of the British Government, and its commanding officers had secret instructions from the British military authorities as to the method of dismissing the members upon their arrival in this country, but apparently Secretary of War Baker was not cognizant of these facts.

The telegram said that the order was from the Secretary of War. It is believed that the confusion at Washington resulted from the fact that Harvard sent two units to the war, the other serving with the United States forces.

Lieut. Col. Cabot turned the matter over to Colonel Herbert W. White, President of the Harvard University Press, who went to Europe to bring the unit home. Colonel White said he would ignore the order, and that "if they get us to Camp Devens tonight it will be under arrest."

"The War Department has no authority over the Harvard unit, which was mustered out of service by the British military authorities on Jan. 8," said Colonel White to a TIMES correspondent. "Of course if any American officers appear I shall apprise them of a situation with which the War Department should be fully familiar. It is a most astounding exhibition of ignorance on the part of the department."

The members of the Harvard unit received an ovation when their train arrived at the North Station at 9 o'clock this evening. The medical officers and nurse sisters formed in line and marched to the Common, where they were addressed by Colonels Cabot and White, who thanked them for their services during the war.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—It was explained at the War Department tonight that a Harvard medical unit, designated officially as Base Hospital No. 6, was organized in connection with the American Red Cross. This is a War Department unit and under War Department orders.

A high official of the army said that the War Department did not claim to have any authority over the original Harvard unit, which served with the British. If a mistake had been made in confusing the two units in orders, it was explained, it would be quickly rectified.

WILL STAY IN WAR WORK.

500 Women, at Mrs. Astor's, Pledged to Continued Activity.

At the request of Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, in charge of women's Y. M. C. A. work in the metropolitan district, about five hundred women workers attended a meeting held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, to discuss the question whether women should continue in war work. It was the unanimous decision of the assembly that women should continue, since the problems of peace, perhaps more even than war, made imperative the work of women.

"It has been said that women are no longer needed abroad," said Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Y. M. C. A. National War Work Council, "and I want to protest most emphatically that they are not only needed urgently now, but that they are needed more than ever before."

"This is a carry-on meeting," said Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., "and we women must be in earnest about carrying on. The work in Europe is tremendous and must not be dropped."

Special emphasis was also laid on the importance of women's work on this side of the ocean by Mrs. Pratt, who said in part:

"Dramatic war work is over, and we can no longer go to the zones of actual fighting to serve men whose lives are constantly in danger, and we can no longer endanger our own lives for them by serving chocolate under shellfire; but the 1919 job is just as important, even though it is not so spectacular. We must not lay down our work at this critical time when thousands of men are being returned to civilian life, often bewildered and dazed, needing us as certainly in this time of change as they did during the war."

In her address of welcome, Mrs. Astor said:

"I find it very satisfying to come back and serve here in the Y. M. C. A. Victory Hut after serving in Brest. I feel as if the work here were quite as important as it was across the water. A war doesn't stop in a day, and war work can't stop as soon, either."

Walter T. Diack, General Y. M. C. A. Secretary for the New York district, also spoke. The meeting, which was composed entirely of volunteers, included workers from Fort Schuyler, Governor's Island, and Eagle and Victory Huts.

QUITS WIRE COMMITTEE.

Miss O'Connor Says Burleson Is Not Just to Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Asserting that to retain her position would "amount to a serious betrayal of the rights and interests of my fellow-workers, whom you have charged me to represent," Miss Julia O'Connor, representative of the organized telephone and telegraph workers on the committee appointed by Director General Burleson to investigate wages and working conditions in the telegraph and telephone companies, today filed her resignation. The committee, she stated in a letter to Mr. Burleson, has attempted no procedure worthy of its name, and its work in general has been so hampered that its efforts have been futile.

Miss O'Connor charges that "repudiation of contracts, interruption of friendly relations, destruction of long-established arrangements for collective bargaining, persecution and hostility for membership in a union—this has been the unpleasant history of Government control of the telephone industry. Methods of discrimination unparalleled under private control have been practiced by officials of the telephone companies upon employes who joined or remained members of a union; and in the absence of a disavowal the odium of this state of affairs must rest upon the Post Office Department."

As to the telegraph workers, Miss O'Connor says:

"A memorandum presented to the committee showed that on Aug. 24, 1918, the Western Union Telegraph Company made an agreement with its employes by which increases of 5, 10, and 15 per cent., based on seniority, would be granted all employes and would be dated to take effect as of Aug. 1, 1918. This agreement was never placed in effect because you denied to the individual companies operating under the Telephone and Telegraph Administration the right to negotiate with their employes on the subject of wages."

Instead, according to Miss O'Connor, Director Burleson issued an order reducing the maximum increase from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent., and dated Jan. 1, 1919, instead of Aug. 1, 1918.

MUSEUM IN PARK ARSENAL.

Ancient Building to be Leased by City to Safety Institute.

Philip Berolzheimer, President of the Park Board and Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, announced last night that he had had an interview with Governor Alfred E. Smith a few days ago at the City Hall regarding the future of the Arsenal in Central Park.

This building belonged to the State before the park was in existence, and was later turned over to the city. The Commissioner said he intended to grant a permit under a ten-year lease, to the American Institute of Safety on the recommendation of the Board of Estimate for the purpose of displaying safety devices, which it is hoped, will be the forerunner of many similar institutions in other large cities for the purpose of saving life and limb.

Mayor Hylan, the Commissioner declared, had given his approval of the project under the condition that the institute would restore the old building at its own expense, which will cost about $100,000, and that Commissioner Berolzheimer will have absolute control over all exhibits.

The police station of the Thirty-third Precinct, the office of the head keeper of the menagerie and section foreman will remain in the building, whereas the Meteorological Observatory of the United States Weather Bureau will be removed to a place nearby.

REPORT ON NEAR EAST DRIVE

Account of Turkish Atrocities Told at Workers' Luncheon.

At the luncheon of the workers in the $30,000,000 drive of the Committee for Relief in the Near East, held in the Bankers Club yesterday, Dr. Graham Hunter, member of the Red Cross Mission to Palestine, who arrived home on Tuesday, told of conditions in the Near East and described for the first time how a community of 8,000 Armenians in a mountain village had been reduced to fifteen survivors by atrocities committed by the Turks and Kurds.

Dr. Hunter said he got his story from one of the survivors, a woman school teacher, who said that not a man or a male child over seven years old was left alive. When the slaughter was over 400 women and children were all that were left. They fled into the desert where all but the fifteen died of starvation.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported a total of $26,735 received by the committee. An anonymous contribution of $50,000 in Liberty Bonds, a contribution of $5,000 from Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000 from Mrs. John S. Kennedy, $5,000 from A. and M. Karagheusian, and $1,800 from Dr. William H. Nichols were among the subscriptions announced yesterday.

SEES PEACE LEAGUE AS SEWING CIRCLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

tion we now have or can get as to the best type of fighting craft. By all means we ought to have aviation ships, as auxiliaries to our fleet."

Representative Butler, the ranking Republican member of the committee, interrupted to call attention to differences in recommendations made by the General Board of the Navy and those of Admiral Mayo.

"I admit that all experts are not agreed," he replied. "Of course, there is always a certain amount of risk involved in building any ship, because advance is rapid and types may become obsolete before ships are off the ways."

"It is your opinion, then," said Chairman Padgett, "that conditions have changed so that a smaller ship of less cost is not advisable?"

Admiral Mayo replied that the smaller ships were necessary, but that a powerful navy was founded on powerful ships. He approved the recommendations of the Bureau of Navigation for an increased personnel of officers and men. He said there should be provision made for 8,000 officers by 1920 and that the naval personnel should be large enough to maintain the navy at war strength.

"Under your proposal a larger complement of officers and men would be placed on our naval craft in peace times than is advocated by the General Board," observed Representative Hicks, Republican, of New York. "Don't you think it would be sufficient to have a smaller number of men in peace times?"

"Well, why not take all the men and officers from the ships and tie them up in peace times?" said Admiral Mayo.

"But why keep them up to war strength?" asked Mr. Hicks.

"Because that is what the navy is for," replied Admiral Mayo—"to operate in time of peace, so as to be ready for war."

"If we should supply enough men in ordinary times to furnish the quota on our ships in peace equal to that of Great Britain. I mean ships of equal size, wouldn't we be doing pretty well?" asked Representative Kelley, Republican, of Michigan.

"We would not if our ships called for a larger complement," replied Admiral Mayo. "It is not an exact science and never can be. The situation in regard to officers is worse than in regard to men. We have now a permanent officer force of 2,552. The reserve, emergency, and temporary officers will be going out. The Naval Academy cannot turn out officers fast enough for our needs. Personally, I indorse the recommendations of the Bureau of Navigation for 8,000 officers by 1920."

The committee had planned to vote on the Naval bill tomorrow. The testimony of Admiral Mayo may cause a postponement. It was said by those opposing an enlarged navy that the bill would be reduced from $750,000,000 to $550,000,000 with no increase in the building program.

Sentiment seems to be uncertain as to what course should be taken as to the naval program, and Democratic members of the committee say that President Wilson's influence will be necessary to get a bill through Congress to provide for increasing the navy at this time.

LABOR WILL CARRY FIGHT TO PARLIAMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

that they have not been authorized by the trade unionists and that therefore intervention would be unwise. It is the view of the ministers that the men, in the absence of the usual strike pay, are not likely to keep up the movement long, and that the Government therefore should confine its action to preserving order.

At the meeting the ministers discussed a telegram received from the provost of Glasgow, containing the request of the strikers for the Government to intervene to secure for them a forty-hour week. Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal, on behalf of Premier Lloyd George, sent a reply to the provost declining to intervene.

SHUT OFF POWER IN BELFAST.

Electricians Join Strike and Many More Plants Close.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The situation both on the Clyde and in Belfast, where strikes are in progress with widespread paralysis of industry, became more serious today. In Belfast, manufacturing firms which were generating their own electric current for power purposes had to close down their plants, as the workers in the private electric installations joined the strikers. The blacksmiths, the boilermakers, and the shipwrights decided to notify their employers that the conditions of the settlement they asked should embody an increase of 30 per cent. in the gross earning powers of the peace workers.

Along the Clyde many corporation electricians went on strike, compelling the corporations to stop the current for public works, retaining such current as they were able to generate for the use of the hospitals and for street lighting.

The industrial confusion that reigns in the Clyde region is depicted by the Glasgow correspondent of The Star in a dispatch today. Tempers are rapidly being lost in the strike, he says. In front of two of the large Glasgow shipyards strikers have massed themselves and are adopting every measure of intimidation to compel the workers to join the strike. They forced their way into the yards and dragged nonstrikers into their ranks.

Unless negotiations are open by tomorrow, the correspondent adds, the strikers threaten to throw Glasgow into darkness and to shut off the light even from the hospitals.

Street cars are running in the city today, but the strikers declared that if their operation interfered with the processions of the men the cars would be stopped.

"Revolutionary language is now on the tongues of the leaders," the correspondent reports.

PLANS AIR SERVICE ALL OVER CANADA

F. G. Erickson Says Syndicate Which Bought 500 Airplanes Will Carry Passengers.

NOT TO HANDLE THE MAILS

Machines Purchased from Government, He Adds, Will Soon Be Sold for Less Than the Average Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 30.—F. G. Erickson, who is acting here for a syndicate headed by Roy U. Conger of New York, today confirmed the report that he had purchased at least 500 airplanes and airplane material from the Imperial Munitions Board for upward of $9,000,000.

In the fields of sports and commerce Mr. Erickson hopes to find a ready market for his wares. He says he will have the flying machines overhauled and will sell them in a few months at a price lower than is generally paid for an automobile; for somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,000. Mr. Erickson is an aeronautical engineer and is not only a flier himself, but has completed various inventions connected with flying machines.

Mr. Erickson says he believes that the airplane has come to stay as a big factor in the pleasure and commerce of Canada. Opportunities for flying development here, he thinks, are greater than in the United States.

At the present time 90 of the 500 machines are assembled at the Leaside factory. The balance are scattered among the various R. F. C. camps and will be shipped to Toronto.

"Did you have much competition in buying the planes from the Imperial Munitions Board?" he was asked.

"There were quite a few after airplanes, but many of them could not give satisfactory explanations of what they intended to do with them."

The syndicate which purchased the planes is said to be chiefly composed of young men, practical fliers, who have been connected actively with flying on this continent since the early days of the war. The syndicate has plans under way, it was said today, to establish a passenger service, then an express, and finally a freight service between the principal cities of the Dominion.

The announcement was further made by officials that the deal will not accelerate demobilization of the Royal Air Forces in Canada, nor will it interfere with the plans of the Dominion Government for the establishment of a Canadian air service for mail, naval, and military purposes. Camps Mohawk and Rathbun, at Deseronto, and the Beamsville camp are to be dismantled as soon as their machines and parts and tools can be concentrated at Leaside, which, for aviation purposes, includes Armour Heights.

ARRIVE FOR AUTO SHOW.

Manufacturers and Dealers Here for Opening Tomorrow Night.

Automobile manufacturers and dealers from many parts of the country are arriving in New York to attend the big motor car show which opens tomorrow night in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, on Lexington Avenue, close to the Garden, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets.

It is many years since the show has been held in the Garden, but a return there is necessary, since the Government is using the Grand Central Palace as a debarkation hospital. The show this year is held by the automobile dealers of New York City. The manufacturers, as a war measure, abandoned the idea of the annual national show usually held here in the first week of January several months before the signing of the armistice. They have co-operated heartily with the dealers, and the number of exhibitors seeking space was so large that it was necessary to hire the armory.

The show will last two weeks, the first week being devoted entirely to passenger cars and the second week, beginning Monday, Feb. 10, will be the commercial exhibit, when motor trucks and smaller business vehicles will be shown. For the passenger car week fifty-eight makes of all the popular models of American cars will be shown. There will be no foreign-made cars. In all, there will be about 250 cars in both buildings ranging in price from less than $1,000 to $10,000.

Genuine new models will be scarcer than formerly owing to the fact that most of the big manufacturers have been engaged for more than a year on war work and the production of cars has been greatly curtailed. Many of the leading automotive engineers have also been in war service, so that the majority of the cars will show but little change except in certain refinements of design and mechanism from the 1913 models. There is, however, one new car in the moderate-priced class which the manufacturers had designed over a year ago but withheld until the return of peace.

In addition to the cars there will be over 200 exhibitors of parts and accessories. The show will open in both buildings at 8 o'clock tomorrow night, and with the exception of Sunday will continue every day and night next week.

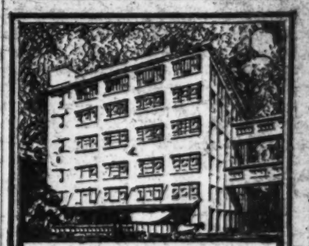
Special Automobile Section

Automobile Show

The New York Times next Sunday will deal with latest cars, description of new models and accessories.

Articles on what the auto industry accomplished in the war, production of cars in 1918 and prospects for big business in 1919. Road improvement plans for increased motor traffic. The number of cars in the United States. Export opportunities and motor trade with South America. Points on the latest models in the show, and improvements due to the war.

Next Sunday



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WAR BRIDES ARRIVE TO JOIN HUSBANDS

Fourteen Who Married Soldiers Abroad Come on Transport, 12 of Them Alone.

THREE SHIPS BRING TROOPS

Regulars, Marines, and National Army Men on Mongolia, Plattsburg, and Cruiser Frederick.

Two transports, the Mongolia, from St. Nazaire, and the Plattsburg and the armored cruiser Frederick, both from Brest, arrived yesterday, bringing officers and men from service in France. The Mongolia brought 4,429 regular army, Marine Corps, and national army troops, all classed as casuals, and a detachment of the 39th Hospital Unit.

In the national army on board were represented California, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas, Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio. There were also 142 colored troops and Tractor Artillery School detachment of Ft. Slocum, consisting of 1 officer and 54 men, on board.

The Plattsburg brought 1,631 troops, including the 323d Machine Gun Battalion, 12 officers and 484 men, of the 83d Division; Machine Gun Company, 5 officers and 159 men, of the 330th Infantry of the 83d Division; 60 men of the personnel of Naval Base Hosital No. 2, at Strathfeffer, Scotland, and a number of casual companies which included New York men. The Plattsburg brought 2 officers and 22 men who are convalescing from wounds.

Baby and Brides on Plattsburg.

The cruiser Frederick arrived early in the day with 1,547 troops, including 24 officers and 1,022 men of the 1st Battalion, comprising Companies A, B, C, and D of the 330th Infantry; the headquarters medical detachment of the 83d Division, and the 466th and 492d Aero Squadrons, together with a number of casual officers of the National Army from Ohio and West Virginia, which made up the 83d Division.

The list of the Plattsburg contained one baby" and when the vessel came alongside the American Line pier last evening the baby was a centre of interest. He is William Robert John Lewis, six months old, and he was introduced to his father, William Lewis, of the 165th, the old 69th Regiment.

The baby was born in London and comes of fighting Irish stock, as his father admitted, who has a record to prove it. He enlisted and served three und a half years with the Australians, and when America entered the war he obtained his discharge and enlisted in the 165th in Paris. He wears the British Military Medal, the Croix de Guerre, and the Gallipoli service medal. Mrs. Lewis came over with her baby to join her soldier husband. They met in London and were married there on July 14, 1917. Mr. Lewis lives at 607 Second Avenue.

Fourteen brides, twelve of whom journeyed across the Atlantic alone to join their husbands who are now on this side, came on the Plattsburg. Mrs. Alwood Gloesbeck, who was Miss Honneur, a singer, before she married Captain Gloesbeck of Schenectady and the 6th Infantry, in London, came with her husband. The Captain was in Lancaster Gate Hospital when Miss Honneur came to sing to the wounded.

The youngest bride on board was that of Lieutenant Henry Oswald Wyatt, who also arrived with her husband. His home is in Richmond, Va. He was stationed at a British camp and was billeted with a British flyer. The latter asked him to spend his rest periods with him at his home at Carluke, twenty miles from Glasgow. When he returned to camp from his third visit he was engaged to Miss Elizabeth Young, 18 years old, and they were married on Nov. 21.

Other War Romances.

The end of a holiday in the country began the romance of Mrs. Marie Vogt, wife of a private in the Aerial service, whose home, she said, is at 866 East 164th Street. Returning from her holiday she came to London on the same train with Private Vogt. When they alighted at the station the soldier, whom she saw for the first time, asked her the way to an Eagle hut. She showed him the way and they became friends. Six weeks later they were married.

On Aug. 12, the day he had to join his ship, Paul David Clough of Kansas City, a radio electrician on the battleship Florida, married the girl he met in London. Mrs. Clough arrived last evening to join the husband with whom she parted on their wedding day.

Each bride had a story to tell. Among those who arrived was the wife of Lieutenant W. T. De Rede, to whom she was married in London in September; Mrs. Alvin Pettit, wife of a private in the aerial service, who lives at Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. E. D. Johnson, whose husband, a private, is from Brooking, N. D., and while she was a clerk in the British Air Service was billeted in the same house with her future husband; Mrs. John Plater Steele, who was Miss Pearl Ramus before she married Sergeant of Marines Steele in November; Mrs. Zachariah Hameetman, whose husband is now said to be at Camp Upton, and Mrs. John Brositz, who met and married her husband in Nottingham, England.

Among the civilian passengers on the Plattsburg were Henry A. Bumstead, professor of physics at Yale University. He had been engaged in war work abroad since 1917.

INSTALL BROWNING GUNS.

Entire Third Army to be Equipped with the New Weapons.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Jan. 20, (Associated Press Correspondence.)—The task of supplying the eight divisions of the Third American Army with Browning machine guns and automatic rifles was begun recently. The Brownings are to replace the machine guns and automatic rifles, with which all the troops of the American Expeditionary Forces have been armed. For the army of occupation approximately 158 cars will be required to transport the weapons from France to the occupied territory.

Each division is to have 768 automatic rifles and 224 machine guns.

SIEGEL OPENS FIGHT ON IMMIGRATION BILL

New York Congressman Insists There Is No Danger of an Inrush of Europeans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Burnett bill to restrict general immigration for four years is destined to meet strong opposition. Directing the fight is Representative Isaac Siegel of New York, who will have the support of Representative Sabath of Illinois, a member of the House Immigration Committee. They will present a minority report on the bill, which Mr. Siegel today characterized as "un-American and against the spirit of American institutions."

In the opinion of Mr. Siegel, the talk of a threatened inrush of Bolsheviki and radicals from Europe "is ridiculous and hysterical." He thinks the argument is employed to frighten American capital. The bill, he said, is demanded chiefly by organized labor, which seeks to maintain wartime wages.

"It will take nine months to bring the soldiers back from overseas at the present rate at which they are being moved, and we will need all the ships we can get together for that purpose," said Mr. Siegel. "There will be no ships in which to carry the thousands of immigrants who are said to be about to come here to spread Bolshevism. It is a fact, as San Francisco demonstrated, that workmen flock to devastated areas instead of avoiding them, because of the great amount of work to be done and the high prices usually paid for such work.

"Workmen will not abandon the devastated and impoverished areas of wartorn Europe. The Europeans will stay at home to perform the great reconstruction task they have before them. American workmen will be needed over there, too.

"That is the history of all wars. Immigration came almost to a standstill after the Franco-Prussian war. There is no work to be done here compared with what is before the laboring men of Europe. The Governments of Europe probably will enact laws to prohibit emigration for a period of several years if it is found that labor is leaving.

"There is not the slightest necessity for anti-immigration legislation. I do not believe Congress will enact it. I regard such legislation as ill-advised, to say the least, especially when the bill we have before us would permit immigration from Canada, Mexico, and other countries contiguous to the United States, but bar out immigrants from Britain, France, Italy, and others of our allies. Such discrimination is sure to prove embarrassing to President Wilson at the Peace Conference. I don't for a moment believe that Congress will enact the bill."

AGAINST IMMIGRATION BAN.

Manufacturers Oppose Burnett Bill, Says Stephen C. Mason.

In a statement sent out yesterday, Stephen C. Mason, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that manufacturers throughout the country were not in favor of the Burnett bill, which would prohibit immigration from any but adjoining countries for four years, as they believe it is neither wise or in accord with the principles of our Government. He thought a better solution would be the adoption of suitably restrictive legislation with immigrant distribution machinery along the line of that of Canada.

"To shut off practically every avenue for new labor forces for the next four years," he said, "is not squarely meeting an important problem of readjustment. It is creating possibly more grievous problems and conditions than those which it is sought to correct. We are weak, indeed, if, on the pretext of preventing the importation of one of Europe's war aggravated social diseases, known as rampant Bolshevism, the only remedy we can adopt is to prohibit the continued arrival of those still remaining healthy and vital forces of European labor which may come to our shores to escape the very social conditions we, ourselves dread."

2,197 LAND AT PHILADELPHIA

The Haverford Brings Back Many New Yorkers, Including Jay Gould.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Philadelphia today extended a hearty welcome to 2,197 men of the American Expeditionary Force, first of the overseas contingent to arrive at this port. They came on the liner Haverford. After being entertained at luncheon by women of the various war organizations, the veterans marched to the Pennsylvania Station and entrained for Camp Dix.

Most of the returning soldiers were members of the 65th Regiment, Coast Artillery. In addition, there were 138 colored casuals from nearly every American division that fought in France, thirty-seven officer casuals, and nine naval officers. Nearly all of the casuals were wounded. Among the navy men were Ensign Jay Gould of New York, who had been stationed at Murmansk, Russia, and Lieutenant Neilson Poe of Baltimore, once a Princeton football star.

The 65th Regiment is composed mainly of men from Washington, Oregon, and California. Colonel Benjamin H. Kerfoot of Kansas, a veteran of the Philippines, is in command.

The regiment claims the honor of being the only organization of American troops to fire the British 9.2-inch howitzer in action, and is said to have handled the heaviest mobile armament, outside of the railroad mounted guns, used by the American First Army. The regiment fired 15,000 tons of steel and explosives at five different points in the German line of defense, all within a period of seventy days and nights. During this time, Colonel Kerfoot said, the casualties amounted to only three men killed and ninety-nine wounded in action. His records show that since the regiment's inception there had not been a courtmartial of either an officer or enlisted man.

Thirty-seven sick and wounded officers were brought back on the Haverford. They included two who fought with the 7th Division, which trained at Camp Meade, Md., and three others who were with the 28th, the "Iron Division." They were First Lieutenant S. A. Dobre of New York, who was with the sanitary detachment of the 316th Infantry, and Lieutenant Theodore Snook of Waverly, N. Y., who was with the 313th Infantry.

The "Iron Division" officers were Second Lieutenant Ayman Cater, Company L, 109th Infantry, of New York; Second Lieutenant Harry C. Flinn, Company A, 110th Infantry, of Brooklyn, and Second Lieutenant Robert J. Doran of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

COLLISION TIES UP ELEVATED, ONE DEAD

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

incipient panic, and by the time reserves arrived from the Tremont and Morrisania stations several hundred persons were being shepherded in orderly lines back to the station and thence to the street.

When Acting Battalion Chief Gillespie came with apparatus responding to a special alarm, he found the guards and policemen fighting a losing battle with the flames spreading through the sixth car. By then they were endangering the woman wedged under a mass of twisted iron and wooden débris, for it was not known whether she was alive. Gillespie sent for the Rescue Squad, which came from Great Jones Street in nineteen minutes. By the time it arrived, however, the flames had been extinguished. Acting Captain Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau, who took a squad of detectives to the wreck, found that Motorman Britt had been penned in his cab but had smashed his way out through the window. He was doing what he could to help quiet the excitement. Britt was sent to the Tremont Avenue Police Station where Assistant District Attorney Delagi learned that he was 44 years old and had been ten years in the Interborough service. Britt could give no explanation of the accident, except that he had slowed his train almost to a standstill because of a slight block at the Tremont station ahead of him, when the train behind suddenly rammed his.

Motorman Vogt of the rear train was finally discovered wandering aimlessly about the platform, his head in his hands and tears rolling down his face. He told the Assistant District Attorney he had been in the service nine years and that during that time he never before had had an accident. Britt was not held. Vogt was released after the Interborough had furnished $1,000 bond for his appearance to answer the homicide charge.

George Keegan, assistant to General Manager Hedley and H. M. Norris, Hedley's Secretary, arrived within a few minutes and took charge of the wrecking work. Keegan put about seventy-five men on the job, all who could work in the narrow space and three hours later southbound service was resumed. Within another half hour a crippled northbound service was begun, the trains switching around the wreck by using the express track. At midnight it looked as though it would be some hours before normal conditions could be restored on the road.

Meantime northbound elevated trains had been stalled for more than a mile behind the wreck. The Union Railway Company stripped its barns of every available surface car, a hundred jitneys appeared, and slowly the crowds made their way homeward, jamming the subway and defying all regulations by riding outside and on top of trolley cars and every place there was foothold. Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney and Charles Standfast, a supervisor for that body, inspected the wrecked trains and then went to the police station to examine the motormen.

PUTS WAR'S BIG LOSS ON LACK OF TRAINING

Prof. Lowell Would Fit College Men to be Officers by Teaching Them Art of Warfare.

ALSO REFORM ATHLETICS

Suggests Compulsory Exercise for Students Who Need but Will Not Take It.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.—The unnecessary loss of life due to inexperience of officers, which might have turned the scales in favor of Germany, should not be repeated, says President Lowell in his annual report made public tonight. To make this impossible the President advocates a certain amount of military and naval instruction at colleges and universities. He says:

"The war has shown the need of a broader preparation for modern war than most of our officers received. There seems to be no doubt that our losses in battle were much larger than they need have been if the officers had been more familiar with the conditions they were called upon to meet. This means not only unnecessary sacrifice, but in a hard and closely contested war it might mean the difference between victory and defeat.

"Surely it ought to be possible to teach the art of war as other applied sciences or arts are taught. We do not instruct engineers or industrial foremen by merely training them in manipulating existing machinery and requiring the regulations for its use to be committed to memory. We teach them something at least of the mechanical principles on which all machinery rests, in order that they may be able to understand new devices and show the workmen under their charge how to use them. Nor does such a process unfit them for actual manufacturing plants. On the contrary, it makes them far more valuable. There is no obvious reason why the same method could not be effectively applied to training reserve line officers in the art of war.

"The military art is the application of the principles to the condition of actual warfare, and in that sense they are invariable as the principles of mechanics, the application alone changing with the weapons or machinery in use. It ought to be possible to teach those principles and explain by means of them the meaning and intent of field regulations and of military organizations and supply, thereby training line officers who would not only be familiar with existing practice, but able also to apply their knowledge rapidly to the unknown conditions and amended regulations that a new war will certainly produce.

"These things could well be taught during the academic term and their practical application learned in Summer camps, where more continuous and extended operations with field manoeuvres covering many days would furnish better material for systematic observation than could possibly be provided in term time.

"A similar plan might be adopted for the navy, the students being taught the necessary mathematics, physics, astronomy, and navigation in college and learning the seamanship and drill during the Summer at naval stations and afloat.

"So long as there is no universal compulsory service military studies at most of the colleges must be voluntary; but the Summer camps would present strong attractions to the students and might go far to solve the problem of the long vacation idly spent by far too many men."

On the question of athletics, President Lowell says that after a year and a half of war, in which the intercollegiate sports have been suspended, athletics should be resumed on a more rational basis than in the past.

"Athletic contests are only a part of the physical training that should be given," he says. "An athletic system which resulted only in having the great mass of students sit on the bleachers and applaud a few exceptional men in the field would be hopelessly defective and in fact the great intercollegiate games have been too exclusively the object of attention. This has had two unfortunate results. It has lent an exaggerated importance to these games and to the men who take part in them, and it has led to a neglect of the ordinary student and his bodily condition.

"It may be worth while for the college to consider whether it ought to go so far as to compel some form of exercise for those who need but will not take it."

ALLEN RENEWS CHARGES.

Says 35th Division Suffered 4,623 Out of 6,301 Argonne Casualties.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—Reading from what he said was an official report prepared by ex-Captain Harry R. Coffman of Chicago, former psychiatrist of the 35th Division, Governor Henry U. Allen of Kansas, in a speech here today, renewed his charges that the Missouri-Kansas Division suffered heavy losses as a result of inefficiency of transportation and inadequate air protection in the Argonne Wood battle. Captain Coffman was in charge of the first-aid casualty station in the Argonne action and rendered a report of the division's casualities.

At that station, according to the report, a copy of which the officer mailed to Governor Allen, the entire casualties which passed through included those of seven divisions, totaling 6,301. Of that number, the report stated, 4,623 were from the 35th Division. The 91st Division, he said, furnished only 789 of the casualties. The 28th had 423 and the 37th had 67.

French and English trucks were used to transport wounded, the report asserts, after the American transportation

THE 59TH MUSTERED OUT.

Brooklyn Men Break Ranks and End Discipline at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Jan. 30.—The 59th Coast Artillery, which arrived here last Friday from abroad, was mustered out of the service today. Its officers and a few clerks remained in camp to finish up the business of the regiment, but the remainder of the unit left on a special train at 3:30 o'clock. The 59th was formed from the old 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, and two-thirds of its men are from Brooklyn.

The train that took them home stopped at each station between Jamaica and Flatbush Avenue. The men received new clothes in exchange for their old ones and looked as if they had just entered the service. Last night they celebrated their discharge by giving dinners purchased with company funds.

Major W. T. Harris, the commander, was dined by Battery E, over which he formerly had command, and the supply company had a party. The march to the station today was in formation and the men maintained discipline until they broke ranks on the platforms. They said they would go direct to their homes and arrange for a reception at their armory later.

ATWATER TRIAL NEAR END.

Third Member of Brokerage Firm Faces Poughkeepsie Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 30.—The trial of Morton Atwater, of the firm of Atwater, Foote and Sherrill, charged with grand larceny in the first degree, goes to the jury tomorrow. The allegation is that he stole Liberty bonds, appropriating them for his personal use. His trial continued all this week beginning last Monday morning. The case grows out of the failure of the stock brokerage firm of Atwater, Foote and Sherrill, on April 16, 1918. The liabilities amounted to more than a million dollars.

Twenty-eight indictments were returned against members of the firm. Gilbert F. Foote pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the third degree, and was sentenced to Sing Sing; Harold W. Sherrill pleaded guilty to the same charge and is in jail here.

A Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments for evasion of the draft law against Gilbert Foote and his two sons, Giraud and Gilbert F., Jr.

DRAFT BOARDS MAY DEMOBILIZE ARMY

War Department Said to Favor Enright's Plan for Sending Men Home to be Discharged.

WOULD AVOID CONGESTION

Thousands of Soldiers Mustered Out at Camps and Paid Off Stranded in Larger Cities.

Demobilization of military units by draft boards instead of the present method of discharging soldiers from service at cantonments or from camps for the reception of returning overseas veterans, with its consequent liability to create congestion in military districts and nearby cities by freeing large bodies of men at frequent intervals, has been recommended to Secretary of War Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder by Police Commissioner Enright, who returned from Washington yesterday. He urged the change for the benefit of the men and to relieve the economic and employment situations, and would have each draft board act as a co-operative agent in aiding its quota to find employment.

When the armistice was signed the Commissioner sent a similar suggestion to Mayor Hylan, who presented it to the War Department, but it was then disapproved. The chief difficulty at that time was to get the men to the draft boards without much detail work and confusion in handling local draft contingents.

"At the conference with Secretary Baker and General Crowder it was agreed that this obstacle would be disposed of by authorizing the various draft boards to disburse the pay due to each soldier, together with the mileage allotted to him," said Commissioner Enright. "This would work automatically to the advantage of the soldier as well as the military authorities, who would be relieved of much detail work. Under the proposed plan, when the soldier is discharged at camp he must report to his draft board to get his pay and final release from service."

The Commissioner said Secretary Baker had promised to reconsider his decision, and that Provost Marshal General Crowder had already announced his approval of the Draft Board project.

"General Crowder intimated that he considered the project entirely practicable, as it was merely a reversal of the Draft Board system of calling the men to service," said the Commissioner.

Commissioner Enright asserted that there were 50,000 discharged soldiers here who were drafted from out of town localities. Under the present system of discharging soldiers, said he, many of the men flock to the large cities instead of returning to their homes. They leave camps with their pay, which is often spent or lost before they are ready to go home and are left stranded and subject to hardship.

"Major Pullman, head of the Washington police, told me that the congestion of discharged soldiers in that city had created a difficult problem for the authorities," Commissioner Enright said. "In Chicago, too, there is a similar problem, where it is reported that 100,000 demobilized negro soldiers have gone to that city from adjacent camps. With the aid of the draft boards all this congestion and confusion would be done away with by a natural and easy method of distribution of the men, who would thereby be aided in many ways and particularly in getting employment.

"It is proposed to have the draft boards act as co-operating employment offices—a sort of clearing house for each local community, where offers of employment would be received and adapted to the qualifications of the ex-soldiers. Furthermore the men, once they reached their home places, would have their relatives or friends to assist them."

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Agreement With the Carpenters' Union
Is a "SCRAP OF PAPER"
34 West 33d St., New York, January 31, 1919.

To the Public:

The New York District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners ordered its members to strike on the new Pennsylvania and Commodore Hotels, the Army Base, Brooklyn, and other rush jobs of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association on November 14th, 1918, in violation of their trade agreement. Their violation of the trade agreement was approved by W. L. Hutcheson, International President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Chairman of the Section of the War Labor Board that is now endeavoring to adjudicate the differences between the Boat Owners' Associations of New York and their employees. The Chairman of a War Labor Board was engaged in conducting a strike of the carpenters, in violation of a trade agreement, while sitting as an arbitrator in the boatmen's dispute and representing the Government of the United States. He was conducting a strike against the United States Government on the Army Base buildings and piers in the Borough of Brooklyn, which have been at a standstill since November 14th, 1918, rendering a Government investment of $45,000,000 useless. He was also conducting a strike of the carpenters against the United States Government on the Quartermaster's Stores under construction in New Orleans, La., and on the work of the United States Housing Commission at Bridgeport, Conn. The strikes in New Orleans and Bridgeport were sympathetic in support of the strike on the Army Base, Brooklyn.

A request made of President Gompers by Secretary of War Baker on December 10th, 1918, that the carpenters be returned to work on the Army Base and that the existing agreement be lived up to has proven ineffective.

We ask for the moral support of investors, building operators and owners, architects, and the public in the fight that we are making to protect the building industry of our city from industrial anarchy. We refuse to bargain with a union while its members are on strike in violation of its agreement. We decline to abandon our principles and cast aside a policy through the pursuance of which we have maintained peace and conditions that have been fair to labor for a period of more than fifteen years.

The Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York.

HANAN
SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
SHOES

An opportunity to secure some unusual bargains from many lines of our seasonable goods

AT ALL STORES

516 Fifth Ave., cor. 43rd St.
411 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
1255 Broadway, cor 31st St.
1391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.
1095 Broadway, at 23rd St.
419 Broadway, cor. Canal St.
297 Broadway, at Duane St.
205 B'dway, cor. Fulton St.
35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty St.
438 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Good Shoes Are an Economy
SHOES

"The Oldest Company in America"
The Mutual Life
Insurance Company of New York
34 Nassau Street, New York

In 1918
Paid Policyholders a Total of
$69,651,430
One Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-Eight Million Dollars
paid to Policyholders since the Company began business in 1843

Dividends to Policyholders in 1918
$19,222,739
Dividends to Policyholders in 1919
Notwithstanding the heavy mortality caused by the influenza, and the great increase in taxes, our 1918 rate of annual dividend will be paid in 1919.

LIBERTY BONDS
Included in our assets are $63,065,000 of Liberty Bonds

Balance Sheet December 31, 1918

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$ 17,486,999.93	Policy Reserve	$536,113,077.00
Mortgage Loans	106,410,090.17	Supplementary Contract Reserve	4,510,009.67
Policy Loans	87,735,658.48	Other Policy Liabilities	14,023,894.08
Bonds and Stocks	444,264,898.62	Premiums, Interest, and Rents paid in advance	1,294,511.09
Interest and Rents due and accrued	8,702,744.11	Miscellaneous Liabilities	915,203.83
Premiums in course of collection	5,713,080.82	Due Banks on Liberty Bonds purchased, with Interest	24,485,564.56
Cash ($1,646,229.25 at interest)	2,252,542.46	Taxes, License Fees, etc., payable in 1919	2,807,442.29
Deposited to pay claims	1,148,279.24	Dividends payable in 1919	21,958,050.51
		Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	51,875,465.28
		Contingency Reserve (Surplus)	15,731,075.52
	$673,714,293.83		$673,714,293.83

Gains in 1918
In Insurance in Force, $53,696,020
In Net Policy Reserves, 15,052,987
In Admitted Assets, $39,714,724
In Total Income, 2,986,625

Total Insurance in Force December 31, 1918
$1,861,881,953

BRANCH OFFICE MANAGERS, NEW YORK CITY
T. C. BELL, 32 Liberty St.
LeROY BOWERS, 161 W. 125th St.
GEO. A. BRINKERHOFF, 149 Broadway
ROBERT H. HARDY, 501 Fifth Ave.
IVES & MYRICK, 38 Nassau St.
I. WOLFFSOHN, 299 Broadway
WARREN T. DIEFENDORF, 166 Montague St., Brooklyn

China Luxury
without extravagance

Measured by its lifetime satisfaction, Haviland China is economical at any price. Right now, however, the lure of its incomparable charm, beauty and distinction is emphasized by the season-end repricing of many of the choicest and most desirable patterns—affording opportunities to those who like to figure economy in the first-cost as well as in the satisfaction that endures. Early selections are in order.

Haviland & Co
Founded 1837
11 East 36th Street 10 East 37th Street
New York

So you may distinguish it, each piece is stamped under glaze—
"Haviland" France
Haviland China
The decorated China has an additional stamp on the glaze—
DECORATED BY Haviland & Co. Limoges

AUCTION!
Sale of 1,000 U. S. Government
HORSES and MULES
CAMP GORDON, GA. (near Atlanta)
February 5, 1919 9 a. m. Until Sold
This auction sale of surplus animals will be held at the Auxiliary Remount Depot, No. 316, Camp Gordon, Ga.
These animals are all fat and in good condition.
They will be sold positively to the highest bidder, as individuals, in teams or carload lots, as customers may desire.
The Sale Will Be Held Rain or Shine—Under Cover.
TERMS: Cash or Certified Check
For further information write
MALBON G. RICHARDSON
Major Q. M. C. Commanding Camp Gordon, Ga.

WILL ADVOCATE LAW TO END PROPAGANDA

Senate Committee Investigating German Activities Soon to Submit a Report.

EXONERATION FOR DAMON

His Name Wrongly in Stevenson Pacifist List, Members Hold—Documents Read Into Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate committee investigating German propaganda in this country resumed its public sessions today. The committee probably will conclude the taking of testimony next Tuesday. Immediately thereafter it is understood the committee will report the result of the investigation, with the recommendation that a law be passed to protect the people of this country from the activities of Bolsheviki, anarchists, and other agitators.

At today's session the first matter taken up was the list of men and women placed in the record last week, which list purported to give the names of some of the principal supporters of various radical and pacifist organizations in this country. The matter came up with the appearance before the committee of Professor Lindsay T. Damon of Brown University, one of the many college professors whose names appeared in the list as it was submitted by Archibald E. Stevenson of the Propaganda Section of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff.

Professor Damon was one of those listed as a member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. At present Professor Damon is in the employ of the War Department, his assignment being the settlement of claims against the War Department growing out of the operations of the Student Officers' Training Corps in various New England colleges.

After listening to the statement of Professor Damon the committee informed him that they did not consider him either pacifistic or disloyal and ordered that the opinion be placed in the record. The committee, however, refused to take Professor Damon's name off the list in the record.

A letter written by Captain Boy-Ed, the then German Naval Attaché in Washington, was read into the record. This letter was written in Berlin in January, 1918, and was addressed to von Papen, then at the front in command of troops. The letter, written a year after Boy-Ed was ordered out of the United States, was the one in which he said he had taken with a grain of salt German predictions of a German revolution in this country in case of a declaration of war against the Fatherland.

More of the threatening letters sent at the direction of the German Government to workmen of German and Austro-Hungarian blood employed in American munition plants were offered by Major Humes as furnishing conclusive proof of the Government's contention that the so-called Workman's Aid of New York and other cities, also sometimes referred to as the Libau Employment Agency, was financed by the German Government. Other documents in support of this view also were placed in the record.

There was also placed in the record a report of L. S. Perkins of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation on the Hans Libau Bureau. This report, dated May 22, 1917, shows that Libau was questioned on April 7, the day after Congress declared war on Germany. In this report Perkins states that Libau admitted that practically all of the funds used to finance the bureau were donated by the German Government, and were transmitted to the agency through Dr. Heinrich Albert, the former fiscal agent of the German Embassy.

Another man named in the report is R. H. Otto, the former German Consul at Jamaica, who when the war broke out sought refuge in Plainfield, N. J. One item of $19,000 opposite Otto's name in Libau's ledger was the gift, according to the report, of the German Club of New York. Altogether Otto handled between $20,000 and $30,000 for the bureau.

That none of the names on the Stevenson list will be expunged from the record of the committee was decided at an executive session late in the afternoon. It was announced that if any among those listed desired to testify the committee would accord a hearing. Senator Overman said the action today was in no wise to be taken as indicating that the committee entertained the view that the fact that a man or woman belonged to this or that radical or pacifist organization was evidence of the disloyalty of such person.

CUT PRICES FOR SOLDIERS.

Women's League Obtains Discounts for Men Leaving Service.

Civilian clothing for soldiers and sailors discharged from the service, it was announced yesterday, could be obtained at a discount through the Shopping Bureau of the National League for Women's Service, which has made arrangements with a number of men's furnishing dealers. On suits and overcoats the greater number of shopkeepers agreed to give 10 per cent. discount, and one large clothing house has offered a 30 per cent. discount. There is a 30 per cent. discount on all haberdashery and a variable discount on shoes. Men who wish to take advantage of these discounts, it was announced, should apply to Mrs. Guy H. Tolman at the headquarters, 257 Madison Avenue.

Men leaving the service who are about to marry are also to be aided by the bureau in setting up housekeeping, as a furniture house, it was said, had offered a 10 per cent. discount on all household goods, and if installments were paid promptly this would be increased to 15 per cent. The Shopping Bureau was instituted to aid soldiers and sailors in nearby camps. Twenty professional shoppers volunteered their services, giving a day a week, to help the men make their purchases.

O'LEARY JURY COMPLETED.

Taking of Testimony in Conspiracy Trial to Begin Today.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others on a charge of conspiring to obstruct the military laws of the country will begin today before Federal Judge A. N. Hand. The work of getting a jury was not completed until 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Many men called for jury duty were excused on pleas of having formed unshakable opinions concerning the guilt of the defendants, and others for various other reasons.

The jury, as finally completed, is as follows: Ernest R. Hunter, foreman, investments; James W. Harte, salesman; Albert Plunacher, plater; James S. Kirk, electrician; Bertie J. Kelsey, clerk; Frank H. Janke, assistant treasurer; James C. Hull, secretary; John J. Hammond, harbor pilot; George E. Hall, hat manufacturer; William L. H. Gallin, contractor; Isador Scherick, retired; Elias J. Cabot, automobiles.

Two Unusual Marine Items.

Shipping men noted two unusual items in yesterday's marine news at this port. The British steamship Cairnvalona, from Saloniki, brought in yesterday a cargo of currants and Turkish tobacco, the first vessel load of these commodities to arrive here from the Orient since early in the war. The schooner Harry G. Deering of Bath, Me., arrived from Para, Brazil, having completed the 3,600-mile voyage in twenty days. This, marine men say, was a remarkably fast passage.

CHORUS GIRL CLAIMS SHARE IN FIELD ESTATE

Peggy Marsh Asks $100,000 From Property of Late Henry Field of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—At the instance of Peggy Marsh, a former chorus girl residing at 120 East Eighty-second Street, New York, who claims that the late Henry Field, grandson of Marshall Field, was the father of her child, a suit has been instituted in the Superior Court here for a construction of the Marshall Field will. The object behind the suit, however, seems to be the enforcement of an agreement which the woman alleges was entered into between her and Henry Field, whereby she was to receive $100,000 for the support of herself and their child.

The story is told in a deposition made several days ago by Peggy Marsh in the New York office of De Lancey Nicoll, representing the trustees of the elder Marshall Field's estate, who are defendants in a friendly action by his grandson, Marshall, and granddaughter, Gwendolyn, to construe the merchant's will.

According to the story told by Peggy Marsh, she received from young Field, who died in July, 1917, at least $50,000 in cash and presents. He is further said to have signed an agreement to pay her $100,000.

A formal claim for this amount was filed several months ago in the Probate Court against Henry Field's estate, but it is said that this will not be contested by the Field family, who are alleged to recognise that Henry Field was the father of Peggy Marsh's son, who bears the name of Henry Antony Marsh. That the Field family intends to carry out Henry's agreement with Mrs. Marsh, as she calls herself, is indicated by her testimony that since his death she has received $500 a month from Marshall Field, 3d.

In the action in the Probate Court, Mrs. Marsh was represented by ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne. The guardian for Henry Antony Marsh is Attorney Edward F. Dunne, Jr., who appeared in New York at the taking of the deposition.

"We feel that Mrs. Marsh has a perfectly legitimate claim as is further shown by the fact that it is recognized by young Field's family," said the younger Dunne.

Peggy Marsh's testimony was taken in New York before Commissioner Myles A. Walsh. She said that her real name was Annabelle Greenough, and that she was born in Chelsea, Mass. She testified that she became acquainted with Field in the Savoy Hotel, London, early in 1915. She was at that time playing at the Alhambra. From that time young Field is said to have shown her constant attention, finally engaging a house in London where they lived for several months.

Mrs. Marsh made it clear that there was never a marriage ceremony between herself and Field and that she had never considered herself his wife or been so recognized by him or introduced as such to his friends.

The $100,000 agreement between the couple is said to have been entered into "on or about Feb. 7, 1917." It was on that date that Henry Field married Miss Nancy Perkins, a niece of the Langhorne sisters of Virginia.

WOULD HAVE SMITH APPOINT WELCOMERS

Independent Committee Favors the Plan Proposed by Wadsworth for Receiving Troops.

HEARST ATTACK ON McCOOEY

Follows Reported Refusal of Democratic Leader to Force Withdrawal of Chairman Jonas.

The statement of Senator Wadsworth urging Governor Smith to appoint a State Committee to welcome returning troops was commended last night at a meeting of the Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome, held in the Murray Hill Hotel. This resolution was telegraphed to Senator Wadsworth:

The Independent Citizens Committee for welcoming our soldiers and sailors expresses to you its hearty approval and appreciation of your statement urging the Governor of the State of New York to appoint a State Committee to welcome our returning troops, in order to bring to an end the unfortunate and discreditable situation which has been created in this city by the appointment of Mr. William Randolph Hearst on the Mayor's Committee of Welcome.

The meeting was attended by a majority of the organizations which form the committee. It was decided that the organization should first take up the soldier unemployment problem, pass next to the distribution of signs reading "Welcome Home," inquire into the reason for delayed pay, and also distribute anti-Bolshevist literature among the soldiers who are still abroad.

Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, yesterday announced that he had resigned from the Independent Committee. Dr. Hubbard, in a letter to Dr. William T. Manning, said he got out "because the committee has taken on a political complexion," whereas he had joined "in the belief that it was to be purely nonsectarian and nonpolitical."

A stir was caused in Brooklyn yesterday by the appearance in The New York Evening Journal, one of the Hearst newspapers, of an article attacking John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County. Mr. McCooey would make no statement concerning the matter, but it was noted about the Borough Hall that the attack followed Mr. McCooey's refusal to take steps to have Nathan S. Jonas, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, removed as Chairman of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee, under whose auspices James M. Beck appeared at a mass meeting at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Jonas, it was asserted, had incurred the enmity of the Hearst forces by declining to withdraw Mr. Beck as a speaker at the meeting, notwithstanding the fact that Borough President Edward Riegelmann in a letter requested him to do so. Mr. Riegelmann's letter was sent after a committee from Bay Ridge protested against Mr. Beck speaking. Following Mr. Jonas's refusal to remove Mr. Beck, it is reported, a demand was made upon the Borough President for the removal of Mr. Jonas. This demand, it is said, was communicated to Mr. McCooey, and he refused to agree to it.

Mr. McCooey declined yesterday to make any comment upon the article attacking him. He asserted positively that there had been no one from Mr. Hearst to see him about the matter. E. T. O'Loughlin, former Register of Kings County and leader of the Hearst political forces in Brooklyn, it is said, spent a short time at the office of Mr. McCooey on Monday. The purpose of his visit was not disclosed at that time.

Borough President Riegelmann when asked yesterday what he would do in the face of Mr. Jonas's refusal to withdraw Mr. Beck said very emphatically, "I have nothing to say." He denied that there had been any communication between himself and the Hearst forces as to Mr. Beck and reiterated that his only object in asking for the withdrawal of Mr. Beck was because of his belief that Mr. Beck had assailed the head of the city Government, of which he is a member. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Riegelmann sent a second letter to Mr. Jonas on Wednesday asking for Mr. Beck's withdrawal in the interest of "peace and order." Mr. Jonas paid no attention to either letter or to a personal request made by the Borough President.

Mr. Jonas said that whatever reply he had to make to the letters of Mr. Riegelmann or any other matter concerning the Celebration Committee would be made at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization, which has been called for 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Riegelmann has been asked to be present.

Flies 300 Miles with 10 Aboard.

ROME, Jan. 30, (Havas.)—A Caproni biplane carrying ten passengers flew from Milan to Rome to-day in four and one-half hours. The distance is about three hundred miles.

MEXICAN SCENES FILMED.

Life and Progress Shown in Eight Educational Reels.

An eight-reel film entitled "Typical Mexican Aspects," made by George D. Wright, with the co-operation of President Carranza's Government, was shown yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Mexican Consulate General to invited spectators at Wurlitzer Hall.

The film begins with the celebration of Mexican Independence Day, Sept. 16, showing the President and members of his staff reviewing a parade of soldiers, sailors and military cadets, whose number and equipment would seem to indicate a high degree of development. The picture then presents specimens of the people of Mexico, giving views, first, of the more primitive natives at their farming, boating, fishing, and spinning, and next, glimpses of artisans and mechanics, business and professional men, and Government officials in typical surroundings.

Commerce and industry are treated in the same way. The manufacture by hand of baskets, jugs, and other articles is illustrated, and also the selling methods of small merchants at their street stands. The busy inside of a large cigarette factory is then shown, and after it the making of double-headed wax matches, rolled steel, and airplanes in modern plants. There are a number of views of Tampico and its adjacent oil fields, with close-up views of the working of a well.

The final scenes are of Mexico City. President Carranza is shown at his home on the hill of Chapultepec, taking a ride with his staff, voting on election day, walking in his garden and receiving the congratulations of foreign Governments on Mexican independence.

As shown yesterday the titles were in Spanish, but the pictures will be divided into one-reel lengths, supplied with English text, and distributed to theatres by the Educational Films Corporation.

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YOUR doctor will tell you that mouth and throat disinfection is your protection against Spanish Influenza

Cin-u-form Lozenges

A direct antiseptic for the mouth and throat.

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McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc., New York
Manufacturing Chemists Established 1833
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35 days built a clear-span seaplane hangar, 200 by 110 feet—for Navy.

Doesn't this suggest a low-cost, clear-span garage—no columns to hinder or injure trucks—for you?

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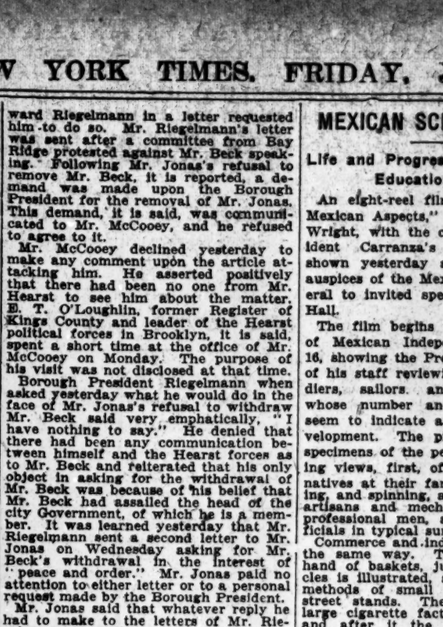

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presenting those certain characteristics of refined taste so umistakably associated with Gidding Models

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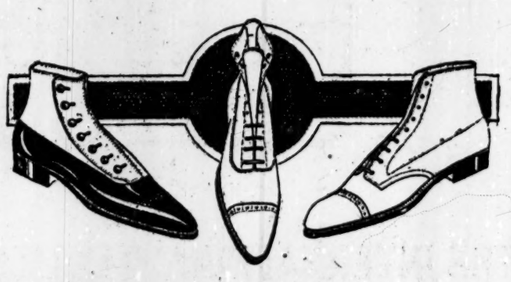
A Special Sale of 2000

Leather Brief Cases

At $5.95

¶ Genuine Sole Leather Brief Cases large enough to accomodate Lawyer's briefs and other legal papers. Fitted with two pockets, and adjustable lock. None like them in town at the price, and we don't expect to be able to repeat the offer.



SAKS & COMPANY

Will Close Out To-day

623 Pairs of Men's Shoes

at the Very Much Reduced Price of

$5.95

¶ These are all regular stock shoes, in the season's best lasts, produced to meet the requirements of a very critical clientele. Represented in the sale are:

118 Pairs in Patent Leather
96 Pairs in Gun Metal Leather
105 Pairs in Black Kidskin
304 Pairs in Dark Tan Leather

All sizes, but not in every style.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ON SALE

At Saks To-day!

1200 Men's Shirts

Formerly $2.00 and $2.50

At $1.35

¶ Broken selections of some of our best selling shirts, together with those slightly soiled from handling during a very busy season. They are tailored in Fine Woven Madras, Mercerized Cloths, and Russian Cords, in patterns and colorings that have an unusual appeal because of their departure from the average. Sizes from 14 to 16, but not in all cloths.

One trip to the laundry will make them as spic and span as ever!

For Clearance:

Men's Silk Cravats

Reduced to 55c

Formerly 75c to $1. Well tailored cravats in Figured and Flowered Satins, and Rich one-color Silks. Also included is a good assortment of Knitted Neckwear in plain colors Heather Mixtures and Striped effects.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

We Begin This Morning—

An Unprecedented Sale of Fine Furs

COATS, SCARFS and MUFFS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

You cannot do better than select your furs now! Prices are rising as never before, and good furs are becoming very scarce.

The reduced prices here announced mean very large savings on prices already the lowest in the city.

New York Women never before had such an opportunity to secure furs of this superlative quality at such liberal reductions.

Fox Scarfs	Were	$75.00	Now	$50.00
Fox Scarfs	Were	$35.00	Now	$25.00
Fox Sets	Were	$125.00	Now	$99.50
Mink Stoles	Were	$315.00	Now	$275.00
Ermine Scarfs	Were	$150.00	Now	$85.00
Ermine Scarfs	Were	$95.00	Now	$55.00
Ermine Muff	Was	$65.00	Now	$35.00
Kolinsky Scarfs	Were	$85.00	Now	$60.00
Kolinsky Scarf	Was	$135.00	Now	$85.00
Mole Cape	Was	$250.00	Now	$175.00
Mole Scarf	Was	$85.00	Now	$50.00
Nutria Scarfs	Were	$25.00	Now	$18.50
Nutria Muffs	Were	$18.50	Now	$11.50
Lynx Sets	Were	$125.00	Now	$97.50
Skunk Scarfs	Were	$75.00	Now	$55.00
Skunk Muffs	Were	$50.00	Now	$35.00
Hudson Seal Muffs	Were	$25.00	Now	$15.00
Nutria Coats	Were	$195.00	Now	$165.00
Mink Coat	Was	$1,350.00	Now	1050.00
Mink Coat	Was	$750.00	Now	$650.00
Alaska Seal Coat	Was	$595.00	Now	$475.00
Hudson Seal Coats, with large collar, deep Bell Cuffs, and Border of Skunk	Were	$475.00	Now	$395.00

Also a splendid assortment of Coats, Coatees, Scarfs and Muffs at reductions of 15% to 50%.

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

AN examination of all the Evening Clothes sold in New York would be more *entertaining* than *enterprising*. Inasmuch as our Dress Clothes can be neither *passed nor surpassed*, why waste time looking at the other ninety-nine?

Dress Suits: $40 up
Tuxedos: $35 up
Dress Vests: $3.50 to $12

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

B. Altman & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Not Involved—

In fact, a Depositor's account is as simple as can be.

No references are necessary, there is no investigation by an inquisitive credit man. Simply deposit whatever amount you desire.

We pay interest of 4% from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal.

Your signature is recorded and you order your purchases charged against your D. A.

Each month you receive an itemized statement of what you have purchased and how much money still remains to your credit. Each quarter this statement shows besides what your D. A. has earned for you.

You can figure for yourself what you save by keeping this account active, for merchandise is at least 6% less here than elsewhere.

This is possible because we maintain no expensive credit system. If you can pay bills monthly you need no credit; so why pay for it at stores allowing credit, in the increased price of merchandise?

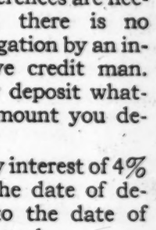
You may withdraw your money in whole or part upon demand.

Ask for particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Bouncy



"That's the way I like them, and I'd never know this luxurious chair for the one I sent to be fixed. Lit'ral'y it broke my spine a dozen times, for the springs were like the Rocky Road to Dublin."

Mrs. Heather

is one of the many more than satisfied patrons of our upholstery department.

We repair and correct from the foundation to the finishing bit of braid, and your furniture has a second and stronger lease on life.

Now is the time many foresighted housewives are ordering their Summer slip-on furniture covers and awnings.

Our estimators will call upon request to take measurements and quote figures.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Many Men Appreciate

the convenience of our special department for men's wear assembled for quick purchasing. Entrance 35th Street and Broadway.

YIELDS IMMUNITY IN PACKERS' INQUIRY

Swift Removes Barrier to Questions on the Charge of Coercing a Railroad.

FREIGHT BOYCOTT CHARGED

Move in House Committee to Compel Trade Commission to Name Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Questions of whether the appearance of packers' representatives before Congress would grant them immunity from prosecution under Federal laws and of compelling the Federal Trade Commission to disclose the identity of witnesses upon whose testimony charges of collusion were brought against the packers came up today at hearings before the Senate Agricultural Committee and the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., after conferring with his counsel, told the Senate committee that he would waive any rights he might have in respect to his testimony regarding the abandonment of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad stockyards at Fort Worth, located near plants in which Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. were interested.

In taking up the examination of Mr. Swift regarding the M. K. & T. yards, Francis J. Heney read letters to show that Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. had refused to ship livestock over the railroad as long as the road maintained its yards, and that later when the yards were abandoned an agreement was reached to ship a certain volume of stock over the line on certain days.

Mr. Swift said that the railroad stockyards were "merely feeding yards," had not been successful, and probably would have been abandoned by the railroad anyhow.

Suggests Coercion of Railroad.

"You and Armour refused to ship on the 'Katy' in order to bring all the livestock to your yards, though, didn't you?" asked Mr. Heney.

"There were negotiations with the railroad, but as to how far they went in the way of a threat I don't know," was the reply.

"It wasn't a case of a threat," continued Mr. Heney, "you simply withdrew your business from the 'Katy.'"

"We may have withdrawn some—" Mr. Swift started to say, but was interrupted by Mr. Heney, who said:

"You withdrew so heavily that you forced the 'Katy' to close its stockyards in return for your shipping a certain amount of stock."

Mr. Swift said he thought the M., K. & T. might have closed the yards more quickly if the action had not been requested.

"Your correspondence shows that you shook each other's hands over the result, all right," responded Mr. Heney.

Says Veeder's Pay Exceeds Swift's.

A sharp clash between Mr. Heney and Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., over methods used by the Federal Trade Commission, took place.

Mr. Heney asked Mr. Swift if his company had made application for a public hearing during the commission's inquiry, declaring that he resented charges made by the five big packers that the commission's investigation and report were unfair.

Mr. Swift said that a telegram sent to the commission in February, 1917, asked that the packers be heard, a statement which Mr. Heney vigorously denied. Mr. Veeder, who was sitting among the spectators, attempted to speak.

"You'll be called in time, Mr. Veeder," said Mr. Heney. "Mr. Swift is on the stand now, and I understand he is head of Swift & Co., although your salary of $65,000 a year is larger than his of $50,000."

Mr. Veeder insisted upon stating that he had interviewed members of the commission in an effort to obtain a hearing.

"You mean with your friend, Edward N. Hurley?" queried Mr. Heney.

"And Mr. Davis and others," was the reply.

"You did more to obstruct the investigation than any one else," said Mr. Heney, "and you desired by the use of the unlimited money of the five big packers to drag out the proceedings until our money had all been spent."

Wishes Yards Were at Gary.

Asked regarding the payment of a subsidy by the Stockyards Company to the packers to keep their plants in Chicago, Mr. Swift said he was sorry he had not moved, as he would be better off today. The Stockyards, he said, should be at Gary, Ind.

He denied that the packers had attempted to control the election of officers of the National Livestock Association.

"Did you combine to discredit the attorney and a member of the Marketing Committee of the association," asked Mr. Heney, "in order to replace them by men with another viewpoint?"

"If anyone attacks Swift & Co. we defend ourselves to the best of our ability," responded Mr. Swift.

The labor situation and condition of the stock yards at Chicago were brought up by Mr. Heney.

"Do you think there is any excuse for the present unsanitary conditions of the yards?" he asked.

"I know nothing about the yards," was the reply, "but if I had anything to do about it, I'd see they were kept clean."

Mr. Heney charged that laborers there worked sixteen and seventeen hours a day, and frequently on Sunday.

In connection with testimony that on the reorganization of the Chicago stockyards, J. Ogden Armour retained an interest while the other packers were eliminated, Senator Norris asked:

"Do you think Armour treated you squarely?"

"It doesn't look very square," Mr. Swift said.

"Do you expect to get your share yet?" went on Senator Norris.

"If I can get it above board I might take it; if it has to be done under cover, I might not," the witness desponded.

Move to Uncover Witnesses.

T. E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., was testifying before the House committee when members brought up the question of requiring the Federal Trade Commission to give the names of witnesses who furnished material for charges. The suggestion was embodied in a resolution offered by Representative Decker of Missouri, which specified that if the commission refused to give the names the committee should demand them.

Objection was made by Chairman Sims, who said the committee did not have that power. Mr. Decker replied that the committee could go before Congress and get the power if that was necessary.

Mr. Decker's resolution was not voted on because several members objected, saying that Mr. Wilson should be allowed to proceed with his testimony. The committee expects to dispose of it tomorrow.

When Mr. Wilson's examination before the House Committee was concluded late today, Arthur G. Leonard, President of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, Chicago, took the stand to protest against proposed Government control or regulation of stockyards. He objected "to having the business squeezed dry by Government regulation without ownership."

Vote to Maintain Post Office Tubes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Committee amendments to the annual Post Office Appropriation bill authorizing the Postmaster General to continue the postal pneumatic tube service in New York and Brooklyn and prohibiting removal pending action by Congress of the tube systems in the other large cities, were adopted today by the Senate.

REVENUE BILL READY TODAY

Arguments Against Proposed Luxury Taxes Hold Up Final Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate and House conferees on the War Revenue Bill considered today arguments presented by Senators in connection with luxury taxes and other schedules, and as a result the completion of the final draft of the bill was not accomplished when adjournment was taken tonight. It is now announced that the bill probably will go to the printer in final form by noon tomorrow, and will be ready for presentation to the House on Monday.

It is understood that no material changes were made as a result of today's deliberations. The bill in its completed form probably will include the Senate provisions for normal taxes of 6 per cent. on personal incomes not in excess of $4,000 after deductions are made, and 12 per cent. on net incomes in excess of $4,000, with a scale of surtaxes of from 1 to 65 per cent.; the Senate method of excess and war profits taxes on corporations with the rate on excess profits in the second bracket increased from 60 to 65 per cent.; the Senate amendments on transportation and beverage taxes; the House system of estate taxes with slightly decreased rates of taxation; the Senate schedule of taxes on luxuries, special taxes and, as a general thing, on theatre admission taxes, and the Senate's amendment restoring the 2-cent an ounce rate for first-class postal matter. The Senate amendment reducing second-class postal rates is reported to be abandoned and the zone rate system in the present revenue law retained.

Definite information on many of the points involved, and concerning numberless details which will affect the amount of taxes collected have been withheld, and will not be known until an official statement is issued.

HOLD DETECTIVE AS SLAYER

Wright Tells Court He Went Mad After Quarrel with Conklin.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 30.—Although weak from loss of blood William W. Wright, the Brooklyn private detective who shot and killed Smith W. Conklin on Wednesday in the latter's real estate office here and then shot himself, was brought before Justice of the Peace Robert MacIntosh today to answer to the charge of first degree murder. He pleaded not guilty and was held.

Two witnesses testified as to the business troubles of Wright and Conklin over the foreclosure of a mortgage by Conklin on property Wright owned. Wright expressed regret that he had not killed himself. He said he had had a hot quarrel with Conklin, and that when Conklin went to his office window and summoned a policeman to come up to eject him, he went mad, and from that time till he "came to" after shooting himself he remembered nothing.

Coroner Moore found that Conklin was killed by three bullets fired into his back.

DISTILLERS TO BEGIN FIGHT IN CALIFORNIA

Association Ends Three-Day Session and Sends Counsel to Attack Prohibition.

PERSONAL LIBERTY DEMAND

Association Opposed to National Prohibition Not Interested in Liquor—Illicit Still Seized.

The Executive Committee of the Distillers' Association of America, which had been in session for three days at the Hotel St. Regis, concluded its work yesterday afternoon and adjourned without date. Theodore A. Bell of San Francisco, one of the counsel to the committee, who will have charge of the proceedings in California to invoke the referendum on the Federal Prohibition amendment, which the Legislature of that State already has ratified, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. After two or three days at the National Capital, he will go directly to California and begin the fight.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition conferred yesterday with the distillers, but the conference accomplished nothing. While the two organizations are opposed to the Federal Prohibition amendment and the members of each are on the friendliest terms with one another, there can be no amalgamation of the two associations and no pooling of interests, it was said yesterday, because the membership of the New York organization is quite different from that of the Chicago organization. The latter's membership is made up almost, if not entirely, of men in the liquor business. In the membership of the New York organization, except for the hotel men who are members, there is no one identified with the liquor trade.

In fact, many of the members of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition are tectotalers, but have joined the association, not to fight prohibition per se, but to fight national prohibition as it was intended to bring it about by the Federal amendment. The members of the New York organization, so James Woods, its Chairman, said yesterday, are much more interested in the economic and personal liberty issues involved than they are in trade in alcoholic beverages.

"Our people believe," said Mr. Woods, "that, in the name of prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League has dealt the deadliest blow ever aimed at constitutional liberty in the history of the world. If the members of one organization like this can take away a man's liberty to drink what he pleases, what is to prevent some other organization, operated as skillfully as the Anti-Saloon League has been operated, taking away by similar methods a man's liberty to smoke what he pleases or eat what he pleases?

"It is much more the means employed than the end accomplished that the Association Opposed to National Prohibition is concerned about. It is for that reason that our membership, which is growing every day, is made up of men and women of almost every profession and every business, except the liquor business. To be sure, some of our members who are in the hotel business—I say some, not all—sell liquor over the hotel bars. But the liquor end of the business of a hotel is incidental. What we are most concerned about is the filling of our rooms. It would be almost as correct a use of English to say that a hotel man is in the provision business because he sells food as to say that he is in the liquor business because some hotels sell liquor as an incident of their business."

A man who said his name was Harry Grahitch was arrested here a day or two ago, charged with taking orders for "good home made whisky" at $6.15 a gallon. From him the police learned that a still of the Russian type was being operated somewhere on the shores of Jamaica Bay. The police reported to the Department of Internal Revenue and on Wednesday night two revenue officers and Captain Donahue and five policemen of the Miller Avenue Station found the still, in full operation, in a little house on the Jamaica Bay meadows. The still, so the Internal Revenue agents said, had a capacity of 100 gallons of whisky a day which could be produced for $1 a gallon. Twenty barrels of whisky and the still were seized.

AMENDS LIQUOR TAX LAW.

Bill at Albany to Meet Federal Statute—Smith Deplores Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In order to have the Liquor Tax law of the State conform to the Federal Prohibition law, a bill was introduced in the Legislature today to amend the State law by making the manufacture, sale, transportation, export and import of liquors a violation of the Liquor Tax law. Under the terms of the bill a violation of the Federal law will also be a violation of the State law and will be punishable as a misdemeanor. The bill was introduced in the Senate by John B. Mullan and in the Assembly by Nicholas J. Miller.

In commenting today upon the action of the Legislature in ratifying the Prohibition Amendment, Governor Smith had this to say:

"The Republican majority in the Legislature, by the aid of a party caucus, have succeeded in ratifying, by strict party vote, the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for prohibition. In my first annual message to the Legislature I recommended that action be taken only after the people of the State had an opportunity to give expression to their will in the matter. Not only have our people been refused that opportunity, but the Legislature has seen fit to record them without ascertaining their wishes. As the Governor of the State I can only take my place in the great army of our citizens who have faith in the fundamental democratic principle that the majority should rule, and I deplore the fact that we have been denied a right so fair that it does not admit of argument, except from those who are unwilling to listen."

TELLS HOW EUROPE IS TO GET OUR GRAIN

President of Grain Corporation Bases Report on Hoover's Cables.

SEES PRICES MAINTAINED

Says France and Italy Take 155,000,000 Bushels, Germany 6,000,000, Monthly.

An estimate of the extent of Europe's needs for food during the coming year, most of which will have to be supplied from this country, was given out yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, President of the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration, from cable reports received from Herbert Hoover. These substantiate the estimate made by Mr. Barnes on Wednesday that the entire surplus wheat supply of the country, and of other grains as well, would be required from America before the end of the present crop year. Mr. Barnes reiterates in his statement that the Grain Corporation will maintain the 1918 guaranteed price for wheat.

The statement says:

"The European bread and cereal demand before July 1 is apparently as follows:

"The French and Italian governments have made firm purchases from the grain corporation of approximately 30,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour. The Allied government program calls for about 75,000,000 bushels of oats also.

"If restrictions are removed on cereal imports to European neutrals they will require about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, rye or barley, in grain or flour, to bring their bread consumption to normal, mostly from the United States. They will also require a considerable amount of oats, corn and cottonseed cake for feeding purposes.

"The European relief program called for about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, fully one-half as flour, but the present program allowed the Germans alone, by the Allies, calls for about 6,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs per month, largely from the United States, if they can find the money to pay for it. As we have already shipped from the United States more than 160,000,000 bushels of wheat or flour, the grain corporation will easily dispose of all wheat, with perhaps a small carryover, if any, at next harvest.

"The basis of price of all these wheat sales includes not only the basic price paid to the farmer, but the handling and storage expenses of the Grain Corporation. The Grain Corporation is, therefore, in a strong position, because of firm sales about equal to its stock on hand. With its available $150,000,000 capital the corporation will emphatically maintain the 1918 guarantee for which purpose it was created.

"There is necessarily some delay in equipping and bringing into use the German shipping for the transportation of foodstuffs to countries under the relief administration. In the meantime the Food Administration has asked the Shipping Board to provide it with the tonnage to maintain the American share of the relief program and to relieve food congestion at American ports.

"The Supreme Food Council, under military advice, has granted Germany the right to import 150,000,000 pounds of pork products per month as soon as she arranges payment and shipping. This and the neutral demand should overtake any surplus of these products in two months after being started. In fact, by peace there will be a shortage in pork production. The re-establishment of new markets and normal trading during the armistice is slow and difficult. In order to get over many of the difficulties of trading in flours and wheat during the period of the armistice, the Grain Corporation is establishing stocks for sale at Rotterdam, Triest, Constantinople, and other points to as large an extent as the Shipping Board can furnish tonnage.

"Thus it is expected to further relieve the present congestion just as fast as our grain merchant fleet can serve our food producers."

CENTRALIZATION

The high speed efficiency and economy of Thompson-Starrett Service is chiefly due to the fact that we do most of the actual building on our operations ourselves, which eliminates sub-contractors' profits, centralizes control, and accelerates the conduct of the work in all its branches from foundation to finish.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Dobbs Hats
Fifth Avenue
620 TWO SHOPS 244
near 50th st. near 28th st
Hats, caps, gloves and canes of proper mode

Kuppenheimer

Overcoats and Ulsters
Formerly $40, $45 and $50
and $35 and $40 Suits
In the Greatest Sale Since the War Began

at $29.50

And $65, $70 and $75 Overcoats and Ulsters at $48.50

No finer Ready-to-Wear Clothing than that made by the Famous House of Kuppenheimer can be had anywhere—and this great Sale offers you their very finest 1918-19 Fall and Winter productions at most remarkable price reductions.

Annual Clearance Sale of Shoes at 49th Street Only—Shoes up to $14, now $8.45, and $15.00 Shell Cordovan Shoes now $9.45.

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway, Broadway, at 49th St., 47 Cortlandt Street, 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
44 East 14th St., 1456 B'way, at 42d St., 125th St., at 3d Ave.
14th Street, 1456 Broadway, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open To-morrow Night.

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

New Phases of Spring Fashions

For Misses, Juniors and Girls

SMART simplicity or just enough elaboration to bespeak good taste dominate new Fashions, featured in the Individual Shops for Misses, Juniors and Girls.

The Fashions are distinctively Franklin Simon & Co., which invariably means that they have a certain chic and charm that young people are constantly seeking.

There are Suits, Capes, Coats, Wraps and Dresses, not only anticipatory of Spring, practical at the moment for town and country wear, but many charmingly designed for the Southland.

A Charming Version of a New
Wool Tricotine
SPRING SUIT
Panel Vested

For MISSES, 14 to 20 years
59.50

Illustrated is this new Suit with straightline coat that divulges at a glance a superiority of tailoring, grace of lines and fine quality of fabric that identifies it as a Franklin Simon & Co. suit of an exclusive type.

Made of navy Tricotine with panel vest of blocked fibre silk tricolette, in French blue, rose or beige; also same model of black and white checks.

Misses' Spring Dresses

REFRESHINGLY "different" is the new silhouette for the Miss, 14 to 20 years, portraying a demure charm in lines and trimming, while the silk, wool or cotton fabrics, including quaintly flowered Georgette or chiffon, provide fascinating selections.

29.50 to 165.00

Girls' Spring Dresses

ESPECIALLY designed Dresses for Girls and Juniors, 6 to 17 years of age. Dresses with high, regulation or lengthened waistline, also kimono sleeve or guimpe models; among favored fabrics are English prints quaintly flowered, sateen, dotted Swiss, checked taffetta or Japanese Foulard silk.

4.75 to 49.50

Misses' Spring Wraps

CAPES that are long, short, waist-coated or with cape back and coat front are representative of smart new models; coats are belted, with Dolman sleeves or full flared; sport coats are of various types; new fabrics, new lengths; plain or fancy silk linings. 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Spring Suits

TAILORING of an exceptionally high character is a feature of the new suits; tricotine and Poiret twill are wool fabrics given prominence; new fibre silk weaves fashion dressy and semi-sport suits, while those of silk or wool Jersey present new style effects. 14 to 20 years.

39.50 to 175.00

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

THE INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE, INCORPORATED
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

2298 shares of the common stock, of the par value of $100.00 each, of International Textile, Incorporated; also certain patents, applications for patent, and trade mark.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at the principal office of International Textile, Incorporated, 1069 Connecticut Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of February, 1919, 2298 shares of the common stock, of the par value of $100.00 each, out of a total of 2500 shares of stock (all of which is common stock) of International Textile, Incorporated, a corporation of the State of Connecticut; and the patents, applications for patent, and the trade mark specified in the Order of Sale.

Copies of the Order of Sale, a full description of, and information concerning, the property to be sold, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SALES, 110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

A. MITCHELL PALMER
Alien Property Custodian

IS SURE FAHNESTOCK WAS NOT MARRIED

Attorney of the Late Major Scouts Theories Raised After the Palisades Suicide.

WOMAN USED TWO NAMES

Registered as "Mrs. C. Farnum," but Told Father She Was to Marry Major Fenton.

While it was denied yesterday by the Fahnestock family and their attorney that the late Major Clarence Fahnestock of the 301st Regiment had married Miss Azeele Packwood, who committed suicide on the Palisades, a search of the records of the motor corps of the National League for Women's Service showed that Miss Packwood had in the latter part of February, 1918, given her married name as "Mrs. C. Farnum."

Miss Packwood left the motor corps on Oct. 1, 1917, saying that she was going to be married, and on her return in the latter part of March of the following year, said that she wished to rejoin because her husband was in France. Within a week after giving the name of "Mrs. C. Farnum" she asked to have this name stricken from the records of the corps, according to an official of the corps, and to have her maiden name substituted.

"She said that she did not want to have her married name on the list," said the official of the corps," because she hoped to go to France and to pass herself off as being unmarried. I explained to her that if she applied for work in France a careful investigation of her past would be made and the fact of her marriage discovered. She was so insistent, however, on having her maiden name on the rolls of the corps that I was very much puzzled about it. We were much relieved when she resigned a little later and joined another motor corps.

"I have a recollection that she said the first name of her husband was 'Charles.' She was very reticent about her husband and we did not consider her statements in that connection to be very trustworthy. She said that her husband was a Major. He never appeared at the motor corps headquarters and I don't know of any one who ever saw him with her."

None of the young woman's relatives had ever heard, before her disappearance, that she was married. She had visited her home at Tampa, Fla., last October, and told her father, according to dispatches from there, that she was going to marry a "Major Fenton." Her brother, George D. Packwood, held a conversation over the long distance telephone from St. Louis yesterday with Prosecutor Huckin of Bergen County, N. J., where the suicide occurred, and said that he had never heard that his sister was married. Mr. Packwood, who is with the Malone Electric Company of St. Louis, said that he would make a journey East to take charge of the body.

While the members of the family and Adrian Larkin, the atttorney for the late Major Fahnestock, were positive that there had been no marriage, they did not profess to know whether Major Fahnestock had ever been attentive to the young woman or whether she might not have been so deeply affected by the news of his death that she took her own life.

Employed Two Names.

The circumstances that in all accounts which she gave of her husband he was a Major and that the apparently fictitious names of "Major C. Farnum" and "Major Fenton" somewhat resemble the name of Major Clarence Fahnestock, seemed to fit in with the theory advanced that she killed herself because of his death.

Miss Packwood apparently used the name of "Major C. Farnum" in the first place and later used the name of Fenton, either from forgetfulness of the original appellation which she had assumed or from a desire to make the name distinct from that of Major Fahnestock. The name of "Major C. Farnum," which she gave to the Motor Corps as that of her husband is interesting in view of the fact that it is almost a maxim with detectives that a person who acts unguardedly in giving an assumed name is almost certain to use the initials or some of the syllables of the original name.

The theory that Miss Packwood committed suicide because of the death of Major Fahnestock rests chiefly on the statement of Mrs. Jeanne Cazeaux of 2,125 Broadway, who for two years, ended in 1917 was a neighbor at that address of Miss Packwood. She said that she had seen Major Fahnestock calling frequently on Miss Packwood, and had seen him take her out frequently in his automobile. Mrs. Cazeaux said that the went out to dinner or to the theatre frequently together, and that she had looked upon them as engaged. Her last sight of the couple together, she said, was about two years ago, but she was positive that grief over his death in France from pneumonia had caused her to kill herself.

Her story received corroboration yesterday from H. E. Heald, a salesman at an art store at 2,123 Broadway, who indorsed the application of Miss Packwood for an automobile license. Mr. Heald said that he had known the woman only during the last two years, or since the time when Mrs. Cazeaux last saw her, and he said that he had heard that she was engaged to Major Fahnestock.

"She had not been here for several months," he said, "but before that time she was here quite frequently to make purchases. The Automobile License Bureau was in this building at that time, and I helped her get her license and aided her with her car, which was like mine. At this time I had heard the story that she was engaged to Major Fahnestock. I don't care to say how I came to hear it, but it is a fact that I did. I have no doubt that she killed herself on account of his death."

Mrs. Hugh Cameron, the housekeeper at 25 East Forty-eighth Street, said yesterday that she did not remember the date exactly, but that she believed it to be about the middle of October of last year, when Miss Packwood told her that her husband had died in France. Major Fahnestock died on Oct. 5 and the news of his death was published on Oct. 9.

Confident There Was No Marriage.

Adrian Larkin, who was Major Fahnestock's attorney, said yesterday:

"I knew Major Fahnestock for many years and our relations were quite close and confidential. During that time, I never heard him mention the name of Miss Packwood. I never heard from any other source that he was acquainted with her, but I can say positively that he was not married. I am in a position to say that, absolutely.

"But, putting aside my personal knowledge, the supposition must seem untenable to any outsider. If Major Fahnestock was married, there was no reason why he should conceal it. There is no reason why his wife would not have been liberally supported. There is no reason why she should not be mentioned in his will. And it is not likely that, if he had left a wife, even by a secret marriage, that she would have failed to assert her claim to his estate."

Mr. Larkin said it was not true that detectives were to be engaged by the family to try to ascertain the real facts. Since both were dead, he said, nothing could be gained by proving or disproving any theories about them, and the family believed that such an investigation simply would keep the subject alive without serving any good purpose. Harris Fahnestock, a brother of the late Major Fahnestock, said yesterday that he had never heard his brother speak of Miss Packwood, and that he thought the story was entirely without foundation.

Major Fahnestock left an estate of $5,000,000, which he divided by will among his relatives, making no mention of a wife or of Miss Packwood. Major Fahnestock was a son of the late Harris Fahnestock, a wealthy banker and broker, and was himself a physician and a specialist in diseases of the ear, but had retired from active practice some years ago and spent a good deal of time in big game hunting. Instead of joining the Medical Corps he entered the Infantry when the war broke out. He first attended Plattsburg, was later at Camp Upton and later at Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass. He went to France early in 1918. Major Fahnestock had been married several years ago to Marguerite Sawyer of Boston, but she obtained a divorce in the State of Washington.

As far as is known, there is no one in whom Miss Packwood confided. Mrs. Cazeaux said that her knowledge of the young woman's friendship for Major Fahnestock was based entirely on her seeing them together, and that Miss Packwood had never said much to her on the subject. Miss Packwood's acquaintances in the Red Cross Motor Corps, to which she belonged shortly before her death, and in the other corps, to which she belonged previously, all described her as extremely reticent. Mrs. Hugh Cameron, housekeeper of the apartment house at 25 East Forty-eighth Street, said that Miss Packwood had not spoken of having a husband up to the time that she said she had received news of his death.

ACCUSES POLICE IN STRIKE.

Garment Workers' Girl Pickets Harassed, Says Union President.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said last night that he would call on Mayor Hylan today to protest against the attitude of the police in parts of the city toward the striking garment workers. Many young women picketers had been arrested unnecessarily, he asserted, while it was evident that the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association had employed agents in an attempt to disrupt the picketing forces.

"I am going to ask the Mayor and District Attorney Swann to prevent unlawful interference in the strike on the part of the police," Mr. Schlesinger added. "The strikers are within their rights and there is no excuse for the attitude of the police.

"As a reply to the threat made by Morris Weiss, President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, that the manufacturers will start engaging strikebreakers beginning next week, the General Strike Committee of the union has made arrangements to have 10,000 girl strikers on the picket line next Monday morning in front of the shops in the dress and waist district."

It would be definitely decided by next Monday, Mr. Schlesinger said, whether it would be necessary to call out the remainder of the union workers on women's garments. The manufacturers could either come to terms, he said, or see more than 25,000 workers on cotton goods, the Swiss embroidery workers, and house dress workers added to the original list of 35,000 strikers.

Conference Next Week.

A conference will be held at union headquarters early next week between the officials and representatives of the cotton garment manufacturers. About 10,000 women are employed in this trade, making women's underwear. Harry A. Gordon, general counsel for the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, is also attorney for the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association. It was said yesterday that nothing had been accomplished at several conferences which have been held as to a renewal of the agreement which is expiring this week.

"Next week's conference will determine whether the white goods workers will have to be called out on strike," said Mr. Schesinger last night, following a meeting with members of the manufacturers' association in the children's dress trade in the Hotel McAlpin. It was apparent at this meeting, he said, that the employers would concede the demands, which include, in the children's dress industry as in the ladies' garment trade, a forty-four hour work week, a 15 per cent. increase in wages, and other union conditions.

"Within a few days the agreement of the house dress and kimono industry, which employs about 7,000 workers, will expire," he continued. "The international union invited the independent manufacturers in this trade to a conference. Should this conference not bring satisfactory results the workers of this trade will also be called upon to strike. A strike is also likely in the Swiss embroidery industry, which employs about 3,000 workers in Hudson County, New Jersey. The embroidery industry of New York is fully organized."

In Yorkville Court yesterday Magistrate Douras told seven men, garment strikers, who had been charged with disorderly conduct, that there was no legal objection to picket duty, but when this measure became a cause of disorder in the streets and congestion of sidewalks, the offense was punishable. The prisoners had been picketing the store of Hickson & Co., in Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. Magistrate Douras suspended sentence.

Declare War on Carpenters' Union.

Addressed to the public and appearing as a newspaper advertisement this morning is a statement by the Building Trades Employers' Association, which asserts that the agreement which was made with the Carpenters' Union is a "scrap of paper." The New York District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, says the statement, called a strike on the new Commodore and Pennsylvania Hotels while they were in process of construction, as well as at the Army Base, Brooklyn, "and other rush jobs of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association."

The statement adds that these strikes had the sanction of W. L. Hutcheson, the International President of the brotherhood and Chairman of a section of the War Labor Board, and concludes:

"We ask for the moral support of investors, building operators, and owners, architects, and the public in the fight that we are making to protect the building industry of our city from industrial anarchy. We refuse to bargain with a union while its members are on strike in violation of its agreement. We declined to abandon our principles and cast aside our policy through the pursuance of which we have maintained peace and conditions that have been fair to labor for a period of more than fifteen years."

TAKE HOPEFUL VIEW OF LABOR SITUATION

Secretary Wilson Warns Against Hysteria During the Reconstruction Period.

ASKS CONGRESS FOR HELP

Suggests Temporary or "Buffer" Employment to Prevent Spread of "Philosophy of Force."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Discussing unemployment today before a joint meeting of the Senate and House Labor Committees, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, said there was considerable hysteria in the country over reconstruction, but that the problem would be worked out successfully. He said that, although reports to the department showed 262,000 unemployed men at 123 industrial centres, this week, compared with 285,000 last week, he did not consider the situation alarming. The Secretary said, however, that this condition indicated "a trend and need of legislation that will be a buffer to tide us through a brief period of unemployment."

Secretary Wilson suggested immediate enactment of legislation to provide "buffer" employment so as to prevent the "philosophy of force" from gaining a foothold during the reconstruction period. He said that he did not look for a social revolution, but he urged that precautions be taken against such doctrines as the I. W. W. preached.

Legislation should be passed at this session of Congress, he said, because the critical period was from five to six months after the signing of the armistice. He thought that unless Congress took some action at the present session or early in an extra session "we will either have tided over the period of social disturbance or it will have broken and we will have to meet it."

The Secretary said there was a class that believed there should be a change in government and that this change should be made by force rather than by constitutional means. There were such people in New York, Philadelphia, in the mountainous mining regions, and on the Pacific Coast, he declared.

Referring to the doctrines of force preached by the I. W. W., he said it had been possible to meet the situation during the war, but if conditions developed where workmen were being thrown out of employment it would be a hard matter to convince the workingman that there was a mutual interest between the employer and labor, where a man was unable to obtain work. Should the philosophy of force find a foothold, he said, there would be social disturbances in some cities which might make it necessary to use force to keep order.

Looks for Better Times.

Secretary Wilson expressed the opinion that the present unemployment difficulties were only temporary, and after reconstruction had been accomplished a period of great industrial activity would be experienced. He also expressed the belief that the present wage standards would remain virtually unchanged for some time.

Much of the present uncertainty, Mr. Wilson said, was due to fear on the part of the business men of the country that the present prices of labor and material were not stable and to lack of confidence in conditions. They felt, he said, that there would be a decided decrease in prices, and for that reason were not engaging in new activities.

The Secretary declared that abnormal profits resulting from the war must be eliminated before business could get back into the "after-the-war swing," but that business men feared the transition and hesitated to undertake any conferences designed to bring about a readjustment in prices because of the Federal anti-trust laws. Consequently, he added, the Department of Commerce plans to conduct conferences with business interests in an effort to get prices back to normal. Wage rates per hour, Mr. Wilson said, had just about kept pace with the increase in the cost of living during the war, although wage workers had been better off because they had steadier employment.

"If industries could immediately resume their pre-war activity," he added, "it seems apparent to me we could take care of our demobilized army and war workers. The trouble is business is not resuming."

He characterized as "folly" the idea of starting work that was not needed simply to provide employment.

Favors the Kenyon Bill.

Senator Kenyon's bill providing for the creation of a Federal commission which would work in conjunction with the States and municipalities in meetng the unemployment stuation was indorsed by Secretary Wilson. He said his department had urged constantly in correspondence with Governors and Mayors that normal production and maintenance of public utilities be resumed in their jurisdictions. Construction of highways, the Secretary said, was a good means of providing employment, as well as resumption by the Government of the construction of necessary buildings and river and harbor improvements.

"We are almost in the same kind of an atmosphere we were when we entered the war," Mr. Wilson said. "At that time there was a fear that we would not be able to meet the situation confronting us; that we would not be able to mobilize enough soldiers to be effective, that we would not be able to mobilize labor. When the great crisis came and Germany broke through the west front, it was these same boys of ours that stepped into the breach at Chateau-Thierry, turned the Germans back and restored the morale of the British and French forces. If we could meet that situation, surely by intelligence and energy we ought to be able to reach the problems of demobilization."

James I. Blaksles, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, urged increased construction of roads and extension of the motor truck mail service which he said would furnish employment to many returning soldiers.

The Department of Labor announced tonight that during the week ending Jan. 18, the United States Employment Service received 139,730 applications for work, and of this number 121,120 were from men and 18,604 from women. Of the total registrations 95 per cent. were referred to jobs, and 91,299, or 65.3 per cent. were placed.

During the week the service received 164,224 applications for help, of which 139,749 were for men and 24,475 were for women. This is a net decrease in opportunities for employment of 38,533 over the previous week, when there were 202,757 applications for help.

GOV. SMITH MOVES TO PREVENT STRIKE

Appeals for Common-Sense Discussion Between Textile Employers and Workers.

CONFERENCE ON AT ALBANY

Executive Tells Delegates the War Might Have Been Prevented by Proper Use of Brains.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Governor Smith is hereafter to be considered a factor in New York State's labor difficulties. He made this plain today when through his efforts and those of a subcommittee of the Governor's new Reconstruction Commission, a move was made to avert the threatened strike of some 50,000 textile workers. Representatives of the textile manufacturers and employes met with the sub-committee and later after agreeing to attempt to effect a settlement, were urged by the Governor not to cripple the industry by the contemplated walkout on next Monday.

To night the committees of employers and employes had failed to reach an agreement, but both sides expressed a willingness to continue discussion of their differences which have arisen over a demand of the workers for an eight-hour day. It was said tonight that the committees would resume their deliberations tomorrow.

Governor Smith, in calling on the employes to continue work until their committee and that of the employers came to an agreement, placed the facilities of the State at the disposal of either side and offered his personal aid in settling the controversy.

"There never was a quarrel that happened in this world that could not be settled before it commenced if there was a disposition on the part of the people to do it," the Governor declared to the committees which called on him in the Executive Chamber.

"I believe that the great war that brought misery, more death, and more suffering into the world than any other conflict in its history, might have been averted if there had been enough brains to sit down and talk it over.

"About three weeks ago we had trouble in New York on the question of milk. The distributers of milk in New York had issued an ultimatum to the farmers of the state that so much and no more would they pay for the product. The District Attorney of New York, after investigations, was seeking amendment to the law, and the whole State was in a turmoil over the situation.

"We were successful in bringing together the representatives of the Dairymen's League, the representatives of the milk distributers, and the representatives of the consumers, and setting them down at a single table in the Hotel Biltmore in New York, it was frankly admitted by both sides that as long as they had been doing business together it was the first time they had ever sat down to talk it over in a business-like way.

"Now, I believe, if both sides to this quarrel approach a discussion of it in the proper spirit, with the proper feeling, and with the proper desire to settle it, that it can be settled without a strike or without any loss to the State, either to our manufacturers or to our laboring people. The success of industry, of business in this State is dependent upon how business men and their employes get along together. It is the concern of everybody.

"As Governor of the State my interest lies with both sides to this quarrel, equal and even, and I can only express the desire that the committees representing both sides of the controversy get together and settle the differences without resorting to a strike. There is really nothing to be gained by that—it is a loss to the laborer and it is a loss to the manufacturer. It is a waste of time and a waste of money that can never be made up."

REJECT 48-HOUR OFFER.

Employes in Two Lawrence Mills Issue Strike Ultimatum.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 30.—Operatives of the Washington and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company voted today to reject the offer of the company to establish a 48-hour week with 48 hours' pay. About 7,500 workers are employed by these mills.

The vote of the operatives of the Washington mill, where 2,500 are employed, was 1,768 to 373. The vote of the Ayer mill workers was not announced. The operatives also voted not to return to work next Monday and to picket the two mills unless the company should announce a change in its policy by tomorrow night at 7 o'clock. Earlier in the day the employes of the Wood mill voted to accept the company's offer.

Under the Heading of "Comfort and Convenience" RICHARD YEO advertised "Leather Shirts and Drawers" of his own invention

In A.D. 1826

NINETY-THREE *Years AGO*

The "Tragedy of Corolianus" was followed, the same Evening at the CHATHAM, by the "Ballet of the Ship-Wrecked Sailor."

The Popular Choice

People of culture, taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment. Thousands of these people choose the cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee.

Healthful
Economical
Delicious

19th Annual New York

AUTO SHOW

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN and 69th REGIMENT ARMORY

BOTH BUILDINGS WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF EACH OTHER

Feb. 1st to 8th Inclusive :: for passenger cars and accessories

Feb. 10th to 15th Inclusive : for commercial vehicles, tractors & parts

The Big Show of the Year in Two Buildings for Two Weeks.—America's Leading Car Body and Accessory Makers Exhibiting.

TICKET ADMITTING TO BOTH BUILDINGS 50 Cents

AUSPICES AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION OF N.Y.

NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY SALE

The Greatest Buying Event in the History of America's First Store

Begins Saturday, February First

Shopping in the Lord & Taylor Catherine Street Store in 1826

A STORE-WIDE EVENT, presenting the strongest buying inducements experience and careful forehanded planning can produce, every detail being executed with the sole thought of commemorating the founding of this store in 1826 in a way that will leave a lasting and favorable impression upon all those who come—Extraordinary values that will emphasize our determination to make this ANNIVERSARY SALE worthy of the occasion it is to celebrate—Each department has provided the largest gathering of wanted merchandise ever assembled here—all priced down to a point calculated to bring the greatest attendance of the entire year—The ANNIVERSARY SALE will continue for some time and we intend to sustain the value-giving interest to the very end.

Watch daily papers for detailed announcements

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

REPORTED CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 226,578

1,829 Named in Latest Army Lists; Marine Corps Reports Loss of 13 Men

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The War Department gave out four more army casualty lists today, which contained 1,829 names, bringing the total for the army up to 220,819. One Marine Corps casualty list was issued, containing 13 names, which brought the total for that arm of the service up to 5,759. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 226,578.

Army lists issued today contain the names of 24 died of wounds, 17 died of accident, 221 died of disease, 195 severely wounded, 561 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 811 slightly wounded.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 30.	Total.
Killed in action	30,450	..	30,450
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	12,863	24	12,887
Died of accident	2,602	17	2,619
Died of disease	18,644	221	18,865
Total	65,291	262	65,553
Wounded	140,878	1,567	142,445
Missing	12,821	..	12,821
Total	218,990	1,829	220,819

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	93	2,036
Wounded	120	3,032
In hands of enemy	..	35
Missing	1	442
Total	214	5,545
Total		5,759

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD) Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW) Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA) Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS) Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA) Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P) Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD) Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS) Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ABRAHAM, I., 454 Grand St.—Corp..(WL)
ABRAMSON, D., 1,605 Voorhees Av., Brooklyn ..(WU)
ABRAMSON, S., 180 St. Nicholas Av.—Corp. ..(WL)
ACCOMANDO, G., 143 Throop Av., Brooklyn—Mch. ..(WL)
ANDERSON, E. S., 18 Washington Sq.—Corp. ..(WS)
BECHT, N. F., 1,311 Prospect Av.—Corp. ..(\
BECKER, M., 192 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn ..(WU)
BEHAN, C., 4,821 3d Av—Sgt. ..(WL)
BERRINGER, J. S., 219 Elbertson St., Elmhurst ..(WL)
BELDOTTI, P., 59 Mott St. ..(WL)
BLOOM, S. G., 611 Chester St., B'klyn..(WU)
BROWN, C. R., 128 W. 136th St.—Sgt..(WS)
BYRNE, C. J., 7 Fatchin Place—Corp..(WL)
BYRNE, S. A., 225 Maple St., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..(WU)
BYRNES, G., 1,231 Webster Av. ..(W
BYRNES, J., 247 State St., B'klyn..(W
BYRNES, J. P., 1,030 Tinton Av.—Corp..(WL)
CAFIERO, L., 351 Smith St., B'klyn.(WL)
CALLAHAN, J. F., 137 71st St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..(WL)
CALLANDER, A. F., 5,514 11th Av., Brooklyn ..(WS)
CARR, R. W., 797 Madison Av.—Bgl..(WL)
DADDONO, F., 2,476 Hughes Av. ..(WI
DICCARIELLO, J., 943 Columbus Av..(WS)
DILLON, M. R., 34 Lawrence St., Brooklyn ..(WU)
DIPILLO, A., 1,813 Amsterdam Av. ..
DUGAN, JAMES J., 514 E. 17th St..(WS)
DUNBAR, HENRY F. G., 243 W. 72th St—Sgt ..(WL)
DUNCAN, CHARLES G., 29 Coffey St., Brooklyn—Corp ..(WU)
DWYER, JOHN J., 26 Washington St..(WS)
EAGEN, M. F., 530 W. 113th St.—Lt..(WL)
ELLIS, F. J., 105 Jewell St., Brooklyn.(WL)
EMENS, W. H., 533 W. 43d St.—Lt....(WS)
EMERSON, PAUL, 52 Charles St., New Rochelle—Corp ..(WS)
FAGLIN, F. E., 225 93d St., Brooklyn..(WL)
FIDLOW, BEN, 548 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn—Corp ..(WS)
FOWLER, W., 210 Smith St., Bkln....(WU)
FRANK, ALBERT, 340 E. 99th St.....(WL)
FRANK, JACOB J., 230 W. 111th St...(WU)
FROEHNER, E., 3 Judge St., Elmhurst.(WL)
FRUM, SOLOMON, 514 W. 134th St....(WS)
GALLONTY, LOUIS, 896 Kent Av., Bkln.(WS)
GALLUCCI, LUIGI, 425 E. 188th St....(WS)
GILLEN, JAMES A., 379 E. 136th St..(WU)
GILLESPIE, E. J., 24 W. 75th St.—Corp.(WL)
GILLMAN, JOSEPH L., 463 Seneca Av., Brooklyn—Lt ..(WU)
GREENBERG, ISADORE, 215 E. 4th St..(WU)
GREENBERG, MORRIS, 419 E. 10th St..(WU)
GREENSTEIN, H. D., 445 E. 85th St...(WL)
HAMMER, BENJAMIN, 124 E. Houston St.—Cook ..(WL)
HANNER, C., 101 Spring St.—Corp. ..(WS)
HARRIGAN, T. P., 2,515 8th Av.—Corp.(WU)
HEALY, J. J., 343 E. 195th St.—Cook..(WS)
HEARN, A. P., 214 6th Av., Bkn.....(WL)
HEFFRON, R. T., 288 Adelphia St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..(WL)
HEGMANN, C. L., 437 Montauk Av., Brooklyn ..(WL)
HELLER, I., 61 E. 90th St. ..(WL)
HELLRIEGEL, P. H., 2,111 7th Av—Sgt. ..(WU)
HELMOND, C., Jr., 507 E. 162d St....(WL)
HILLIG, M. A., 506 W. 44th St. ..(WL)
HINCHEY, J. F., 506 W. 182d St. ..(WL)
HIROWSKI, J. E., 407 Kosciusko Av., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..(WL)
HODGE, A., 1,506 Dean St., Bklyn....(WS)
HOULIHAN, M., 948 Brook Av. ..(WU)
HUGHES, A. F., 1,350 38th St., B'klyn—Sgt. ..(WS)
HYNES, M. J., Av. Z, near E. 16th St., Brooklyn—Sgt. ..(WS)
ISAACSON, I., 2,923 W. 19th St., Bkn.—Lt. ..(WL)
ISAACSON, L., 107 Forsythe St. ..(WL)
ISABELLA, J., 1,461 70th St., B'klyn—Bglr. ..(WU)
JEANETTE, T., 104½ Amity St., Flushing ..(WL)
JACOBI, A., 1,613 Van Buren St., Brooklyn ..(WU)
JEMISON, A. J., 412 5th Av., B'klyn..(WL)
JESSUP, E. F., 323 Grand Av., Bkn..(WL)
JOBLONSKI, A., 93 S. 1st St., Bkn..(WU)
JOHNSON, M. J., 112 W. 110th St—Corp. ..(WS)
KAHL, R. R., 1,918 W. 5th St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..(WL)
KALER, E. V., 418 E. 163d St. ..(W
KELLY, A. J., 139 W. 60th St. ..(WU)
KIEM, J. A. R., 201 5th Av., B'klyn..(WU)
KINKLE, H. G., 251 W. 100th St....(WU)
KOEHLER, E., 2,370 Catalpa Av., Brooklyn ..(WS)
LABUNSKI, W., 494 Morgan Av., Brooklyn ..(WS)
LACEY, E. J., 626 6th Av., Astoria—Mch. ..(WL)
LAMBECK, D., 936 Tiffany St. ..(WU)
LIBRIZZI, M., 78 Christie St. ..(WL)
LIOTTA, E., 163 Elizabeth St. ..(WU)
LIPSCHUTZ, F., 809 Crescent St., Long Island City—Corp. ..(WU)
LOCKWOOD, R., 507 Prospect Place, Brooklyn ..(WL)
LUBLINER, M., 549 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn ..(WS)
McCANN, W. B., 390 W. 16th St. ..(WU)
McCARTNEY, W. H., 478 W. 146th St..(WU)
McQUILLAN, J., 340 E. 62d St. ..(WL)
McMURTRY, G. G., 22 E. 70th St.—Capt. ..(WU)
MACHIVIENIA, M., 400 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn ..(WL)
MADDEN, J., 167 E. 102d St. ..(WL)
MADDEN, K. F., 61 Broadway. ..(WU)
MADONNA, G., 247 E. 115th St. ..(WL)
MAGGIO, J. F., 43 Moffett St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..(WL)
MAGLIO, L., 876 Kent Av., B'klyn....(WU)
MAGNUSSON, O. E., 77 Cedar Road, New Rochelle—Sgt. ..(WS)
MAGUIRE, WILLIAM J., 131 Baltic St., Brooklyn ..(WU)
MAHER, J. J., 383 E. 134th St.—Sgt...(WS)
MAHONEY, G. L., 403 W. 22d St.—Mch.(WL)
MANDEL, H., 636 Miller Av., Bklyn....(WS)
MANGANELLI, ANGELO R., 104 Steuben St., Brooklyn ..(WS)
MAYER, FREDERICK C., 311 W. 121st St.—Sgt ..(WS)
MERK, WM., 788 E. 107th St. ..(WS)
MESSER, SAMUEL, 218 E. 99th St....(WL)
MESSINA, J., 303 Lounier St., Bkln..(WL)
MESSINA, S., 517 E. 15th St. ..(WL)
MEYER, G. H., 4,623 11th Av., Bkln..(WL)
MEYERS, BENNY, 200 Broome St....(WU)
MOLLER, PAUL P., 258 W. 21st St...(WU)
MUELLER, OSCAR W., 234 St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn ..(WU)
MULHERN, JOHN P., 111 W. 62d St.(WU)
MULLIN, DANIEL, 300 W. 116th St.—Sgt ..(WS)
NISNEWITZ, P., 965 Sutter Av., Bkln.(WL)
O'LEARY, JOHN L., 338 W. 11th St..(WU)
OLSEN, BJARNE, 7,815 5th Av., Bkln.(WL)
OLSON, OLAF L., 634 74th St., Bkln..(WS)
PALAZZOLO, S., 485 Anners St., Bkln.(WU)
PANNONE, FRANK A., 15 N. Portland Av., Bkln ..(WL)
PANZER, MARTIN, 1,844 Crotona Av.(WL)
PAPAS, CHRIST, 500 E. 162d St. ..(WU)
PARKS, E. L., 80 Hamilton, Bklyn....(WL)
PROBST, F., 40 Star St., Brooklyn....(WL)
ROCKER, H., 1,711 Myrtle Av., Bklyn.(WL)
ROSENBAUM, M., 222 East 62d St....(WU)
ROTH, EDWARD, 318 Monroe St. ..(WU)
SAKELLARDES, M., 255 West 39th St.(WS)
SCHNEIDER, J. W., 587 Park Av.—Corp. ..(WL)
SCHULYNDA, D., 543 East 12th St....(WS)
SHERIDAN, A., 145 West 16th St. ..(WU)
SHERWOOD, F., 216 Enfield St., Bkn.(WU)
STACICKAS, JURGIS, 68 South 2d St., Brooklyn ..(WU)
TABOR, K. R., 250 West 94th St. ..(WS)
TOMARGO, R. A., 40 Buffalo Av., Brooklyn—Corp. ..(WS)
TRILLING, L., 807 West 179th St. ..(WL)
VENICE, M., 160 Franklin Av., Bklyn..(WS)
WAGNER, F., 121 4th Av., Brooklyn..(WL)
WEINBERG, A., 540 Fox St.—Corp. ..(WL)
WEINER, B., 223 Av. C—Corp. ..(WL)
WIEDERSPIEL, H., 756 Fox St. ..(WU)
WOOD, J. W., 36 West 136th St.—Sgt..(WS)
ZUEL, H. J., 87 Atlantic Av., Bklyn...(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

ABRAMS, L., Rockville Centre. ..(WU)
ACKERMAN, A., White Plains. ..(WU)
ACKLER, ERNEST E., Leon. ..(WU)
ANDERSON, FRANK, Marcellus. ..(WU)
BARNEY, A. W., Constable. ..(WL)
BRADY, W. H., Suffern—Corp. ..(WL)
BELAIR, F., Rouses Point. ..(WU)
BELKNAP, E. S., Albany—Sgt. ..(WL)
BELLINGER, WILLIAM, Holland. ..(WS)
BLUMAN, E. H., Kenmore. ..(WL)
BOSCH, H. A., Waterville—Bgl. ..(WS
BOVA, ALBERT, Cherubasco. ..(WU)
BOYAY, E. J., Salisbury Centre. ..(WL)
BRIDE, L., Little Falls. ..(WU)
BRIGGS, MARTIN, Saratoga Springs..(WL)
BRUCKMAN, G. T., Buffalo. ..(WU)
BUCK, C. H., Jamestown—Sgt. ..(WU)
CAMPBELL, A., Cooperstown—Mch. ..(WL)
CHARBONNEAU, A., Cohoes—Wagn..(WS)
CHURCHILL, C., Fort Edward. ..(WU)
CUR, MICHAEL, Buffalo. ..(WL)
DARCANGELIS, F., Fort Plains. ..(WS)
DISTLER, ADAM, Batavia. ..(WU)
ELLIS, LEON J., McConnellsville—Sgt.(WU)
ELLSWORTH, E. J., Schuyler Lake—Corp. ..(WL)
FILLSWORTH, N. W., Rochester. ..(WL)
FALVO, F., Niagara Falls. ..(WU)
FOWLER, J. D., Glen Cove—Corp. ..(WL)
FOWLER, ROYAL, Glen Cove. ..(WL)
FOX, DANIEL, Yonkers—Sgt. ..(WU)
FOX, THOMAS, Buffalo. ..(WL)
FOY, ERNEST E., Hoganasburgh. ..(WU)
FOY, WM. J., Schenectady—Sgt. ..(WL)
FRANSKIEWICZ, FRANK, Utica. ..(WU)
FRATTOLILLO, G., Rochester—Corp. ..(WL)
FROMMELT, F. J., West Haverstraw..(WL)
GALLAGHER, FRED T., Oswego—Sgt..(WU)
GALLIGAN, H. L., Buffalo—Corp. ..(WU)
GEISER, ALBERT, Troy—Lt. ..(WS)
HALLOCK, F. A., Elmira. ..(DW)
HAYTER, W. R., Springdale—Corp. ..(WL)
HEALY, J. G., Bell Harbor—Sgt. ..(WL)
HEENAN, FRANK J., Glencord ..(WU)
HEIM, CARL A., Elmira—Sgt. ..(WU)
HENRY, EDGAR B., Canastota—Corp..(WS)
HILLSEY, M. B., Middleburg—Lt. ..(WU)
HILTS, MIDGLEY, Lasalle. ..(WU)
HOUCK, L. C., Rochester—Corp. ..(WS)
HOURIHAN, NEIL J., Elmira—Sgt. ..(WL)
HOUSE, ERNEST J., Troupsburg—. ..(WL)
HOUSE, M. B., Branchville. ..(WL)
JELOWSKI, PETER, Niagara Falls. ..(WU)
JONES, W., Jr., West Park—Sgt. ..(WL)
KAISER, FRANK, Norfolk—Mch. ..(WL)
KELLOGG, LEE C., Hornell—Sgt. ..(WL)
KELSON, VICTOR T., Franklinville..(WU)
KELLY, ANTHONY J., Yonkers. ..(WU)
KELLY, JAMES L., Newburg. ..(WU)
KERNSTOCK, F. D., Mount Vernon. ..(WS)
KIERNAN, JOSEPH, Gloversville—Mch..(WS)
KILMLAIS, A., Hoosick Falls. ..(WS)
KINNER, DELBERT, Elmira. ..(WU)
KOCH, EDWARD, Buffalo. ..(WS)
LACY, RAYMOND, Angelica. ..(WS)
LEHMANN, ARTHUR, Glendale. ..(WL)
LIPSKY, GEMLIEL, Rochester. ..(WU)
McCARTHY, WM. EUGENE, Rochester—Sgt. Maj. ..(WL)
McCLAUGHRY, JACK L., Ovid Centre.(WU)
McCLELLAN, BENJ. O., Cambridge. ..(WL)
McGAFFICK, LEO A., Albion—Corp. ..(WL)
McMAHON, DEWEY J., Geneva. ..(WL)
McMANUS, MAT. R., Corfu—Corp. ..(WS)
McPARTLAND, THOMAS F., Johnson City—Corp. ..(WS)
McQUINN, MARTIN J., White Plains.(WU)
McTIGHE, JOHN, Binghamton. ..(WL)
MAFFEI, CARMINE, Syracuse. ..(WU)
MAGES, JOHN W., Buffalo. ..(WU)
MAHONEY, WM. J., Buffalo—Corp. ..(WL)
MARTIN, HENRY L., Burlington Flats—Wagn ..(WS)
MOLIK, JOSEPH, Buffalo—Sgt. ..(WL)
MUTZ, A. E., Buffalo. ..(WU)
MRYCHUK, TONY, Niagara Falls—Corp.(WU)
MUCHA, IGNACY, Buffalo. ..(WL)
NACCARATO, ACHILLES, Kingston. ..(WS)
O'NEILL, D. H., Marlboro. ..(WS)
PACIARORTI, D., Rochester. ..(WS)
PANNONI, ALEXANDER, Rochester. ..(WL)
PHILLIPS, E. D., Ogdensburg—Sgt. ..(WL)
PHILLIPS, N. F., Amsterdam—Lt. ..(DW)
RICHARDS, JOSEPH, Amsterdam. ..(WL)
RUANE, J. T., Mount Vernon—Hrs. ..(WU)
RUGAR, W. H., Chester. ..(WS)
SCHIRMER, A. A., Buffalo. ..(WS)
SCHNEIDER, FRANK, Buffalo. ..(WU)
SCHNEIDER, W. T., Ithaca. ..(WU)
SCHULTZ, D. E., Ilion. ..(WS)
SPELLMAN, HARRY, Buffalo. ..(DW)
SUTLIFF, LEO A., Walton—Bgl. ..(WS)
SWIATORY, BRUNO, Granitteville. ..(WL)
TABER, H. S., Tottenville. ..(WU)
TEDESCO, A. J., Buffalo—Corp. ..(WL)
TRENSKE, W. J., Albany. ..(WU)
VINCENZO, DIPAOLO, Lackawanna. ..(WU)
WADE, B. L., Le Roy. ..(WU)
WADSWORTH, F. E., New Hartford. ..(WL)
WARNER, L. C., Altamont. ..(WS)
WEEDEN, CLARENCE, Grafton. ..(WL)
WEEKS, R. E., Norwich. ..(WU)
WELLS, H. H., Montgomery. ..(WS)
WILBER, CHARLES, Greenwich. ..(WU)
WIRTH, WHILBERT, West Palmyra. ..(WU)
WOOD, E. D., Patchogue. ..(WS)
WOODY, G. W., Elmira—Corp. ..(WL)

ALABAMA.

FLACH, A. G., Mobile. ..(DA)
GRISHAM, C. B., Athens. ..(DA)

COLORADO.

RHOADES, W. W., Berthoud. ..(DA)

CONNECTICUT.

ABESHOUSE, MAX, New Haven. ..(WL)
BACKMAN, D. L., Hartford. ..(WU)
BEHLMAN, G. F., Naugatuck. ..(WL)
BLAKELEY, S. W., North Cromwell..(WU)
BUCKINGHAM, J. A., West Haven...(WS)
CADIEUX, G. C., Derby—Sgt. ..(WL)
DIXON, JAMES J., New Britain. ..(WL)
DUFFY, WILLIAM B., Hartford. ..(WU)
EWANIETZ, LEO, New Haven. ..(WS)
GREENWOOD, FRANK, New Haven...(WL)
HALL, B. W., South Coventry—Corp...(WS)
HANIESKI, ALFONS, New Britain. ..(WU)
HARMON, C. B., Hartford—Sgt. ..(DW)
HINES, E. C., East Haven. ..(WU)
HOULE, T., Willimantic. ..(WU)
JACKUBOSKI, F. A., Pequabuck. ..(WL)
JOHNDROW, G. W., Broad Brook. ..(WS)
KRAJEWSKI, M., Meriden. ..(WS)
LEGGE, E. A., Waterbury—Sgt. ..(WL)
McMINN, JAMES, West Haven. ..(WU)
MACKEY, JAMES, Stamford. ..(WU)
MAGNUS, ALBERT J., Bethel. ..(WL)
MITCHELL, LEROY B., Southbury—Lt.(WS)
O'NEIL, DAVID, Waterbury—Corp. ..(WS)
PHILLIPEK, JOSEPH, Hartford. ..(WU)
REED, K. T., Wallingford—Corp. ..(WS)
SHEA, M. L., Norwich—Sgt. ..(WS)
SMITH, F. C., New Milford—Capt. ..(DA)
TREMBLEY, L. J., North Grosvenordale ..(WU)
TRFENCZUK, A., Suffield. ..(WL)
WAAS, JACOB J., New Haven. ..(WL)
WIECZOREK, S., New London. ..(WU)

GEORGIA.

KNOX, SAMUEL P., Martin. ..(DW)

IDAHO.

RENNAKER, CHARLES R., Goldtarg..(DW)
SOULE, WILLIAM W., Salmon. ..(DW)

ILLINOIS.

PARNOSKI, ALEX. S., Chicago—Lt. ..(DP)

INDIANA.

CALVIN, WALTER, Shoals. ..(DW)
CARMICHAEL, GEORGE, Muncie. ..(DA)

IOWA.

HONNOLD, LOUIS, Leon. ..(DA)

KENTUCKY.

BLOSK, HENRY J., Louisville. ..(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH, Plymouth. ..(DW)

MICHIGAN.

TAYLOR, ROBERT A., Birmingham. ..(DW)

MINNESOTA.

BINDER, JOHN, St. Paul. ..(DA)
LOKEN, JOHN Gary. ..(DW)
WENDELSCHAFER, H. W., Waterville—Corp. ..(DW)

MISSOURI.

MOORE, JOHN A., Rome. ..(DW)

NEBRASKA.

CALDWELL, W. S., Omaha—Master Electrician ..(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

BELLOWS, T. B., Jersey City—Corp...(WS)
BETTELEY, F. S., Trenton. ..(WL)
BREMNER, W. A., Jersey City—Corp..(WS)
CURLEY, A. T., Bridgeton—Corp. ..(WS)
DEADY, C. R., Hoboken. ..(WU)
DIMARTINO, M., Jersey. ..(WU)
DISKIN, J., Hoboken—Corp. ..(WL)
DITOMMOSO, S., Jersey City. ..(WL)
DONOHUE, JOHN P., Jersey City. ..(WS)
DUNBAR, G., West Orange. ..(WL)
DUNCAN, ALEX. M., Newark—Lt. ..(WU)
DZIK, ANDREW, Bayonne. ..(WL)
FALCO, SEBASTIANO, Madison. ..(WU)
FALCONER, JAMES, Bayonne. ..(WU)
FANCHER, LESTER E., Avon. ..(WU)
FRASER, EDWARD, Buttzville. ..(WU)
GAGACKI, STANLEY, Jersey City. ..(WU)
GALDI, MICHAEL, Morristown—Corp.(WL)
GALLAGHER, C. E., Bayonne—Sgt. ..(WL)
GARD, LADISLAS N., Carneys Point..(WS)
GIBBONS, T. J., Paterson—Wagn. ..(WS)
HAYES, ROBERT D., Millville. ..(WL)
HEALY, RICHARD J., Hartford. ..(WL)
HECK, GEO. W., Elizabeth—Corp. ..(WL)
HILLER, WM. A., Jersey City—Corp..(WU)
HOETZEL, C. F., Carlstadt—Corp. ..(WS)
HOWARD, GEO. J., Woodstown. ..(WU)
JOHN, ANTHONY, Gladstone. ..(WU)
JOHNSON, THOMAS, Camden. ..(WU)
KADY, JOS. A., New Brunswick. ..(WL)
LAMB, ALFRED J., Somersworth. ..(WL)
LUPKE, CHARLES, Newark. ..(WU)
McCARTHY, JOHN F., Elizabeth. ..(WU)
MADDEN, HARVEY R., Plainfield. ..(WL)
MAGNANTI, GIUSEPPE, Princeton. ..(WL)
MAHER, MICHAEL J., Trenton. ..(WL)
MANCUSO, ANTONIO, Newark. ..(WS)
OLSEN, OLAF, Perth Amboy. ..(WS)
PAPAJCIK, JOSEPH, Camden. ..(WU)
ROWLAND, C. W., Jersey City. ..(WL)
SHERRY, LEO F., East Orange. ..(WL)
SILVERBERG, DAVID M., Newark. ..(WL)
WHITE, ALBERT, Newark—Corp. ..(WS)
WIESNEWSKY, WILLIAM, Trenton. ..(WS)
WILSON, E. H., Hightstown—Mch. ..(WS)
WOODSON, CLYDE, Elizabeth. ..(WL)

OHIO.

ORR, DONALD C., Appie Creek. ..(DA)
REINBOLT, R. S., Napoleon—Corp. ..(DA)
SCHOEMAKER, FRANK, Chillicothe. ..(DW)
TAYLOR, HARVEY, Cleveland. ..(DW)
THOMPSON, A. S., Gambier—Lt. ..(DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BELLAROBA, GIUSEPPE, Hazleton..(DW)
HAGY, J., West Philadelphia—Wagn..(DA)
HARE, JOHN, Olyphant. ..(DW)
HULING, S. H., Jr., Philadelphia. ..(DA)
TRAUGHER, F. E., Hatfield. ..(DW)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WELLS, E. L., Charleston—Lt. ..(DW)

TENNESSEE.

LAYNE, OWEN B., Brentwood. ..(DW)

TEXAS.

CANFIELD, H. R., Houston—Sgt. ..(DA)
DENTLER, JACOB B., Victoria. ..(DW)

VIRGINIA.

JACKSON, T. A., Pounding Mill. ..(DA)

WISCONSIN.

MILLER, G. A., Racine—Corp. ..(DA)

WYOMING.

JENKINS, LYNN B., Granger. ..(DW)

ITALY.

FNIO, GAETANO, San George Suttotardo, Lice. ..(DW)

Revised Report of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
AUSTIN, F. V., 369 11th St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
BLUFF, IKE, 210 W. 119th St.	(WU)	(MA)
BRANLEY, T. J., 227 E. 70th St.	(WU)	(MA)
BUONOSERA, FRANK, 162 Columbia St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
CAMPI, VINCENT, 376 Monty gomery St., Brooklyn—Wagn.	(RD)	(MA)
CAMPO, FRANK, 74 3d St., New Rochelle	(WU)	(MA)
DOUGHERTY, CHARLES, 625 Morgan Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
ELLERSICK, W., 852 T72d St.	(WL)	(MA)
FAHEY, M. L., 674 10th St., Brooklyn—Sgt.	(KA)	(MA)
GRANOFSKY, ABRAHAM, 341 Georgia Av., Brooklyn	(Sick)	(MA)
GRESSET, W. J., 98 Bedford Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
LEVINE, A., 1,429 5th Av.	(WU)	(MA)
McGLORY, J. H., 287 E. 135th St.	(WL)	(MA)
MAYER, C. F., 262 Clifton Place, Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
MILLER, F. T., 172 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
MINTZ, EDWARD, 529 Schenck Av., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
SCHNITTMAN, DAVID, 181 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
SCHIENTHAL, LOUIS, 970 Dumont Av., Brklyn	(WL)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

DONEGAN, W., Niagara Falls.	(WU)	(KA)
HALSEY, CECIL, Utica.	(WL)	(MA)
McCARTHY, A. T., Mt. Vernon.	(WU)	(MA)
McDUFF, GEORGE, Albany.	(WU)	(MA)
McGANN, GEORGE R., Troy.	(WU)	(MA)
McGHAN, PATRICK, Elmira.	(WU)	(MA)
MEYERS, JOHN, N. Tonawanda.	(WU)	(MA)
TURCO, FRANK J., Syracuse.	(WU)	(MA)
VANDUSEN, L. H., Stony Creek.	(RD)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

BLATZ, WM., New York, N.J.	(WU)	(MA)
BRADLEY, J., Bargersville, Ind.	(KA)	(MA)
BUNTON, ALLEN, Elmont, Mo.	(KA)	(MA)
CLARK, NAT., Butler, Penn.	(KA)	(MA)
CLAYTON, FRANCIS A., Wilson Green, Alberta, Can.	(KA)	(MA)
COCCARRO, JOHN, Magliano, Vetere Province, Salerno, Italy.	(D)	(MA)
CULLISON, GEORGE G., Deals Island, Md	(KA)	(MA)
FENSTAMAKER, GEORGE E., Unityville, Penn	(KA)	(MA)
GALLAGHER, WM. F., Philadelphia, Penn—Lt	(KA)	(MA)
GRAY, M. G., Hartwick, Iowa.	(DW)	(MA)
HALMOHT, A., Newark, N. J.	(WL)	(MA)
HARTIN, JOS. A., Dorchester, Mass	(KA)	(MA)
KELLY, J. A., Piedmont, W. Va. —Lt.	(WS)	(KA)
LISSANDRILLO, G., Hartford, Conn.	(WU)	(MA)
McCLEARY, J. W., Rumford, Me.	(Erroneously)	(DD)
MARSHALL, R. J., Windsor, Mo.	(WU)	(KA)
MARTINEZ, P., Bryn Mawr, Cal.	(MA)	(WS)
MECATELLI, G., Bayonne, N. J.	(WL)	(MA)
MOORE, W. H., Hodges, Ala.	(RD)	(KA)
O'DONNELL, J., Cleveland, Ohio.	(KA)	(MA)
OLSEN, J. A., Weehawken, N. J.	(WL)	(MA)
PAFUNDI, V., Newark, N. J.	(WL)	(MA)
PARSONS, R. E., Ware, Mass.—Corp.	(D)	(MA)
PENNELL, F., Princeton, N. J.	(WU)	(MA)
PERGOWSKI, L., Detroit, Mich.	(D)	(MA)
PROBORSZCZ, K., North Abington, Mass.	(WS)	(KA)
REPPERT, D. E., Boyertown, Penn.	(WU)	(KA)
RETSCH, W., Jersey City, N. J.	(WU)	(MA)
ROHR, L. D., Vadis, W. Va.	(D)	(MA)
SALAZAR, J. C., Tucson, Ariz.	(KA)	(MA)
SHORT, W. M., Leonia, N. J.	(WS)	(MA)
SORENSON, O. A., Lakeville, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
SOUM, S., Harmony, Minn.—Sgt.	(KA)	(MA)
STANEK, T. F., Chicago, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
STILLWELL, A. L., Garwood, N. J.	(WU)	(MA)
SULLIK, WM., Barberton, Ohio.	(WU)	(KA)
SULLIVAN, M. T., New Haven, Conn.	(WS)	(KA)
SUMMERS, W., Indianapolis, Ind.	(KA)	(MA)
SWAIN, M., Coldwater, Mich.	(KA)	(MA)
TUMBARELLO, G., Chicago, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
VATH, E., Lyndhurst, N.J.	(WU)	(MA)

Marine Corps Casualty List.

NEW YORK STATE.

CLARY, RALPH E., Mount Vernon....(DW)
HEFRON, F., Niagara Falls. ..(DW)

KANSAS.

GOETZE, ARTHUR C., Hudson—Gunnery Sgt. ..(KA)

KENTUCKY.

FAHEY, MARTIN P., Louisville. ..(DW)

LOUISIANA.

HYMEL, EDGAR J., Rayman. ..(DW)
ROLLINS, SIDNEY, New Orleans. ..(DW)

MINNESOTA.

WELD, EARL J., North Minneapolis..(DD)

MONTANA.

FLAHERTY, JOHN V., Great Falls....(KA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BATES, GEORGE C., Marietta. ..(KA)

WASHINGTON.

DICK, GEORGE F., Pateros. ..(DW)

PORTO RICO.

WHALL, JOS. H., San Juan—Corp. ..(DW)

Revised Marine Corps List.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
TILTON, CHARLES A., 1,502 Castleton Av., Port Richmond	(RD)	(M)
WATTS, T. McK., 620 East 15th St., Brooklyn	(In Hosp.)	(M)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ERWAY, JULIAN B., McGraw. ..(RD) (MA)
MAAS, LUDWIG, Halcott Centre.(RD) (M)

OTHER STATES.

BAILEY, T. R., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. ..(In Hosp.) (M)
ROTHAUSER, J., Newark. ..(In Hosp.) (M)
SWEENEY, E. J., Newark, N. J. ..(RD) (MA)
WILLIAMS, C. C., Emhouse, Tex. ..(RD) (K)

OUR 22 MONTHS OF WAR COST $26,356,000,000

Disbursements Show Little Decrease — $1,600,000,000 Paid Out in January.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Although nearly three months have passed since the signing of the armistice, the American Government's war disbursements show no signs of decreasing materially, except in loans to the Allies.

In January the Treasury paid out about $1,600,000,000 for ordinary war expenses, exclusive of allied loans, or only $70,000,000 less than in December, $55,000,000 less than in November, and considerably more than in any month theretofore.

Officials explained that this was not to be taken as indication that production of war materials is continuing at the tremendous rate of several months ago. Manufacturers now are presenting their bills and receiving payment for materials delivered long ago, however, and this keeps up disbursements. The liquidation of war contracts, after passage of pending legislation providing for validation of informal orders, is expected to be a new source of high outlays for the next month or two.

Payments to the Allies fell to about $190,000,000 in January. When these loans were first instituted, the Government contemplated turning over about $500,000,000 credits to the Allies every month, but actual payments ordinarily ran around $380,000,000 monthly.

The Treasury cited figures on the present Government outlay to emphasize the necessity for another big war loan of five or six billion dollars in April. Current expenses now are paid largely out of borrowings from banks and other purchasers of the Government's short-term certificates of indebtedness.

The Government's aggregate expenses in the twenty-two months of war have been $26,356,000,000, it was calculated today. This includes $7,875,000,000 loaned to the Allies. Latest unofficial reports place at $40,640,000,000 the cost of more than four years of war to Great Britain, including $5,535,000,000 loaned to her allies. From the same British source also comes the estimate that the war has cost Germany $38,750,000,000, of which $2,250,000,000 was loaned to her allies.

COMMENDS NAVAL HEROES.

Daniels Honors Men for Bravery in Performance of Duties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Commendation of fifteen enlisted men of the navy for bravery shown in the performance of their duties was announced today by Secretary Daniels.

Boatswain's Mate Ben Winslow, Sawtelle, Cal.; W. R. Wells, Rubicon, Ark., and H. H. Lewis, San José, Cal., of the U. S. S. S. Cleveland were commended "for their heroic and excellent seamanship displayed" in twice going over the stern of their ships while in dangerous waters to secure a broken shaft and prevent it from battering a hole in the vessel.

Eight members of the fireroom crew of the American steamer Westgate, sunk in collision on Oct. 7 with the steamer American, were commended for remaining at their posts until all precautions had been taken to prevent an explosion of the boilers. The men are: Peter Kujawh, Milwaukee; F. L. Erickson, San Antonio; O. F. Mattern, Wabash, Ind.; M. V. Syvert, Toledo; J. Blanchard, Munson, Mass.; E. A. Elliott, Bethalto, Ill.; E. L. O'Harra, Florence, S. C., and H. A. Peterson, Greenwood, R. I.

Action of J. J. Logan, chief

WHISTLER PAINTING BOUGHT FOR $200,000

"Lady Meux" Purchased by Duveen Brothers from English Family and Brought Here.

WIFE OF LONDON BREWER

"Harmony in Pink and Gray" Is Artist's Second Portrait of Once Pretty Barmaid at the Gaiety.

One of the most important paintings to come to this country for some time is Whistler's painting "Lady Meux," purchased by Duveen Bros. for a sum approximating $200,000. The portrait was obtained from the family of Lady Meux and was bought by Duveen Bros. for themselves.

It is a matter of great interest to all lovers of art that one of the most important of Whistler's full length portraits has been purchased and brought to this country. The portrait is the second painted by Whistler of Mrs. Meux, later Lady Meux, the wife of a wealthy brewer in London and in her early days a pretty barmaid at the Gaiety Theatre. In spite of this humble origin, she had the excellent taste to commission a portrait of herself by Whistler shortly after his return from Venice in 1880, which at that moment required no little courage and conviction. During these first years after his return Whistler was not popular. Mrs. Meux and Lady Archibald Campbell, (whose portrait is in the Wilstach Collection in Philadelphia, under the title, "The Yellow Buskin,") were the only sitters who made their way to the Tite Street studio. "No others came," says M. Duret in his "Whistler."

Although Whistler was one of the best-known men in London through the notoriety he received from his quarrels with his critics and the comments of the press, he was considered more and more as a writer and a fighter and a wit and less and less as a painter. Nevertheless, the brewer's wife was so delighted with the portrait he painted of her in black velvet against a black background, with a great mantle of white fur thrown about her comely shoulders and huge diamonds on her head and about her throat, a picture described as "the State portrait," that she commissioned a second portrait that turned out far more beautiful than the first and is the one recently brought to America.

This second portrait shows the lady, whose beauty was of a buxom type, standing, wearing a pink and gray gown made in a fashion to define the opulent lines of her beautiful figure, and a large round hat shadowing the upper part of her handsome face. Mrs. Meux was happy in her courageous choice of a painter. Royalty had approved of the first portrait, and the second surpassed it. Mr. May, who made pastel sketches from the two portraits, indicates, however, that she was made to work for her happiness. "In view of the number of sittings Whistler wanted," he writes, "and his severe treatment of his models, I think it enormously to the credit of Lady Meux that she should have continued through two and started on a third portrait, in which she was painted wearing a mantle of Russian sables.

"There was a story that, being one day not up to the mark, she sent her maid to stand for her, dressed in the sables. This so offended Whistler that promptly the maid's face appeared in place of the mistress's, and if the picture still exists, there it probably remains! It may be true or false, but I certainly heard it at the time."

The second portrait bore one of the characteristic color titles adopted by Whistler, "Harmony in Pink and Gray." The color scheme is one that Whistler apparently particularly loved, as he used it with variations in a number of his finest pictures. It forms a salient contrast to the darker harmonies such as that of the noble Rosa Corder and the "Yellow Buskin," and gives the artist opportunities for lovely passages of flowerlike color such as occur in the "Miss Alexander," the fairest blossom in the whole garden of his art. As a salesroom acquisition the "Lady Meux" is one of the sensations of the season. A great picture by an American painter, its presence here denotes the opening of the post-war season in the private galleries of the country.

'PEACH TREE BOTTLE,' $650.

Sale of Rufus E. Moore Oriental Collection Reaches $70,990.

Returns of $11,073 for the fourth day's sale of the Rufus E. Moore Oriental collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought the total for the sale to date to $70,990. A decorated "peach tree bottle" brought the highest price of the afternoon, $650, paid by a buyer giving the name of Duff. This was a Chien-lung piece, in famille rose colors, the design showing a large peach tree with nine (the sacred number) peaches, the Chinese fruit of immortality. This is a perfect example of the famous imperial nine-peach bottle.

Henry Simon paid $500 for a famille rose plate on a pedestal stand; a large decorated Yung Cheng vase in peach-bloom and blue went to C. T. Loo for $350, and to the same buyer a K'ang-hsi giant club-shaped vase, dragon decoration in gold on a pure white glaze, also for $350, and a large decorated jar with twisted tree trunks and branches with fresh Spring blossoms, in the contrasting browns and pink and white, went to Bernet, agent, for $510. A Ming celadon jardiniere, teakwood cover and stand, the latter having a green jade Buddha-hand top, went to N. N. Nichols for $450.

Single color porcelains and Chinese snuff bottles, mostly in single-color glazes, will be sold this afternoon.

TAKE WOUNDED TO SHOWS.

Friars Provide Theatres Nightly—Lee Shubert Host to 300.

The fourth dinner and entertainment for wounded men at the Friars Club is announced for Sunday night, Feb. 16, when 300 men will be taken care of. The dinner will be made possible by a contribution of $2,000 from George M. Cohan, whose royalties on his war song, "When You Come Back" are being divided among the soldier entertainment funds of the Friars, the Lambs, and the Stage Women's War Relief.

Provision for the entertainment of wounded men in the theatres continues to be liberally made. A delegation of Friars, headed by Jess Dandy, has been providing entertainment nightly for ten to fifteen of the severely maimed from Debarkation Hospital No. 3, in the old Greenhut store. The men were taken last night to "Tillie" at Henry Miller's Theatre, and will be the guests of Nora Bayes tonight. Following the shows they are entertained in the theatre auditoriums by the members of the casts. Through the courtesy of Lee Shubert 300 Syracuse boys, former members of the 50th Coast Artillery who have just received their discharge, were entertained at dinner last night at the Little Club, in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre building, and afterward at the performances of "The Melting of Molly," "Little Simplicity," and "Sinbad." The men left for Syracuse on a special train last night.

Wounded soldiers and sailors from the Ellis Island, Greenhut, and Grand Central Palace Hospitals will attend a special performance at the Strand Theatre at noon today under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

"Monna Vanna."

"Monna Vanna," opera in three acts, by Henri Fevrier, was revived last night at the Lexington Theatre by the Chicago Opera Association. This was the cast:

Monna Vanna.....Mary Garden
Prinzivalle.....John O'Sullivan
Guido.....Georges Baklanoff
Marco.....Gustave Huberdeau
Borso.....Octave Dua
Torello.....Desire Defrere
Trivulzio.....Constantin Nicolay
Conductor—Marcel Charlier.

French was the language sung.

This opera was first heard here on Feb. 17, 1914, at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Mary Garden, Vanni Marcoux, and Huberdeau. It had been produced by the Boston Opera Company in December, 1913, and by the present organization Jan. 23, 1918. Miss Garden was the heroine on that occasion, and was greeted with overwhelming applause. The premiere of the play "Monna Vanna" occurred at the Nouveau Theatre, Paris, May 17, 1902. We had the good fortune to see it a week later and in the distinguished company of Maurice Maeterlinck, whose wife, Georgette Leblanc, was the original Monna. Jean Froment, Darmont, and Lugné Poé were the other principals. The drama enjoyed an immediate success all over Europe from Bergen to Palermo. London alone stood firm against its blandishments. The censor forbade a production, probably because it was not coarse and brutal enough. New York first saw it in English with Bertha Kalich at the old Standard Theatre, Harrison Gray Fiske, manager. But the exact year escapes our memory.

A versatile woman, Georgette Leblanc was first known in opera. She has sung Thais, Sapho, La Navarraise, Carmen, Françoise—in Bruneau—Zola's "L'Attaque au Moulin"—and Charlotte Corday. We recall her in song recital when she interpreted the new music of Fauré, D'Indy, Debussy. Her voice was her least artistic asset. As a diseuse she won more honors. She is distinctly a personality. Her half is of an extraordinary red, her mask a peculiarly expressive one. As you look at her you recall one of those portraits by some old unknown Italian master of a woman whose eyes follow you from the canvas, eyes that peer from beneath tumbled tresses, crowned with a sweeping picture hat. As an actress her methods are halfway between Sarah Bernhardt and—George Leblanc. She has facile diction, is plastic in her poses, and indulges in those undulating serpentine rhythms which are the invention of the "divine Sarah." But she is herself. Her Monna was interesting because, presumably, it was the incarnation of her husband-poet's conception. Curious to relate, we have seen the rôle enacted with more plausibility, more variety, though not with more subtlety, Stella Hohenfels and Joseph Kainz—wonderful actor, the Austrian Edwin Booth—and Reiners, handsome as Maurice Barrymore, as Prinzivalle, gave a vivid performance at the Hofburg Theatre, Vienna, in 1903.

As a play it was a new departure for Maeterlinck. It is almost theatric. In the heyday of his glory Sardou never devised anything more arresting than the dénouement—setting aside any consideration of the psychologic imbroglio. There are weak spots in the dramatic scheme which tax the credulity. However, something of the improbable must always be granted a playwright, be he never so logical. The rapid mental change of Vanna hints at a native-born casuist, an Italian Renaissance type of mind. Her love of Colonna could not have been deeply rooted. But she did not betray him in the tent, and yet she has been adjudged profoundly immoral; in a word, not to put an edge too fine upon the sophistries of the situation, this heroine committed an imaginative infidelity as well as uttering a splendid falsehood. The madness of the finale is the logical outcome of her passion for Prinzivalle. All that has gone before in her life had been a bad dream. The true, the beautiful moment is at hand. It will be both her revenge and her justification.

She goes to Prinzivalle in the cell. "This must end here; it is too perfect. * * * It is one blaze about me and within me. * * * Oh, some death will run its sudden finger round this spark and sever us from the rest!" Thus Browning sings "In a Balcony." In his admiration for the English poet Maeterlinck is second to none.

The play's the thing! though it did not seem to catch the conscience of the composer. Nevertheless, "Monna Vanna" is more grateful to our ears than "Gismonda." There are too many "things" that are set to music in the Sardou libretto, while Maeterlinck deals only with the primal passions, love, jealousy, hatred, conflict of wills. There is more unity in action and mood in the older score. The music is Wagnerian from first to final curtain, but it is cleverly assimilated and swifter, more poignant. The introduction to the third act recalls the third act of "Valkyrs"; so we were not surprised to find Brunhilda pleading, or hear the chorus shrilly cry the Valkyr theme. In the tent scene, "Tristan and Isolde" reign, as might be expected. The first act has been cut and to its advantage. It is now effective. Of the scenic settings, the Hall of State, with Pisa, the leaning tower and the Duomo, in the middle distance, was the most vital. The spacing of the massive pillars made the picture attractive, that and the luminous atmosphere. All these acts were painted by the company's artist, Peter J. Donigan.

The performance was a memorable one, even if Conductor Charlier did drown the voices of the principals in all the climaxes. Miss Garden, for example, was barely audible at the close of Act. II. This climax is trying and needs nursing, for it taxes the soprano because of its tessitura. But as a rule the orchestra played with refinement. A great artist, both as singer and actor, is the Russian Georges Baklanoff, who impersonated Guido Colonna, a typical husband, who exactly desired to disbelieve in the fidelity of his wife. He sang with power and expressiveness, occasionally forcing a superb vocal organ. His first act revealed his artistry at its best. In the opening of Act III. his posture was eloquent. His facial play was significant. Huberdeau as the old Colonna was admirable, a true Maeterlinckian father, wise, discreet, pitying. A surprise was John O'Sullivan, another O'Sullivan altogether from the inexplicably mediocre Romeo of last Tuesday night. He sang with more freedom, he acted with more spontaneity. His top notes—and there were several—were delivered without the "white" quality, and the finale of the tent scene was genuinely thrilling. Encores were numerous for Mr. O'Sullivan, and he deserved them, although he was not the strong man of the evening. Baklanoff was. The audience recognized this fact in an unmistakable manner.

As this was our first view of Mary Garden as the mediaeval Judith who fetches to Pisa her beloved Holofernes, Prinzivalle O'Sullivan, we frankly confess that the impressions of her interpretation were so strong that we prefer reserving their recital until we have sifted and sorted these "reactions" in cooler blood. This much may be said: Monna Vanna will rank in her portrait gallery among the finest. If far outshines Gismonda, as Monna herself outshines the incredible, erotic Duchess of Athens. There was no attempt to make a disrobing scandal in the tent scene; that is obviously theatrical flim-flam. Miss Garden disposed of the situation simply. She did not appear half nude, but clothed in exquisitely-toned draperies. But if she did not show her lovely form she spilled for us the soul of the heroine who saved her country and lost her reputation. In the opening act she did little, but suggested the psychology of a woman who had begun to loathe a supine husband. Note the nuance with which she uttered "J'rai, mon père," and the repetition when she says it to Colonna. It was like molten steel first; it was cold, rigid steel the steel of unalterable resolution the next minute. Yet how tender is her "si" when she turns to her fuming spouse.

There was tenderness in the tent scene, despair and pride modulating into amazed joyfulness at meeting her early friend in the person of the stern enemy. But the last scene gave us the most moving side of this wonderful woman's art. The shock of incredulity caused by her husband's suspicions, merging into the supreme ecstasy as she grasps the key that is to unlock the future—in sooth, no such acting has been witnessed in this city for a long time. The scale was essentially smaller than Bernhardt's, but as subtle as the art of Sarah were the indications of love triumphant with death staring her in the face. The tiny play of shadows round her eyes and mouth as she sees her lover trapped were touching. That she was a picture in every act is a matter of course. Her slow march to the open door was most impressive. It was a veritable march to the scaffold. Fevrier's music in this last episode rings true. He was called before the curtain with Miss Garden many times. What a pleasure it is to have the French language spoken with pure diction. Decidedly New York deserves French opera.

CARUSO SINGS SAMSON.

Saint-Saëns's Opera Given to Big House—Claudia Muzio as Butterfly.

French opera drew a Caruso house last night at the Metropolitan, where the Italian tenor, with Mme. Matzenauer, recently returned, and Mr. Couzinou lately added to the familiar cast, gave Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila" for the third time this season. The historic spectacle, with its feats of vocalism and elaborate dances under Mr. Monteux's direction earned much applause.

In the afternoon Miss Farrar was to have sung a postponed matinée of "Madam Butterfly," but was still hoarse, and her place was taken for the first time by Claudia Muzio. The young singer won friends in the rôle, which she had sung abroad and in the West. Mr. Lazaro, new as the hero, was also vocally powerful. His lack of inches beside the tall heroine marred their duet, though Miss Muzio crouched low in her kimonos throughout the first scene, as Emmy Destinn once did in Boston with the tenor Lafitte. Mr. Montesanto sang the Consul and Mr. Moranzoni conducted the matinée.

GOLDMARK'S "REQUIEM."

Philharmonic Plays Work Based on Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

Lincoln's Gettysburg speech was printed in last night's Philharmonic program books at Carnegie Hall, its text—of which some words were quoted over phrases of the music—having furnished the theme of Rubin Goldmark's manuscript "Requiem," for which the composer was called on the stage after a stirring performance. The new work was "not intended to be programmatic, except in so far as Lincoln's immortal address called for the certain moods in the composer." Its five unbroken episodes began with trumpet calls of war, then grief for those fallen in battle, an elegy, a martial dirge, and a glowing conclusion.

Themes representing Latin sentences of the "Requiem" and Lincoln's "Government by the people" were developed with a ring of sincerity in the instrumental voices of that fiery finale. There was a wreath for Mr. Goldmark from the New York Bohemians. Harold Bauer in Tschaikovsky's concerto closed the concert, which Mr. Stransky had begun with Bach, nine short pieces, set for orchestra. The entire program will be repeated this afternoon.

The Symphony Society played in the same hall yesterday afternoon, and will again on Saturday night, a program with Toscha Seidel as star in Mendelssohn's violin concerto, in which the most strenuous of the young Russians showed unexpected grace and gentleness of style. Mr. Damrosch also gave a recent "Symphonic Suite" by the Italian de Sabata, and an entire second part of selections from Wagner's "Master Singers," "Parsifal" and "Tristan."

LEFT $76,000 TO CHARITY.

Bequests of $76,000 to charities are made in the will of Benjamin Blumenthal, retired button manufacturer, who died at the Harmonie Club on Jan. 21 last at the age of 73 years. The will has not been filed, but Wolf & Kohn, counsel for the estate announced the terms, showing that the charities named are: Mt. Sinai, $15,000; Lebanon Hospital, $5,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, United Hebrew Charities, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and Hebrew Infant Asylum, $10,000 each; St. Vincent's and Presbyterian Hospitals, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, and American Female Guardian Society, $2,500 each; Tuskegee Institute, $5,000, and Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,000.

Mr. Blumenthal was unmarried and left the residuary estate to nephews and nieces. His estate is valued at more than $200,000.

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8 P.M.

School, steamship, hotel and restaurant advertisements for insertion in the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be finally released by 8 o'clock tonight.

Advertisers and advertising agencies should comply strictly with this rule in order to avoid disappointment. Advertisements under the classifications mentioned released on Saturday cannot be inserted in the Sunday edition.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times is 550,000 copies.

The New York Times

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Tonight, 8, Barbiere di Siviglia. Hempel; Hackett (debut), De Luca, Mardones, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Mat., at 2, "Tabarro" — "Angelica" — "Schicchi." Farrar, Muzio, Ellis, Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3.) double bill, L'Oracolo. Sundelius, Braslau; Althouse, Scotti. Didur. Cond., Moranzoni. Ced d'Or, Garrison, Sparkes; Dias. Didur.—Galli; Bolm. Cond., Monteux.
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $2. Mischa Elman, Violinist; Petschnikoff, Diaz. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, La Reine Fiammetta. Farrar; Lazaro, Rothier, Didur. Cond., Monteux.
Wed. at 8, Forza del Destino. Ponselle, Gentle; Caruso, Montesanto, Mardones, Chalmers. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8, (double bill), Traviata. Hempel; Hackett, De Luca. Cond., Moranzoni. Foll'd by Ballet Petrushka. Galli; Bolm. Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8, double bill, L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Scotti. Didur. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.
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Sat. Mat., "Thais." Garden, O'Sullivan, Baklanoff. Cond. Campanini.
Sat. Night (Popular Prices), "Tales of Hoffmann." Macbeth, Namara, Sharlow, Fontaine, Maguenat. Cond. Charlier.
Sunday Night, CAMPANINI CONCERT, N. Y. HIPPODROME.
Mon., Feb. 3, "Isabeau." Fitziu, Lamont, C. Lazzari, Baklanoff. Cond. Sturani.
Tues., "Linda di Chamounix." Galli-Curci, Lamont, C. Lazzari, Stracciari. Cond. Sturani.
Wed., "Pelleas and Melisande." Garden, Maguenat, Bouillez. Cond. Charlier
Thurs., Massenet's "Manon." Gall, Fontaine, Maguenat. Cond. Hasselmans.
Fri., "Lucia." Galli-Curci, Dolci (Debut), Rimini. Cond. Polacco.

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Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Sat.) Eve., 8:15
Soloist SEIDEL
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Aeolian Hall, Monday Eve., Feb. 3, at 8:15
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WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
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"GETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—N. Y. Herald.
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Next Week.....Rork-a-bye Baby

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Two Entirely Different Sh

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Must the price of bread to all the people be controlled by the standard price of $2.26 per bushel of wheat which the Government must pay to the farmers? It is a grave question, it has many sides, ethical, fiscal, economic. It will not do for the Government or for the Food Administration to make a mistake about it.

The Government must pay the price it promised to pay; nowhere is there any question about that. It made the pledge in order to encourage the farmers to increase their acreage of wheat. The ending of the war could not then be foreseen; it was the Government's purpose to assure abundant production in order that our own needs and the needs of the Allies might be met. The pledge of $2.26 per bushel had the desired effect. It is expected that we shall harvest more than a billion bushels of wheat this year. But the war is over and in the world's markets the price of wheat is now lower than the price the Government must pay. England has canceled her contracts here because she can get wheat cheaper in Australia and the Argentine. But for the Government's guarantee, it is believed that there would be a material fall in the price here. The question is whether the Government, having kept faith with the wheat growers by paying $2.26 per bushel, will then let wheat seek its natural price level in the market. It is a very important question for consumers. A lower price for bread would materially reduce the cost of living.

But Mr. BARNES, President of the Grain Corporation of the United States Food Administration, says this is not to be. He insists that, broadly speaking, it is not true that the world's price for wheat is below the price level fixed by the Government here; that the demands upon this market will exhaust all the 1918 crop surplus. Therefore, the Food Administration is not inclined to adopt the policy of disposing of the surplus at a loss to the National Treasury. Mr. BARNES evidently feels that he is confronted with both a condition and a theory. The condition is a matter of fact, to be determined by time and inquiry. If, notwithstanding our enormous crop of wheat, the price in the free markets of the world shall be maintained at or near the Government level, that would mean that there is still a great scarcity of wheat and the Government's problem would be solved at once. There would be buyers enough to take the wheat at the "pegged" price, and the Treasury would not need to concern itself about any loss. The question whether the Treasury should assume the possible loss is one of theory and we do not think the solution is difficult.

The offer to the farmers was a war measure. If, after the Government has bought all the wheat at $2.26 per bushel, the market price declines and the loss falls upon the Treasury, that loss should be counted as part of the costs of war and should be defrayed like other war costs out of taxes and the proceeds of bond sales. The argument that it would not make much difference to the people whether they made up the Treasury loss by paying high prices for bread or by paying taxes and buying bonds is not sound. That would be equivalent to putting a special tax upon bread to defray the expense of war. It would be wasteful because the profits of middlemen must be considered, which would materially increase the levy upon the pockets of the people above the billion or so the Government might have to take in taxes and by the sale of bonds. But if the price of wheat really is going to fall in the world's markets, the United States Government cannot put itself in the position of maintaining a fixed and extortionate price for the commodity here, not even to avert a loss to the Treasury. There is a principle involved which we cannot too soon take for our guidance in all these matters, it is that the Government as promptly as possible should retire from business, should give up its control of business and prices.

POLAND AND PADEREWSKI.

The formal recognition by the United States of the new Polish Government in which Mr. PADEREWSKI is Premier and Foreign Minister shows the confidence of our Administration, and incidentally of the allied Governments, in the new régime. Precarious as the situation of Poland still is, with wars on every border, a Bolshevist invasion impending, and the country desolated by the German occupation, conditions are considerably better than it seemed possible to hope a few months ago. The Polish people is struggling successfully toward unity. A harmony appears to have been effected between the Paderewski and Pilsudski groups, and it seems that General PILSUDSKI, whose services to his country before, during, and since the war have been very great, is loyally supporting the Paderewski Government. In the meantime, the strong party in Poland which PADEREWSKI and DMOWSKI represent, and the Polish colonies abroad, are solidly supporting the administration, and Mr. DMOWSKI's diplomacy is bearing fruits in the favor with which his country is regarded at Paris.

This favor might profitably be translated into concrete assistance over and above the transfer to Poland of the Polish troops in France, and it is to be hoped that the allied commission now on its way will report promptly and recommend some action. The Peace Conference is doing well to devote immediate attention to the conflict between Poles and Czechs in Silesia; till lately the Czechoslovaks were the only friends of Poland among her immediate neighbors, and Professor MASARYK's well-known political policy makes it exceedingly unlikely that his Government is much to blame for the recent turn of events. If the Peace Conference stops the fighting as soon as possible, it will be for the good of Czechoslovaks and Poles as well.

In any case, the establishment of a genuinely representative and apparently stable Polish Government will materially promote the quieting of Eastern Europe. Mr. PADEREWSKI'S personal contribution to this event is very great. His personality and his reputation were factors of enormous value in familiarizing the American people with the character and importance of the Polish question. Almost all of his private fortune has been spent in the national interest. On the platform he spoke as well as he played. And now he seems to have displayed tact and political wisdom of a very high degree in harmonizing the internal conflicts which had threatened to weaken Poland today as they did two hundred years ago. The world has seen a number of eminent politicians, from NERO all the way to WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, who made themselves artists, and bad artists; it is a pleasant contrast to see a great artist developing into a distinguished statesman.

WAR TAX PROGRESS.

It is promised that on Monday we shall know what the conference committee did with the Senate's 602 amendments to the House's War Tax bill. In a general way it is known that the sufficiently high rates of the House bill have been increased. This is announced on the same day that fifteen billions of appropriations and authorizations are canceled in the Emergency bill. The reduction of costs after the armistice is more in keeping with the country's sentiment than the increase of taxes after war profits have ceased actually, although the cessation of hostilities is only technical peace. The bill will make no friends for the Democrats, and they would be glad if somebody or something would relieve them from the odium of it. The bill has not been improved by anything done during the long delay, and public opinion is less tolerant now of burdens which would have been borne more patiently if put upon the taxpayers before the problems of reconstruction had cooled the "win the war" temper.

Congress has been so dilatory that it is necessary to compel others to hurry, and it is expected that the first payment will be required earlier than under the existing law, although the filing of the returns will be later. Last year payments were delayed until the end of May, but it will not be surprising if the first payment is required with the delayed returns, about the middle of next April. That is about the time when subscriptions will be asked for the Victory Loan, and puts problem on problem when either was sufficient. No country ever did, and no country but ours could, both pay such taxes and subscribe a six-billion loan. Incidentally, there are a couple of billions of current funds used in production which are tied up in bank loans by the Government's delay in paying its bills while it is pressing the country to come forward so liberally. The prospect, therefore, is that neither the general public nor the banks will have either the disposition or the ability to lend money free-handedly to either the Government or to industry. There is danger that the funds will be found by shrinking trade rather than from "excess" profits. If the taxpayers had left more with the producers they could and would have been freer with their funds for wages, taxes, and loans at the time when they should have been asked for. In effect, Congress has turned off the forced draught at a time when there is more need of keeping the machinery going full speed than slowing down.

The newspapers are suitably punished for daring to hold and express their views. Chairman KITCHIN decided that there should be no bill unless the mail zoning penalty upon the circulation of intelligence was retained. It is reported that he was in a minority among the conferees, as his party is in the country, but it was necessary to pay his price to get a bill even of this sort. It is still an open question whether it was worth while to put such a premium upon obstinacy, and thus invite repetition of obstruction to support personal rather than party policy.

It is now sure that there must be an extra session of Congress, for other reasons than the tax bill, and there is in force a tax bill which would relieve the Government's pressing necessities until a more intelligent and sufficiently productive tax bill could be passed. Will the Republicans favor the Democrats with obstruction until the Treasury proceeds under the present law? The intention to force an extra session was once imputed to the Republicans as a fault by those who now would welcome their help to escape from the hole digged by the Democrats for themselves. But there is now no such hope for a "better hole." The Republicans may debate a little, but they would rather fasten this tax bill upon their opponents than relieve them from their responsibility.

WHICH TUNNEL?

A conference at Albany yesterday resolved to proceed with the negotiation of a new treaty, or amendment of the old treaty, between New York and New Jersey for the sake of unifying the Port of New York and joining the parts with a wagon tunnel. This is good news, for the Governor had been quoted as asking where New York's half of the cost, $12,000,000, was coming from in the present embarrassed condition of the State's finances. There was, and is, apparently no hope that the nation will help the two States with a task which is more national than local, and yet the Postmaster General chooses this time to press his proposal to build a tunnel to carry express and baggage, parcel post packages, and perhaps letters, between the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations in this city.

This will cost an estimate of $1,500,000 to begin with, and nobody can say how much more as the freight tunnel is extended to other distributing centres. Once there was a tube system which distributed letters as the Postmaster General now wishes to supply facilities to distribute trunks, but he caused its abandonment in favor of motor trucks. The trucks have been a nuisance, and now comes the proposal for a Post Office tunnel for the carriage of light freight. There is before the Senate a proposal that the Post Office should renew the use of the postal letter tubes, which would require only payment to the owners, who presumably have been put into a negotiating frame of mind by the Post Office's arbitrary procedure.

The baggage tunnel may be built later, or the work may be left to the railways, but it seems to be a question of now or never with the wagon tunnel between the two parts of the port for the promotion of the commerce which has been discouraged by the withdrawal of lighterage privileges for war reasons. New Jersey is ahead of New York on the wagon tunnel, having voted its full half, while New York is only able to make a beginning. That will commit the State and the rest will be forthcoming. It will not be reasonable to begin and leave New Jersey alone. As the matter stands New Jersey has purged itself of the imputation of separatism and of the desire for privilege for its side of the harbor. Now it is setting the pace for New York, and perhaps will lend a hand to New York in its desire to get the vehicular tunnel.

THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY.

Complying with the custom of distributing among eminent characters the pens with which famous official documents are signed, "association" pens, as it were, Mr. FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State, rationed among divers eminent advocates of prohibition the pens with which he signed the proclamation of the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment. Forty-four States have ratified, and it seems almost a pity that the proclamation could not have been postponed until the ratification was made unanimous, if the unregarded four lagging States are not singular enough to have and express an opinion of their own.

How far the emotion of the war and the contempt engendered by it for mere billions contributed to the amazingly easy approval of what seemed to be one of the most controversial and disuniting of reforms "the historian of the future" may be able to understand better or misunderstand more than the living contemporaries of this great act of renunciation of State rights and imposing of asceticism. At any rate, "it is done," as WHITTIER sang of another amendment, which may politely be described as otiose; and the sincere workers who have passed through a long gauntlet of ridicule are entitled to rejoice in the fruit of their labors.

Mr. BRYAN, "beaming with joy," well deserved a pen; and Mr. ANDERSON of the Anti-Saloon League, who used to speak of the Nebraskan's prohibition services with erroneous acrimony, ought to sing a palinode. If, in the wild heat of the race, the Olympian chariot wheels catch fire, the Olympian hubs collide, after the race is won there is glory enough for all the competitors.

To the heads of the great women's temperance societies, to Senator SHEPPARD of Texas, maker of the Congress resolution to submit the amendment to the Legislatures and an ever-vigilant Dry; to Representative RANDALL of California, prohibition protagonist of a State with a Dry Legislature and a Wet electorate; to all who witnessed this "historic" signing, whether they got or did not get a pen to treasure and to bequeath as a rich legacy unto their issue, Jan. 29, 1919, will be a memorable day. The Department of State officials mustered to the ceremony are, perhaps, a little callous to these momentous occasions; but on them and on everybody else present the moral effect must have been stimulating. Old convivial Washington, Babylon the great and thirsty, is fallen!

In no spirit of belittlement toward the long, moral activities of Mr. BRYAN and his associates, the just memory recalls their predecessors in the days of discouragement, JOHN PETER ST. JOHN of Kansas, for example, and, most of all, NEAL DOW of Maine. Too lavish importations of West India rum provoked fierce revolt against alcohol in the Dirigo State seventy-odd years ago. Maine established prohibition by law in 1851, and subsequently by constitutional amendment. If prohibition hasn't always been too severely enforced there, at least to Maine belong the laurels of the pioneers. So far as pioneer temperance, a different thing from prohibition, goes, New York might assert priority. In a Saratoga County town, Moreau, 111 years back, a society was formed whose members were not to drink spirits or wine except at public dinners or for sickness. If they did, they were mulcted in the sum of a quarter. Feeble and faint-hearted virtue compared with the heroic ardors of the present, but worth recording. "Pioneers, O pioneers!"

SOCIALISM AND THE POLICE.

There is a difference of opinion between Police Commissioner ENRIGHT and the Socialist leaders in this city, a difference which is not called for by the facts and in regard to which plain American citizens will side with the Commissioner. He has called the attention of landlords who are in the habit of renting public halls to persons desirous of holding meetings to the fact that if they rent them to persons preaching sedition or anarchy or violence they will get into trouble. The Socialist leaders have taken this to themselves, and Mr. ALGERNON LEE, who heads the Socialist delegation in the Board of Aldermen and is also one of the triumvirate who plunged the Socialist Party of the nation into its recent dubious course, attempts to make a partisan case out of the Commissioner's action. He says that hall owners "have no more to fear from "renting to Socialists than to Democrats, Republicans, or Prohibitionists."

It so happens that Mr. LEE was one of those responsible for inducing the Socialist Party to declare, early in 1917, in favor of "mass resistance" to the Conscription act, the other two being VICTOR L. BERGER, just convicted of violating the Espionage act, and MORRIS HILLQUIT. That seditious declaration still remains the Socialist creed. It has never been repented of or disavowed. It is also a fact, as Mr. LEE knows, that many Socialists—and he will not deny that they are a majority—have been hostile to our allies and have gone as far as they dared in breeding disaffection with our own part in the war.

If public speakers spread the doctrines of disloyalty, if they encourage the sort of anarchy that is raging in Russia and hint that it would be well to bring it about here, they and the hall owners incur certain dangers, and the police are merely doing their duty in delivering this information to the latter. That the danger is real is shown by the fact that such speakers are still being convicted and sentenced to prison terms. It is of no use for Mr. LEE to say that his party is being discriminated against. His party has nothing to fear if it does not preach sedition and anarchy—anarchy, Mr. LEE will observe, not in the economic or political sense, but in the old-fashioned dictionary sense. He says that "the doctrine of the Socialist party is the antithesis of anarchy." As a philosophy it is; but Mr. LEE and his associates succeeded in converting it into something that bears a very close resemblance to anarchy in the judicial sense, and must take the responsibility.

Many of them, utterly disregarding such Socialists as MARIA SPIRIDONOVA, openly side with the Bolsheviki in Russia and lend encouragement to the I. W. W. in this country; and it is cheap and small for them to call attention to their philosophy when they themselves have outgrown it and use it now only as a mask. What would KARL MARX say of LENINE or of the I. W. W.? As for anarchy, it is not philosophic anarchy but criminal anarchy that the law aims to suppress; and criminal anarchy means violence and revolution and chaos. It makes no difference whether that kind of anarchy is preached by a Republican, a Democrat, or a Socialist. ROSA LUXEMBURG was as far as possible from being an anarchist in philosophy, but the truest possible type of anarchy in action. That kind of anarchy we will not have in these United States; and persons who dislike the penalties for it need not preach it, whatever party they may belong to, or whatever social philosophy they may pretend to subscribe to.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Big Profit from a Bad Bargain.

As several correspondents of THE TIMES have already revealed by means of appreciative letters, the field glasses which the Government was forced to "borrow" for the use of its sailors when it went into the war are beginning to come back to their original owners—and to come back almost infinitely increased in value by the marks of hard handling which most of them bear. For thus these once prosaic utensils have been made into precious relics and souvenirs. Every mark and mar and stain on them is proof that they have helped to win the great victory, and to have one of these war-worn treasures is also evidence that its possessor made a willing sacrifice, small but real, when a need of his country was brought to his attention.

This whole matter of the binoculars has been managed admirably. It was businesslike to just the extent compelled by the law forbidding our Government to accept gifts from anybody, but a wise Assistant Secretary of the Navy knew that most people would prefer giving to selling, and that for once it was permissible, keeping the letter of the law, to violate its spirit. For every glass, therefore, he sent a draft on the Federal Treasury for $1, saying in a prettily worded letter that if the glasses survived the war and could be returned, the dollar should be considered rent, while if they were lost it would be their price.

That was a miserable bargain, from one point of view, but a most excellent bargain from another, and it was the other view that hundreds and hundreds of people took. Some of them cashed the little checks and some did not. Either course was correct, or at least easily defensible, but the first was probably a little the better of the two, for bookkeeping reasons, and anybody who prefers not to keep the dollar has his choice among a dozen or a score of ways to make it serve a public purpose.

A Bright Future Is Dawning.

Sincere satisfaction will be felt all over the country as a result of the announcement just sent out by the merchant tailors assembled in national convention near the sounding sea in Atlantic City. For they promise all and sundry that the garments to be made for men in the coming year are to have unusual merits—merits that every man desires his clothes to have. They are, it seems, to be "sprightly without conspicuousness," which is certainly a good beginning, but it is only a beginning. In addition to sprightliness without conspicuity, they are to be "dashing without verging on extremes, youthful in temperament and inspirational."

All that is much, but it is not too much. Long enough have women alone commanded the artists who could produce habiliments worthy thus to be described, and men long ago should have demanded and insisted on getting the equal rights now so convincingly promised.

Some men may have secret doubts about their ability to wear as they should be worn clothes sprightly, dashing, youthfully temperamental, and inspirational, but if the men all do their best they will rival the angels, who, as is well known, can do no more than that.

As regards prices the tailors in council seem to have said nothing. Presumably the prices will deserve the same characterizations as the clothes, so everything will be harmonious and consistent, and everybody will be happy.

GOV. ALLEN'S CHARGES.

Losses in the Argonne and Some Civil War Figures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your editorial in yesterday's paper in answer to the somewhat wild statements of Governor Allen in regard to the fearful slaughter of our troops in France, incidentally attributing it to their improper or unwise handling by their commanders.

In your figures giving the losses in the civil war, as compared with those in France, it occurs to me that you have hardly made the case as strong as it should be. Stating the strength of regiments, you have included their total enrollment during their term of service; and, taking their actual losses in some single battle, the percentage based on this enrollment is far from the facts, as in none of these engagements was there any such strength of regiment present.

It must be borne in mind that in the civil war our full complement of a regiment of infantry was about 1,000, and of cavalry about 1,200, whereas, under present organization, our regiments are about 3,000.

At Cold Harbor the 8th New York Heavy Artillery lost 207 officers and men killed or fatally wounded, which would be less than 9 per cent. of the total enrollment as given by you, but as a matter of fact was more than 25 per cent. of the men actually engaging in the battle. Similar facts pertain to the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery at Petersburg. Many regiments at Gettysburg during the three days' fighting of that single battle lost in killed and fatally wounded more than one-quarter of the men participating. The regiment which I commanded —the 7th Michigan Cavalry—which led the charge in the Custer cavalry fight July 3, numbered but 476 men at that morning roll call. The losses of the regiment in killed and wounded were exactly 100, which fact is inscribed on the Custer Monument on the battlefield.

The losses in cavalry regiments during the civil war were generally much less than in the infantry and artillery commands.

It is very probable that there were commanders in the recent campaign in France whose courage, impetuosity, and personal bravery moved them to do things that might be called reckless, but they won; and that is what they were there for. You cannot do real fighting and "go over the top" without loss of life.

It will be a sad return for the splendid service that our troops have recently performed over there if their acts are to be the subject of unfriendly criticism by stay-at-homes here, no matter what their standing or position may be.

W. D. MANN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1919.

NEW ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT

Seeks Recognition and a Place at the Peace Conference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article of mine which appeared in the columns of your newspaper on Oct. 20 last, I discussed the problem of Albania in relation to the attitude of the Entente Allies toward it, with especial regard to the treatment of Albania by the victorious Allies. I asked the pertinent question whether the Albanians would be allowed to form a Government of their own. The answer to my question came last week in an official cablegram from the new Albanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Pan Albanian Federation "Vatra" of America, dated Jan. 23, which announced the formation of the new Albanian Government at the provisional capital, Durazzo.

The new Government is composed as follows:

President—TURKHAN PASHA, former Premier of Albania.

Vice President—PRENK BIB DODA, the Catholic Prince of Mirdita.

Minister for Foreign Affairs—MEHMED BEY KONITSA, former Albanian Minister to Greece.

Minister of the Interior—MEHDI BEY FRASHERI, former Governor of Durazzo.

Minister of Public Instruction—LOUIS GURAKUKI, formerly Director of the Normal School of Elbasan.

Minister of Justice—PETER POGA, formerly holder of the same post.

Minister of National Economy—LEF NOSI, formerly of the Posts and Telegraphs.

Minister of Finance—FEIZI BEY ALIZOTI, formerly Minister of the Interior.

Ministers without Portfolio—MUFID BEY LIBOHOVA, MICHAEL BEY TURTULLI, MIDHAT BEY FRASHERI, and Mgr. BUMCHI, Catholic Bishop of Alessio.

The formation of this new Cabinet, in which the Nationalist Party holds the majority of the posts, is the outcome of the will of the Albanian people as expressed by the National Assembly which has been sitting at Durazzo ever since Dec. 23, 1918. Moreover, the new Government is made up, as is seen from the list, indiscriminately of Catholic, Moslem and Orthodox Albanians.

The constitution of this new Government marks ipso facto the re-entrance of Albania as a potent factor in the Balkan affairs. The Ministry has already set out to obtain its recognition on the part of the Entente Allies, that of Italy having been necessarily secured beforehand, owing to the Italian occupation of the major part of Albania, and for the admission of the Albanian delegation in the Peace Conference, according to the contents of the same cablegram.

The establishment of the new Government shows, on the other hand, that Italy has definitely committed herself to the policy of the restoration of Albania as an independent State, and for this the Albanians have but to express their deep gratitude to the Government of Rome.

C. A. CHEKREZI,
Albanian Delegate in the United States.

New York, Jan. 27, 1919.

JUGOSLAVS NOT ENEMIES.

Their Part in the Breakdown of the Austrian Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the newspapers, Mr. La Guardia, at the meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House last Sunday, in honor of Italy, denounced the claims of the Jugoslavs and insisted that the pretensions of the Jugoslavs were the machinations of imperial Austria. "There is," he said, "a great difference between the Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs—the Czechoslovaks fought with us and the Jugoslavs against us."

When Mr. La Guardia mentioned the Jugoslavs he omitted to tell that among these Jugoslavs are included the Serbians, and that there is no difference between Serbian and Jugoslav claims. But even if he had in mind only those Jugoslavs who were former subjects of Austria, the assertions of Mr. La Guardia are very ungenerous.

Czechoslovaks and the Jugoslavs, as well as all other races subject to Austria, among them the Italians in Austria, fought in the Austrian Army because they were compelled to do so.

Jugoslav prisoners went over to the Serbians and Russians and formed volunteer legions. In Russia were two divisions of Jugoslav volunteers, and in the battle of the Dobrudja a public declaration of the Russian General Staff said that they saved the honor of the allied flags. When the Serbians broke through the Bulgarian lines Jugoslav blood from Slovenia and Croatia was as freely shed as Jugoslav blood from Serbia. If the Jugoslavs as such have not been officially recognized as Allies, they have to thank for it Italy, which tries now to depict them as enemies. Even in Italy Jugoslav war prisoners sent repeated and urgent appeals to be allowed to form volunteer legions, but Sonnino constantly refused. The reason is now obvious.

Every one knows that the internal collapse of Austria broke the backbone of the Central Powers. And the Jugoslavs were one, if not the main, factor in bringing this about.

The Jugoslavs in America, mostly American citizens, are a substantial element in the American mining and steel industry, and they have done well their "bit" during the war. How they feel at such utterances of an American Congressman everybody can easily understand.

JUGOSLAV INFORMATION BUREAU,
R. F. HLACHA.

New York, Jan. 29, 1919.

THE MIST.

I had forgotten that old fear
I knew in some far childhood year,
But, as I moved, the building wall
Of mist grew thicker, hiding all.
Then, I remembered . . . and the thought
Again upon my spirit wrought,
Shaping a world all limitless—
A vastitude of loneliness,
A world where save myself was none,
The rest—a figment of my own!
It was a dream—there could not be
Others, like-fashioned unto me;
My moving feet—no other feet;
My heart a-throb—no other beat;
My straining sight—no other sight—
All, all alone, in kinless plight!

In that far childhood time of dread,
Through the white void, I, startled, fled,
And, running, stumbled . . . Arms reached out
To pick me up—I breathed my doubt:
"Oh, are you *you*—or only *I*?"
I know not if he made reply,
But friendly was the stranger's arm
That snatched me from the mist's cold charm.

So I was glad when, yesterday,
A stranger rose upon the way;
And though in silence on we passed,
My lonely selfhood off I cast,
And knew, beyond the enchanted wall,
Were those could answer to my call.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

NAMES GUARD COMMISSION.

All Branches of State Forces Included in Reorganization Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The complete personnel of the Advisory Commission to consider reorganization of the State's military forces was announced today by Adjt. Gen. Berry. Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt is to head the commission, which will hold its first meeting in the 71st Regiment Armory in New York on next Tuesday. The commission will consider the federalization of the State's forces.

Representatives of every branch of the service are included in the membership of the commission, which numbers thirty-two men. The New York State Guard is represented by General R. Dyer of New York City, General Louis L. Babcock of Buffalo, General James Robb of Brooklyn, General F. Deforest Kemp of Albany.

Representing the Militia Council—Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin, Brooklyn; Colonel George W. Burleigh, Colonel Walter J. Carlin, Lieut. Col. James Eben, and Major Alfred Wendt, New York; Colonel Charles E. Walsh, Albany; Lieut. Col. John McGaffin, Waterford; Colonel Lyman Hubbell and Lieut. Col. Frank S. Stoway, Buffalo.

Units serving overseas, represented by General Cornelius Vanderbilt, Colonel Lorillard Spencer, and Colonel Willard C. Fisk, New York; Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, Major Robert H. Mackin, Jr., and Major Edward T. Harris, Brooklyn.

Regular army, represented by Colonel Frederick Perkins and Colonel C. F. Tillson, Governors Island.

Drafted men, represented by Major Franklin S. Hutchinson, Albany.

Old National Guard, represented by General Daniel Appleton and General Louis W. Stotesbury, New York; General Goerge C. Fox, Buffalo; General John Foote, Brooklyn.

Home Defense League, represented by Major Charles F. Rogers, Lockport.

Naval Reserve, represented by Commodore Robert P. Forshew, New York.

Reserve officers, represented by Major Frank J. Foley, New York.

Retired officers, represented by General James W. Lester, Saratoga; Major Daniel S. Burr, Binghamton; Colonel William W. Ladd, New York.

Military Training Commission, represented by Colonel William H. Chapin, New York.

ARMY PROMOTIONS REVIVED

Baker Modifies Order Issued When Armistice Was Signed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Baker has issued instructions modifying the prohibition against promotion of officers promulgated immediately after the armistice was signed. He has authorized General Pershing to make such promotions as vacancies in his command may permit, and the same practice will be followed with respect to the army in the United States.

"This relaxation of the rule with regard to promotions," a memorandum issued today said, "does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotions cannot be made merely as a reward for past services, however meritorious. The rule is relaxed only to permit the army which remains undemobilized to be treated as a living organization with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies existing or as they may arise."

The new policy applies up to and including the grade of Colonel, and under it officers, both line and corps, who are holding commands or details which should carry with them higher rank than the holders now have will be advanced. This is to be accomplished in the army overseas, even though there may be officers of proper rank for such places. General Pershing being authorized to fill vacancies by promotion rather than by transfer where, in his judgment, that course is wise. He also is directed to send home any surplus officers.

WELCOMES BARNARD STATUE

Manchester Guardian Declares City Will Be Glad to Accept It.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 30.—The Manchester Guardian, in announcing that the Anglo-American Society has decided to offer the Barnard statue of Lincoln to Manchester, comments upon the offer as very good news.

"As Manchester petitioned to have this fine work," says the Guardian, "there can be no question of the gift being accepted with open arms. The intimate trade relations betwen our city and America and the historic incident of Lancashire's patient acceptance of the heavy trials brought on her by the American civil war, besides the hearty good will which we, like all Englishmen, but in perhaps special degree, bear to our great ally, have doubtless combined to recommend our petition and will make the position of the statue here a permanently appropriate memorial. It is a noble and original work and deserves for its own sake, as well as for that of its great original, all the honor we can give it."

MANY GO HOME TO EUROPE.

More Than 3,000 Italians and Greeks Apply for Passports.

It was necessary yesterday to double the staff of the Intelligence Bureau at the Custom House to meet the rush of Italian and Greek workingmen who are seeking passports to return to their native lands. More than 3,000 of them, most of whom told the Customs officials they wished to return home to assist in the support of relatives whose breadwinners were either killed or disabled by the war, are expected to sail Saturday on the steamship Giuseppi Verdi for Naples and Genoa. In most cases the passports were issued.

Of those who plan to leave on the Verdi, two-thirds were Italians. Of the 1,000 Greeks a considerable number said they wanted to return to Greece to serve in the army. The applicants of both nationalities were from all parts of their countries, and some had come here ten or fifteen years ago.

PLAN A HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

Red Cross and National Defense Councils Will Co-operate.

Plans were made yesterday at a meeting in the Municipal Building attended by representatives of the American Red Cross and officials of the Community Councils of National Defense for co-operation in carrying out the proposed health program of the former organization. This plan, if successful, it was said, would make the Red Cross the most effective health agency in the United States.

Dr. John Willis Slaughter, Director of the Community Councils, said that physicians and nurses returning from abroad held the opinion that health was a social problem, to be handled by the community as a whole. Mildred Taylor, Organization Secretary of the Community Councils, explained a plan whereby all citizens able to do public service were systematically enrolled in whatever capacity they were fitted to work. Mrs. George White, Executive Secretary of the Red Cross, spoke of the need of co-operation in the work, and Jane Pincus, identified with settlement work, spoke in a similar vein.

ROOSEVELT AS A BOY TOPIC OF HIS PASTOR

Dr. Ludlow Tells of Youthful Versatility and Universal Prediction of Great Career.

TRIBUTE BY JAMES M. BECK

Tells Another Story of the Kaiser's Wits Overmatched by the Colonel's.

The panorama of the life of Theodore Roosevelt from youth to manhood was portrayed yesterday at a memorial service in the Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, where he was confirmed and where he worshipped with his family. Pew 104 in the fourth row was vacant, and a wreath placed there symbolized the lack in the life of America since Colonel Roosevelt's death.

James M. Beck, former United States Attorney General, was on the program for an address, and had planned to speak briefly. But he was so carried away by the solemn occasion that he paid a spontaneous tribute to his old friend, and in a voice and manner of unusual eloquence held forth for about an hour and a half.

The Rev. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the church when the parents of young Theodore Roosevelt first took their son to it, told many interesting reminiscences of the youth, whose acquaintance even in those days predicted that he would make his mark, but because of the lad's versatility none could predict in which field he would shine. The Rev. James Malcolm MacLeod presided. A memorial address was also delivered by the Rev. William I. Chamberlain. Colonel Roosevelt's favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation ye Saints of the Lord," was sung.

In his address Mr. Beck described the funeral at Oyster Bay and it seemed to him remarkable to observe in the 350 persons in the cemetery so many men with whom Theodore Roosevelt had had acute differences. "But all was forgotten and all differences vanished in love for him when this great man's body was lowered to his last resting place," said Mr. Beck.

"Rheims Cathedral cannot be adequately viewed from the front steps," he continued. "One cannot judge the beauty of those two great towers unless one observes them in due perspective. So it is with a great man such as Theodore Roosevelt. He must be seen in perspective. Some men, as time passes, become great mountains, others diminish in stature. While modesty of judgment ought to be preserved in the presence of the dead I hazard nothing when I say that Theodore Roosevelt was one of the great characters of history, that he opened a new epoch in American history. One thing about him to which no one knew him could dissent was that he was a very noble man. He never had truer friends than in the last years when he had no official credentials except in the title of love and sympathy we all had for him.

"Many who were his bitterest enemies became his warmest friends. In his second administration some of us could not agree with all he said. We shared a distrust that we now see was unjustified. The first time I saw him was at the funeral of President McKinley. I saw him as a young slender man of 43 on whose shoulders had fallen, at an age when no predecessor had assumed such duties, the tremendous responsibility of the greatest constitutional ruler of the world.

"He proved himself a superman. He accomplished things that are not for the day, but for all time. If he had done nothing but his work for civil service reform, for the consolidation and building of a colonial policy, for the building of the Panama Canal, he would have raised himself to the ranks of the foremost of Presidents.

"President Roosevelt's statesmanlike acts made his Administration one of the most brilliant in our history. The net result of his life and work is that he was tried by the arduous standard of things done, and among those accomplishments was that of lifting a nation of 100,000,000 to a higher altitude of thought and action. There must be unspeakable pride in the hearts of all those in this church that it was his dominant energy that made him a preacher and a crusader."

In England, said Mr. Beck, he was told this story concerning Colonel Roosevelt. It appears that the Kaiser and the Colonel were present at a great Court function in London, and as they were leaving Buckingham Palace the Kaiser turned to Mr. Roosevelt and said: "Colonel, I want to see you before you leave London. Come tomorrow at 2 and I can give you forty-five minutes." "Very good, your Majesty," replied Roosevelt, "I shall be there at 2, but unfortunately I cannot spare more than twenty minutes."

As the years go by, said Mr. Beck, the achievements of Colonel Roosevelt will loom larger and larger, and it will be seen that he is typical of the new American who came into being at the time of the Spanish war. It would be necessary to go back almost to the renaissance, he thought, to find so versatile a human being as the late President.

Dr. Ludlow said he had the tenderest loving memory "of the boy who sat in that pew." He told of becoming pastor of the church fifty years ago and of how four years later, when the new building was opened the parents of Theodore Roosevelt came to worship there. "Theodore Roosevelt, the youth, was quickminded, and he had a marvelous power of observing passing things," Dr. Ludlow continued. "He thought of what he saw. Some one once asked him in what part of the body the mind was located. He replied: 'In Theodore Roosevelt it is right back of the eyeballs.'

"We all predicted that he would make his mark, but where that would be was uncertain, he was so versatile. Whether his mark would be on the north pole or in the field of literature, we did not know, but we never dreamed that he would mark it on the walls of the White House or on the locks of the Panama Canal. He was always the great big boy of the people."

"It is fitting that we should hold this memorial service here, because it was in this church that Theodore Roosevelt first publicly confessed his faith forty-four years ago," said Dr. MacLeod. "In this temple he

BOARD EXTENDS SEA FREIGHT CUT

Tariffs from South Atlantic and Gulf Ports Also Reduced About Two-thirds.

TO MEET BRITISH RATES

Shipping Board Reported Prepared to Cut Still Deeper, if Necessary, to Hold Its Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Another wholesale rate reduction, this time for shipments from South Atlantic and Gulf ports to the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, France, and Italy, which, it is believed, will make it possible for American shipping to compete with the tonnage of Great Britain and other foreign nations, was announced tonight by the United States Shipping Board. The new rates are for shipments other than cotton, the reduced rates for the latter commodity having been announced on Tuesday, immediately following the new British schedule.

It is understood that the rates announced tonight meet the British rate reductions for the same rates. The new rate for commodities in general from South Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom are now to be $1.07½ per 100 pounds, while the war rate was $2.95 per 100 pounds. From Gulf ports the new rate will be $1.15 per 100 pounds, as compared with the war rate of $3.20. Quotations are also made for shipments by the cubic foot. Reductions to other European countries named are on a similar scale.

In a recent announcement the Shipping Board reduced the rates on the majority of commodities from North Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom to $1 per 100 pounds, a drop of about 66 2-3 per cent. This action was taken at a meeting of the board last Monday, after the announcement had been received of a 66 2-3 per cent. cut by the British Government. The rates announced tonight represent approximately a 66 2-3 per cent. reduction.

Special Gulf Port Reductions.

In order to meet competition in shipping rates from Gulf ports the Shipping Board, in addition to the general decreases announced, sets a flat rate of $1 per 100 pounds on shipments from Gulf ports to Liverpool, England, on starch, spelter, sulphur, steel billets, lead billets, and canned goods.

The rates announced tonight do not apply to vessels on trips to the United States from foreign ports, but it is stated that rates on these routes will be quoted upon application. The new rates for shipments from South Atlantic and Gulf ports will take effect today.

The shipping which leaves the United States from Southern ports has increased appreciably since the war as a result of a policy adopted of shipping much material to seaboard over Southern railway routes in order to avoid rail congestion. The new rates will therefore apply to a large volume of business, it is predicted.

There have been reports that further rate reductions might soon be announced by Great Britain in the competition for trade. If that proves to be the case, it is understood that the United States Shipping Board is prepared to meet them. It is asserted here that, even with the great reductions of shipping rates from all Atlantic and Gulf ports announced to-day, a reasonable profit remains for shipping interests under the new conditions brought about by the cessation of hostilities abroad and the release of much shipping for commercial purposes.

The Shipping Board rates will apply to all shipping under its control and undoubtedly will force other shipping interests to meet the reductions.

New Rates in Detail.

Here are the rates announced tonight:

Rates of freight from United States South Atlantic ports to Europe:

	100 Pounds. Cubic Foot.
United Kingdom	$1.07½ / $.54
Holland, (Rotterdam)	1.35 / .70
Belgium, (Antwerp)	1.35 / .70
France—	
Havre	1.35 / .70
Bordeaux	1.35 / .91
Marseilles	1.70 / .91
Cette	1.72 / .91
Italy—	
Genoa	1.72 / .91
Naples	1.72 / .91

Homeward rates from above ports to South Atlantic ports:

Commodity rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

Above rates per 100 pounds or per cubic foot at ship's option.

Above rates apply on pieces or packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds each. For pieces or packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Rates of freight from United States Gulf ports to Europe:

On all cargo, except as below, and cotton:

	100 Pounds. Cubic Foot.
United Kingdom	$1.15 / $.67½
Holland, (Rotterdam)	1.45 / .75
Belgium, (Antwerp)	1.45 / .75
France:	
Havre	1.45 / .75
Bordeaux	1.45 / .75
Marseilles	1.85 / .98
Cette	1.85 / .98
Italy—	
Genoa	1.85 / .98
Naples	1.85 / .98

Exceptions—Starch, spelter, sulphur, steel billets, lead billets, and canned goods.

United Kingdom—Liverpool, $1.

Homeward rates from above ports to Gulf ports:

Commodity rates for homeward cargo will be established and quoted upon application.

Above rates apply on pieces or packages weighing up to 4,480 pounds each. For pieces or packages in excess of 4,480 pounds each, customary heavy lift scale to be added.

Corrections to the reductions for shipments from North Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom:

The rate on cotton waste from these ports, it is announced, is $8.50 per 100 pounds, and that on tanning extracts, $1 per 100 pounds. The rate on whisky in cases is put at 50 cents per cubic foot.

Bunker Licenses.

In order to aid American shipping interests in the trade competition, the War Trade Board announced today that hereafter a bunker license would be issued at an American port for all bunker fuel and ship's stores aboard the vessel, or to be taken aboard, without requiring the submission of detailed information. The license will be valid at all subsequent American ports at which the vessel may touch on her voyage. That is, the original bunker license taken out at the first American port will hold good whenever additional fuel and stores are needed at subsequent American ports on voyage.

The Italian Government has now put on import restrictions, and the War Trade Board has been asked by the High Commissioner for Italy to announce that the following have been imposed upon the importation of leather and shoes into Italy:

1. Imports of leather of any kind and shoes from any foreign country and for account of private concerns have been prohibited.
2. The above restrictions are consequently extended also to the placing of any private contract abroad for the purchase of the above commodities.
3. No authorization will be given for the transportation of leather or shoes from countries of origin.

PROF. REINACH HONORED.

He Speaks on Hebrew Teachings Before the Judaeans.

At a meeting held in his honor by the Judaeans, a society of Jewish scholars and artists, in the Hotel McAlpin last night, Professor Theodore Reinach of Paris compared the ancient Hebrew teachings with the doctrines which control the world of today. He said that the two great principles for which the foremost living statesmen are now contending at the Conference at Versailles are the principles of social justice and established peace; and that these were the very doctrines announced by the Jewish prophets twenty-five hundred years ago.

Professor Reinach, who is also a Colonel in the French Army, asserted that the Hebrew religion may be called the most modern of all the religions, because its chief tenets are those of the leading thinkers of our day.

Louis Marshall, an earlier speaker, paid a high tribute to Professor Reinach as a historian and scholar, and also spoke of the memorable work done by his brother, Professor Solomon Reinach, who had been largely responsible for the revulsion of feeling in France in favor of Captain Dreyfus. "This instance of a country reversing itself; as did France in the Dreyfus case, was one of the greatest events in history," said Mr. Marshall.

WED COUNTESS MAY BOREL.

Captain Winthrop H. Allen of Pittsburgh Married in Paris.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—William H. Allen, capitalist of this city, received an announcement yesterday by cable of the marriage in Paris of his son, Captain Winthrop H. Allen, to the Countess May Borel, daughter of the late Maurice Borel, former French Ambassador to Russia.

The ceremony took place on Jan. 17 at the home of the bride's mother, Mme. Borel. The American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp gave a dance afterward for the couple, which was attended by the staff officers from General Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont.

Miss Hoffman Weds H. M. Cohn.

Miss Terese Blanche Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Hoffman of 320 West 138th Street, and Herman Michaels Cohn of Rochester, N. Y., were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Ritz-Carlton, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El officiating.

Miss Ruth Cohn, a sister of the bridegroom, attended the bride and J. Howard Hoffman was best man.

After a reception for the families the couple left on a two months' honeymoon in Southern California.

Luckenbach-Fenwick Nuptial Today

The wedding of Edgar Frederick Luckenbach of New York and Sea Gate and Miss Andree Marie Fenwick, a niece of the late James Fenwick of Parkdale, Toronto, Canada, will take place today at the Ritz-Carlton, and will be a quiet affair. Mr. Luckenbach is the President of the Luckenbach Company of 44 Whitehall Street, this city.

H. E. Huntington Dines Hobby Club

Henry E. Huntington gave a dinner last evening at his residence, 2 East Fifty-seventh Street, for his fellow members of The Hobby Club. After dinner the guests were shown Mr. Huntington's private library including his latest acquisitions.

The guests included Theodore N. Vail, Beverly Chew, Granville Kane, David Wagstaff, John G. Milburn, William M. Schnitzer, Darwin P. Kingsley, John C. Tomlinson, Henry Van Duzer, Charles A. Munn, Dr. T. Haines Halsey, Professor W. P. Trent, Phoenix Ingraham, Dr. Bashford Dean, George C. Kunz, J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., Professor E. R. A. Seligman, George A. Plimpton, and Professor David E. Smith.

Society Aiding Stony Wold Benefit.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William B. Cutting, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness are among those who have taken boxes for the Galli-Curci recital in aid of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, which will be held on Sunday evening, Feb. 9, at the Hippodrome.

Many prominent society women are interested in the benefit, owing to conditions following the world war, with the spread of tuberculosis in this State and the necessity of caring for a larger number of patients.

Dinner to Sir Arthur Pearson.

Sir Arthur Pearson was the guest last night at a farewell dinner given at the Ritz-Carlton by Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler of 735 Park Avenue. Sir Arthur, who has been in this country assisting in the re-education of the American soldiers blinded in the war, sails for England within a few days. Among those at the dinner were Herbert L. Satterlee, Vernon C. Brown, Professor Michael I. Pupin, Frank A. Munsey, Thomas Ewing, Campbell Scott, Robert Bridges, E. M. Colie, Dr. Colman W. Cutler, E. M. Van Cleve, Dr. Willis T. Eggleston, John Larkin, Jr., William Tod Helmuth, and V. E. Scott.

Golden Apple to be Beauty Prize.

A group of leading artists has been formed as an arbiter of beauty to present a golden apple to the most beautiful woman attending the Chu Chin Chow ball, to be held tonight at the Hotel des Artistes. No one will be admitted to the ball without a costume. Russian folksongs are to be sung around an open gypsy fire, and a Czechoslovak orchestra will furnish the music. Charles Dana Gibson, James M. Flagg, Harrison Fisher, Howard C. Christy, and Penrhyn Stanlaws are to be the arbiters of beauty.

Old Guard Ball Tonight.

The Old Guard Ball will take place tonight in the ballroom of the new Hotel Commodore. Many military and naval officers and Consul Generals of all the Allies are to be among the guests.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among those who will sail today for Liverpool on the steamship Caronia are:

F. B. Aborn, Miss Agnes Arbuckle, Lord and Lady Auckland, Miss Winifred Bach, E. W. Bacon, Juan B. C. Barcarisse, J. C. Bennett, Thomas J. Black, Baron and Mrs. Blowerem, Herbert E. Bott, British Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil; James de Booy, A. G. Brooks, Mrs. Burnett-Smith, Mrs. Helen Burrage, George H. Carter, Miss Charlotte Chaffee, Commander S. K. Chen, Lieutenant A. N. Choice, Miss Miriam P. Clark, Major H. Clayton Kennedy, H. B. J. Craig, Harry J. De Wett, Major P. G. Eastwick, Miss Gladys Emmons, Hugh A. Ford, George Galbraith, John E. Gale, Miss M. St. George, Mario Harrington, Cuban Consul at Birmingham, England; Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Heatter, H. C. Hides, Percy F. Hutchings, Lilidiey B. Janes, H. Ross Kaufman, J. H. Kenworthy.

Henry C. Lauder, Miss Dolly Lavelle, Frederick Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Leslie, Charles A. Lichtenstein, Robert Livingstone, Miss Odla Lynde, Captain G. E. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. William Mason, Miss Doris L. Mauck, Mrs. A. J. McClure, A. E. Middleton, Lieutenant Robert G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Moorcroft, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Moorshead, Miss Hazel B. Nielson, Captain Mineo Osumi, Mrs. T. E. Pooley, Charles E. Potter, John K. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ryan, Charles B. Samuels, Miss Elizabeth Sayer, Reeve Schley, New York Fuel Administrator; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Osborne Smith, George M. Southward, C. A. Terry, J. M. Toomay, G. E. Tripp, S. van der Linden, Herbert W. Vaughan, Frederick C. Walcott, Colonel Walter Wilson, Miss Zella L. Winscott, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Yuill.

REALIZE $255,768 ON JONES LIBRARY

Books Collected by Minneapolis Editor Bring High Prices Here.

$14,250 FOR RARE "COMUS"

George D. Smith Pays Record Price for First Edition of Milton's "Masque."

The sale of the second part of the library of Herschel V. Jones of The Minneapolis Journal was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon. The session brought $48,130.75. The highest price was $14,250, paid by George D. Smith, for Catalogue No. 1,167, the first edition of John Milton's "Comus," London, printed for Humphrey Robinson, 1637. The underbidder was the Rosenthal Company of Philadelphia. The sum paid for the work is a record price.

The name "Comus" does not appear on the title-page, which reads: "A Maske Presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michelmasse night, before the Right Honorable John Earle of Bridgewater, Vicount Brackly, Lord Praesident of Wales, And one of His Majesties most honorable Privie Counsell." It was dedicated by Henry Lawes, a well known musical composer of his time, who wrote the music for the masque, to "John Lord Vicount Brackly, son and heire apparent to the Earle of Bridgewater," who, with his brother and sister, appeared in characters of the masque on its presentation at Ludlow Castle. In the dedication Lawes says that it was "not openly acknowledged by the author," and that the publication of the piece was occasioned by the trouble which he had in making transcript from the original manuscript to give away to friends. Milton was a young friend of Lawes, who asked him to write his words for his masque.

The volume, which is a small quarto, was in the Bridgewater Library from the time of its publication until the library was purchased by Henry E. Huntington, about one year ago, and has always been mentioned among the first of its treasures. The Bridgewater crest was impressed upon its sides when it was rebound in full calf about the year 1800. This copy was one of the duplicates in Mr. Huntington's collection, and, having what he considered a more desirable example, he sold the book at the Anderson Galleries last year. After a spirited competition, Mr. Smith obtained it for $9,200. He subsequently turned it over to Mr. Jones for about $10,000.

Among the other prices paid were the following:

No. 1,168—"Justa Edouardo King Naufrago, at Amici's Moerentibus," Cambridge, 1638; first edition of the volume, containing the first appearance of Milton's "Lycidas," the first part consisting of verses by various writers on the death of Edward King in the Irish Sea, in 1637; George D. Smith	$4,400
No. 1,173—"Poems, Both English and Latin," by John Milton, London, 1648; rare first edition; Rosenbach Company	1,050
No. 1,186—"A Myrrour for Magistrates," London, 1563, fine copy of the second edition; George D. Smith.	675
No. 1,196—"Poems," by George Moore, London, 1881, presentation copy from the author to Mrs. Singleton, (Vesta Tilne,) with autograph letter from Moore to her; James F. Drake	610
No. 1245—"The Returne of the Renounced Canallero Pasquil," by Thomas Nash. "If my mouth be so hote that I burne my mouth, suppose I was pryned by Pepper Alley, Anno Dom. 1589"; George D. Smith.	700
No. 1248—"The Tragedie of Claudius Tiberius Nero, Sonne to Germanicus," author unknown, London, 1607; George D. Smith	750
No. 1272—"Hystorie of the Most Noble and Valiaunt Knight Paladine," by John Partridge, London, circa 1566, only two other copies known, the Corser-Hult copy; George D. Smith..	2,400
No. 1287—"The Battell of Alcazar," by George Perle, London, 1594, ridiculed by Shakespeare in "Henry IV.," Part II.; Walter M. Hill.....	1,100
No. 1288—"The Old Wives Tale," by George Perle, London, 1595; George D. Smith.....	1,530
No. 1,289—"The Famous Chronicle of King Edwarde the First, surnamed Edward Long-Shankes," by George Peele, London, 1599, second edition, Robert Hoe copy; Walter M. Hill....	875
No. 1,290—Another copy of the same, also from the Hoe collection; George D. Smith	810
No. 1,291—"The Historie of the Two Valiant Knights," by George Peele London, 1599, the Heber-Huth copy; Rosenbach Co.	1,420
No. 1,292—"The Love of King David and Fair Bethsabe, with the Tragedie of Absalon," by George Peele, London 1599, no earlier copy known, the Huth copy; George D. Smith.....	1,085
No. 1,295—"The History of the Wars of New England," by Samuel Penhallow, Boston, 1726, an Indian narrative of great rarity, the Henry W. Pou copy; Lathrop C. Harper.....	600

The two days' sale in three sessions brought $111,097.75. The first part realized $140,610.60. The grand total for the library thus far is $255,768.35. The items so far sold number 1,309. The letter O has been reached in the cataloguing.

POLITE MEN HOLD UP STORE.

Apologize to Proprietor of 11th Av. Place as They Rob Him.

A tall man, with excellent manners, and three assistants held up the confectionery store of August Burke, at 58 Eleventh Avenue, last night. They took $80 in bills and about $20 in small change from the cash register, and departed after handing Burke back his watch with the remark that it was not worth taking.

Burke was in his store alone just after 6 o'clock, when the tall man came in. He walked to the rear where there are small tables, and as the proprietor started back to wait on the supposed customer he heard the door open and three others enter.

"What will you have?" he asked the customer who stood by a table pulling off his gloves. As he spoke he felt something poked against his back and a gruff voice bade him not to turn around.

"I guess I will have your hands up," said the first man, as though there had been no interruption.

Up went Burke's hands.

"Now, Andy, get busy," commanded the tall man, and Andy lost no time in getting to the cash register.

"My dear Sir," said the leader, "I am very sorry, but times are hard and necessity drives."

When the register had been rifled and the proprietor's watch taken and returned, the tall man took the revolver and kept Burke with "eyes front" while his pals went out and got into an automobile. Then as he was about to leave he said, "Pardon me," and a soda water bottle came down on Burke's head.

When the victim came to the thieves had departed. An ambulance surgeon dressed his wound, and the police are trying to trace the robbers.

Albany Society Dinner Tomorrow.

The Victory dinner of the Albany Society of New York is to be held tomorrow night at the Hotel Plaza, and a large delegation from Albany is to come in special cars for the occasion. Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Latham R. Reed, U. S. A.; Martin Vogel, William Barnes, Mayor Watt of Albany, Chaplain Gerhard, and Augustus Thomas are to be the speakers.

REGENTS DISCLOSE AMERICANIZATION PLAN

Will Divide State Into Zones to Attack Illiteracy—Governor Smith Pledges His Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Extensive plans for combatting adult illiteracy in the State were disclosed today by Chester S. Lord, Acting Chancellor of the State Board of Regents, in a visit to Governor Smith. Arrangements are also being made for a Congress of educators to handle the State's educational problems. It is planned to divide the State into zones to attack illiteracy, which is greatly on the increase, according to Chancellor Lord.

"We would establish a teachers' institute in every centre, which should teach teachers how to approach the foreigner on the subject of education. We would establish classrooms in the schools, in the factories, anywhere, by propaganda, and by publicity. We would endeavor to interest the residents of the State in this Americanization," Mr. Lord told the Governor.

The Governor told the members of the Board of Regents that he would co-operate with them in any way possible to aid in the administration of the schools, so that equal opportunity for obtaining an education shall be provided for all children in the State.

"I should like to see every boy and girl whose home is either in the country or the city and whose parents are either engaged on the farm, in the shop, or the factory, or the business house, and whose income is the earning capacity of their day's labor, given the same opportunity to obtain an education to fit them for the service which they must render, that is offered by the school system to the boy and girl who come from the home of favored opportunities and where the financial considerations are not so pressing," the Governor said. "I will do anything in my power to promote your plans for Americanization and for the betterment of educational conditions generally. I pledge you with all my heart and soul my vigorous and forceful support."

Roland Hayes in Plantation Songs.

Recalling the "Jubilee" singers, Roland Hayes, tenor, accompanied by Harry T. Burleigh at the piano, finished a formal début in Aeolian Hall last night with a number of negro "spirituals" or plantation songs, racy of the flavor of the old soil and old times in Georgia, where he was born. He is one of those with natural voices, who have not lost in cultivation that rare gift of unctious humor and pathos of his race. His "Peter, Go Ring 'Dem Bells" set one's feet unconsciously stepping to ragtime, and earned an uproarious recall in "Didn't It Rain?" The young man's enunciation was remarkable, not least so in the dream from Massenet's "Manon," which he sang in good French. There were other songs by Burleigh, and an air from the English "Hiawatha," by Coleridge-Taylor.

Jury Disagrees in Inch Case.

The jury which tried Mrs. Betty Inch on the charge of attempting to extort $215 from Eugene P. Herrman of 675 Riverside Drive reported to Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last night that it was unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged. Mrs. Inch was remanded to the Tombs pending renewal of her bail bond of $5,000 today. The jury had deliberated from 5 o'clock until nearly midnight. Mrs. Inch, who is a moving picture actress, contended the money was for "May Hayes," who had gone to Palm Beach and could not be forced to testify here.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH EUGENE OWENS, a Brooklyn lawyer and since 1892 legal adviser to Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 814 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Owens was born in this city and after graduating from Manhattan College and the Columbia Law School he practiced for a while in Manhattan, and twenty-seven years ago he moved to Brooklyn, where he had offices at 32 Court Street. He was a member of the Montauk, Brooklyn, Hamilton, Catholic, and Cathedral Clubs and of the Brooklyn and New York Bar Associations.

JAMES KEATING, 65 years old, steward of the Columbia Club, Whitestone, L. I., died at his home in that place on Wednesday.

Patrolman CONRAD J. GULDNER, 30 years old, died yesterday morning at his home, 2,153 Chaterdon Avenue, the Bronx, of pneumonia.

Private JOSEPH ROACH of the 112th Heavy Field Artillery, 26th Division, died of pneumonia in France Jan. 8, his mother, Mrs. Ellen Roach of Plainfield, N. J., has been advised by the War Department.

FREDERICK CALLOWAY, 75 years old, of Westfield, N. J., for many years in the sash and blind business in Newark, died yesterday at Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. AGNES AUER THILL, widow of Nicholas Thill and daughter of the late John Auer, a manufacturer, died of apoplexy on Wednesday at her home, 1,870 Harman Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

CLAUS WILLIAM SEEBA, 72 years old, a retired cabinet manufacturer of Manhattan and a member of Harmonia Lodge of Odd Fellows and Guttenberg Lodge, D. O. H., died on Tuesday at his home, 142 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JOSIAH W. HAYDEN of Boston, wife of the Treasurer of the Eastern Steamship Lines, died in a hospital in Newton, Mass., Wednesday, as the result of injuries received when thrown from her automobile earlier in the day.

Mrs. LENA BUSHFIELD LITTLE, wife of E. K. Little, Vice President of the Gurney Elevator Company, died Tuesday at her home, 170 West Seventy-eighth Street.

BLANCHE IRENE HALL, wife of Patrick Hall, a customs Inspector, died Tuesday at her home, 156 Manhattan Avenue, of pneumonia. A short time later her sister, Mrs. Flora L. Knapp, wife of Dr. Richard Knapp, a Hackensack physician, died of pneumonia at the home of her mother, 437 West Thirty-fourth Street.

CHARLES DENNIS, a veteran newspaper reporter of Indianapolis, Ind., died yesterday at his home there. He was 74 years old and until recently wrote for The Indianapolis News.

JOHN A. WEUG, proprietor of the New Lebanon Brass Foundry, at Port Chester, N. Y., died at the Greenwich (Conn.) Hospital yesterday, at the age of 66 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GILBERT COLT, widow of James Dennison Colt, for thirteen years Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died at her home in Pittsfield, Mass., Wednesday. She was 84 years old.

Mrs. REBECCA S. MILLS, widow of William H. Mills, died Wednesday night at her home, 256 West Seventieth Street, in her 81st year.

Miss MARIA NAUGHTON, for many years foreign buyer for the old dry goods firm of Journeay & Burnham, Brooklyn, died of pneumonia Wednesday.

PHILIP LOMMEL, for many years a wholesale liquor merchant in New York, died Tuesday in East Orange, N. J. He was 50 years old.

Captain HARPER D. TOPPING, 34 years old, son of Nathan B. Topping of North Plainfield, N. J., who was for several years connected with the Rockefeller Foundation and since early in 1917 with the Red Cross Commission for Relief in Rumania, died recently in France.

RICHARD H. ATWOOD of Cheshire, Conn., who as an army aviation Lieutenant was in charge of acrobatic flying at Gerstner Field, Louisiana, and Carlstom Field, Florida, died at a hospital in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday of pneumonia.

JOSE MARTINEZ CARRANZA, 29 years old, Vice Consul of Mexico at this port, died yesterday of inflenza at his home, 620 West 141st Street. He was a nephew of President Carranza and has been Vice Consul here for three years.

EDMOND J. HOWARD, President of the Howard Ship and Dock Company of Jeffersonville, Ind., died at his home there yesterday, at the age of 79 years. He recently suffered a stroke of paralysis.

JOHN TRUMBULL SMALL of Toronto, Canada, King's Counsel and a leading Canadian jurist, dropped dead of heart disease while playing golf at Pinehurst, N. C., yesterday afternoon.

HERMAN FUHR, day superintendent of the New York & Stamford Railway, died at Port Chester, N. Y., yesterday of pneumonia following influenza.

JOHN SELLERS BANCROFT, Vice President and mechanical engineer of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company of Philadelphia, died at his home in that city Wednesday. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. ALICE CONINGHAM TURNER, widow of J. Frank Turner, died at her home at 383 Park Avenue Wednesday of heart disease. Mrs. Turner was an active member of the American Red Cross Emergency Canteen.

ITALY'S TRAGEDIAN, NOVELLI, DIES AT 67

Famous Actor, Noted for His Versatility, Appeared in New York in March, 1907.

GAINED HIS FAME AT 25

His Shakespearean Impersonations Took Paris by Storm—Manager of Theatres in Rome.

PARIS, Jan. 30, (Havas.)—Ermete Novelli, the Italian actor and manager, who appeared in the United States in 1907-08, is dead. He was born in 1851, and since 1900 has been manager of theatres in Rome.

Ermete Novelli, the famous Italian actor, whose versatility is said to have been the keynote of his success, was born in Lucca, May 5, 1851, and his first appearance on the stage was in 1866, but he had reached his twenty-fifth birthday before his name became familiar in the larger cities. His father acted as prompter for a low-grade theatrical company, and his mother died when he was little more than a baby. The company to which his father belonged disbanded during the war and Ermete went to work as a waiter in a small restaurant. At the first opportunity he returned to the stage and played small parts in nondescript travelling troupes.

Gradually his talent, both as a comedian and tragedian, was recognized, and by 1886 he had begun to rank among the prominent actors of his own land, and his tours extended into Spain, South America, Austria, Egypt, Germany, and Russia. Two years later he took Paris by storm. Novelli had played most successfully Hamlet, King Lear, Shylock, Macbeth, Othello, Louis XI., Rabagas, Michel Perrin, Corrado (in "La Morte Civile,") Colonel Schwartze, (in "Magda,") Moretti, (in "Le pain d'autrui") also in "Papa Lebonnard," "Le Petit Haydn," "Ma Femme Manque de Chic," "Jalousie," "L'Allelula," "Don Pietro Caruso," "L'Apres," "Le Drame Nouveau," "La Macchina per Volare," "Resurrection," "La Vie Publique," "Il Burbero Benefico," and others. In December, 1900, he opened the Casa Goldoni in Rome, the theatre on the same lines as the Comédie Française in Paris, but was forced to abandon the scheme through lack of support.

The noted actor was enthusiastically received on his visit to the United States in 1907-08, being seen here first March 18, 1907, at the Lyric Theatre in the rôle of Papa Lebonnard, in Jean Aicard's comedy of the same name. Novelli wrote a tragedy entitled "La Masque," which was produced in 1911.

5,000 AT SCHLUETER'S BIER.

Pioneer Socialist and Editor Is Buried from Labor Temple.

Herman Schlueter, 65 years old, a pioneer Socialist and for thirty years editor of the Volkszeitung, the oldest Socialist newspaper in this country, was buried yesterday after impressive services had been held at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street. More than 5,000 persons went to pay tribute to the Socialist, who had been active since from Germany in 1880, two years after Bismarck's exception laws had taken effect. After spending some time in Switzerland, where he published the Sozialdemokrat, he was expelled and sought refuge in England. In 1885 he came to this country, and three years later took up the editing of the Volkszeitung.

General Sir Sam Steele.

LONDON, Jan. 30, (via Montreal.)—Major Gen. Sir Sam Steele of the Permanent Staff of the Canadian Army died at Putney today. He had been ill for about two months, but the end came rather suddenly.

General Sir Samuel Benfield Steele, who was born at Purbrook, Canada, in 1849, was a leader of the Northwest Mounted Police and took a prominent part in crushing Indian revolts in Northwestern Canada in 1885. He served in Northern Canada and the Yukon until 1898, for which he served as commander of Lord Strathcona's Corps.

In 1914 Sir Sam was Inspector General of the forces in Western Canada, and in 1915 organized, commanded, and trained the 2d Canadian Division.

Want Instructors for Disabled Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—With the announcement that 10,000 disabled soldiers are now receiving educational work in forty-three army hospitals, Surgeon General Ireland sent out a call today for additional instructors and supervisors. Officers and enlisted men desiring transfers to this service were instructed to apply to the Division of Physical Reconstruction in this city.

Engaged.

GOLDBERG—BLUMENTHAL. — Mr. and Mrs. I. Blumenthal of Montreal, Canada, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gladys Annette, to Mr. Edgar V. M. Goldberg of New York City.

Married.

GLENN—TIEMANN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Rev. George Benson Cox, Ethel Peters, daughter of Ruth and the late Edward L. Tiemann, to Mr. Arthur Lamb Glenn, U. S. N. R. F. No cards.

JOHNSON—BROWNELL.—On Jan. 29, at the Church of the Intercession, New York, by the Rev. Milo H. Gates, D. D., Eunice Hurd Brownell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Luther Coe Bennet of Wellsboro, Penn., to Norman Lee Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tyler Johnson of Elizabeth, N. J.

Died.

ACKER.—Alfred L., on Wednesday, Jan. 29. Funeral from his late residence, 2,025 Madison Av., Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

AMES.—At Montclair, N. J., Frederick Pratt, in his fifth year, beloved son of Alfred erick S. and Edna Hartwell Ames.

APPLEYARD.—At her residence, Hillsdale, Bergen County, N. J., after painful illness, on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1919, Ellen, (Nellie,) dearly beloved wife of Herbert J. Appleyard. Funeral services Hillsdale Methodist Church, Sunday, Feb. 2, 2:30 o'clock.

ARMENY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1919, Carrie, beloved wife of George T. J. and mother of Herbert Armeny, in her 36th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,077 Teller Av., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 8 P. M.

BECKER.—Suddenly on Thursday morning, William Becker, beloved husband of Anna Becker. Funeral services at his late residence, 570 Teasdale Place, Bronx, on Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday, at convenience of the family. Motor cortege.

BLUESTEIN.—On Jan. 30, Freda, (nee Corenthal,) beloved wife of David, and dear mother of Gladys and Robert Alvin Bluestein. Funeral service at her late residence, 789 West End Av., Friday, Jan. 31, at 13:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BROWNELL.—Mary Jane Peterschen, widow of William H. Brownell, aged 88. Services at her late residence Saturday morning, Feb. 1, at 10:30.

Fine Books and Fine Bindings at Reduced Prices *Through January at* DUTTON'S 681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th St.

Died.

BYRNES.—Edward James, husband of Lillian F. (nee Wilson,) on Jan. 30, 1919. Funeral from his late residence, 611 West 180th St. Notice hereafter.

CARTER.—Samuel Charles, Sr., Jan. 30. Funeral service followed by Masonic service at his late residence, 430 West 160th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery in family plot, Sunday, Feb. 2, 10 A. M.

COMBS.—At South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1919, Abbie E., widow of John W. Combs. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 321 Center St., South Orange, on Friday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

CONKLIN.—Katherine Aubery, in Brooklyn Hospital, Jan. 30, as the result of an accident, in the 16th year of her age, widow of Theodore Conklin and beloved mother of Maude Conklin Mostert. Notice of funeral later.

CROW.—At St. Petersburg, Fla., on Jan. 25, Jacob Ellis, son of David and Elizabeth (Harned) Crow, in his 81st year. Funeral from First Presbyterian Church, Ossining, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M. today. Interment at Woodbridge, N. J., at 10:30 Saturday morning. Kindly omit flowers.

DAVENPORT.—Albert B., at Danbury, Conn., Jan. 29, 1919, of pneumonia. Funeral at residence of his son, A. Sheldon Davenport, 20 Fairview Av., Danbury, Friday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

DAVIES.—At Waltham Abbey, England, on Jan. 26, 1919, in his 30th year, William Edward, beloved son of William E. and May (Van Valkenburgh) Davies.

DE MARTINI.—On Jan. 28, 1919, Theodore B., in his 17th year, beloved son of John De Martini. Funeral from his father's residence, 575 Arlington Av., Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 A. M., from the Church of St. Patrick, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in family plot, Calvary Cemetery.

DONOVAN.—Jan. 29, Catherine Donovan, sister of the late Cornelius Donovan, native of Clonakilty, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 108 East 91st St., on Saturday, 9 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St. Interment Calvary.

DOUGLAS.—On Jan. 29, Edna, (nee Holmes,) beloved sister of Mrs. Oscar Kreus and Marie Ebbit. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Madison Av. at 58th St., Campbell Building, Friday, 8 o'clock. Interment Albany. Albany and California papers please copy.

DU BOIS.—The Huguenot Society of America announces with regret the death on Jan. 14, 1919, at 667 Madison Av., of William A. Du Bois, a charter member of the society.

WM. MITCHELL, President.
Mrs. JAMES M. LAWTON, Secretary.

ERDMANN.—Jan. 29, 1919, Charles Robert Erdmann, aged 22 years. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., 2:30 P. M.

FERRIS.—Suddenly, on Jan. 28, 1919, George Newton Ferris, M. D., son of the late Rev. John Mason Ferris, D. D., and the late Mary Elizabeth Schoonmaker. Funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Court, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock.

FORD.—On Jan. 29, 1919, at her residence, 225 West End Av., New York City, Janet, daughter of the late Vincent and Laura Ray Ford of Huntington, L. I., and sister of Clara and Eleanor Ford. Interment at Litchfield, Conn.

FRIEDMAN.—On Jan. 29, at Providence, R. I., Sadie Friedman, beloved wife of William Friedman. Funeral from her parents' residence, 14 East 120th St., on Friday, Jan. 31, at 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery, Woodhaven, L. I.

GANS.—Rose, beloved wife of David Gans of 211 Seymour Av., Newark, N. J.; beloved mother of Kathleen and Monroe Gans, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Oestreicher, beloved sister of Bertha Dattle, Leo, Emil, and Joseph Oestreicher. Funeral from the Chapel of Mount Sinai Hospital at 1:30 P. M. Friday, Jan. 31. Interment

NATIONAL LEAGUE HEARS EVIDENCE ON CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HAL CHASE

Front and Center MARCH!

At your service, sir! New York's Civilian Quartermaster's Depot.

Worryproof clothing, hats, shoes and furnishings.

Prices convincing to any man who wants the best—without extravagance.

Salesmen who will assist but not insist.

Rain or shine *"Scotch Mists" are fine.

Overcoats of Scottish cheviots; attractive patterns; rainproofed.

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ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

FEB. IS IT

February is the big sport month in the North Woods. There you will find real winter and all the snow and ice pastimes.

Get equipped here now—
Taylor Skates
Taylor Sticks
Taylor Skii
Taylor Shoes
Taylor Sweaters

are away ahead of the ordinary. School and college boys have said so since 1897.

Special Combinations
Salchow (imported) skates attached to Taylor shoes, pair, $27.00.
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Taylor hockey skates and shoes attached, pair, $11.50.

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It is like fine old Liqueur-Scotch with less smoky taste.
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HEYDLER RESERVES DECISION IN CASE

Cincinnati First Baseman Is Tried for Alleged Conspiracy to Throw Ball Game.

McGRAW IS A WITNESS

Long Hearing Is Held Behind Closed Doors, with Both Sides Represented by Counsel.

The Hal Chase case, which has been hanging fire since last August, was heard yesterday before President John A. Heydler at the headquarters of the National League. After hearing witnesses for both Chase and the Cincinnati Club for more than five hours, Mr. Heydler reserved decision. He said he would give the evidence careful and thorough consideration before making a finding. The hearing was held behind closed doors.

Chase is charged by President Herrmann and Manager Christy Mathewson of the Cincinnati Club with violating Section 40 of the League Constitution. This section is as follows: "Any person who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to cause any game of ball to result otherwise than on its merits under the playing rules, shall be forever disqualified by the President of the league from acting as umpire, manager or player, or in any other capacity in any game of ball participated in by a league club."

It was not until after the hearing yesterday that it was announced officially just what the charges against Chase were. It is five months since Mathewson made the charges against Chase. The reason given by the league for the delay is that at the time the charges were made in August, President Tener had resigned and the organization had no President. The league did not elect Mr. Heydler in Mr. Tener's place until December.

Chase was suspended in August and his salary cut off. He brought suit against the Cincinnati Club for back salary, and this case is now pending in the courts.

As Manager Mathewson is in France, his deposition was read at the hearing yesterday. So was the deposition of Pol Perritt, one of the Giants' pitchers. No official of the Cincinnati Club was present, but three players were heard—Mike Regan, the pitcher; Earl Neale, the outfielder, and Jimmy Ring, a pitcher. Manager McGraw of the Giants also testified.

It seems that Perritt claims that Chase approached him at the Polo Grounds with some sort of a mysterious proposition or other about a game he was to pitch. Perritt is said to have told McGraw, and that is the way McGraw happened to figure in the case. Besides Chase, those who testified for his side of the case were L. O. De Passe and L. E. Rich, both of this city, and Sid Mercer, a New York newspaper man. These three were character witnesses for Chase.

John Conway Toole, Mr. Heydler's counsel, sat with him during the hearing, while Chase was represented by three lawyers, Rudolph L. Churerg, J. Franklin Tausch and Harry Cherlet.

Manager McGraw and several others waited around until the hearing was finished, for it was believed that possibly the verdict might be given out at that time. However, Mr. Heydler named no date on which the finding would be announced. There is no doubt that Manager McGraw is displaying unusual interest in the hearing, and this has given weight to the report that if Chase is vindicated of the charges against him, he will come to the Giants. President Herrmann has stated that no matter what disposition President Heydler makes of the case, Chase will not play with Cincinnati again.

The fact that Manager McGraw so willingly permitted such a valuable assistant as Pat Moran to negotiate for the job as manager of the Reds is also taken as an indication that New York will have the first claim on Chase's services, if he is cleared. If President Heydler decides that Chase is guilty, he will be barred from baseball for all time.

G. W. GRANT BUYS BRAVES.

New York Man Buys Controlling Stock of Boston Baseball Club.

George Washington Grant, a motion picture and theatrical promoter of this city, yesterday bought the controlling interest in the Boston Baseball Club of the National League. While a New York banking concern, Millet, Roe & Hagen, owned the controlling stock, it was held by their Boston representative, Arthur C. Wise, the Boston banker, who was Vice President of the club, and has run its affairs since the resignation of Percy Haughton last Summer.

Grant was advised to buy the club by Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who became acquainted with Grant when the Giants and White Sox made the trip around the world in 1913. Grant was in London at that time. He was in the motion picture business, and was also backing the roller skating sport, which was enjoying great popularity abroad at that time.

The price paid by Grant has not been made known, but it is said to be about $400,000. The rental of Braves Field, which is owned by James E. Gaffney, has always been a heavy burden to the club, and it is stated that under the new ownership the Red Sox may share the Braves' ball yard, under an arrangement like that of the Giants and Yankees at the Polo Grounds here.

The concern with which Mr. Wise is connected did not dispose of all its stock, it is understood, and Mr. Wise will continue as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Grant was in Boston yesterday, and it was announced that George Stallings will be retained as manager. Stallings has a contract which has two years to run, said to call for $12,000 a year. Walter Hapgood will be retained as Secretary and business manager.

PAT MORAN TO LEAD REDS.

He Signs Contract After Club's Failure to Hear from Matty.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Pat Moran, former manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, signed a contract today to manage the Cincinnati Nationals during the season of 1919. Moran was assured that he would be signed for the 1920 season if his work proves satisfactory.

Moran was signed to manage the local club only after President August Herrmann had failed to receive an answer to a cablegram sent two weeks ago to Christy Mathewson, who is in France as a Captain in the chemical service.

Faber Signs with White Sox.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Pitcher Urban "Red" Faber, having received his discharge from the navy, signed tonight with the Chicago Americans. Faber pitched the White Sox to three of the four victories in the world's series of 1917 against New York.

To Play for P. S. A. L. Title.

The basket ball championship of the Public Schools Athletic League will be decided tonight when the De Witt Clinton High School team, champions of Manhattan and Brooklyn, meets the Newtown High School five, champions of Queens, in the City College gymnasium.

GARDNER DEFEATS LANGDON

Rallies Near Finish in Amateur Billiard Tourney.

A rally in the closing innings of his game gave Gus Gardner a victory over J. R. Langdon last night in the national Class C. 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy in Brooklyn. The count was 150 to 129. Gardner completed his string in forty-one innings and had an average of 3 27-41. He had a high run of 31. Langdon's highest run was 16. Gardner's high run furnished the turning point in the game. This cluster came in the thirty-sixth inning and put Gardner in the lead after he had trailed his rival from the start.

Langdon showed to advantage early in the game. At the thirteenth inning he was in the van by 55 to 35. He managed to retain the lead to the twenty-seventh inning, where he was leading Gardner by 79 to 74. Then in the thirty-sixth inning came Gardner's brilliant display, which put him in the lead by 130 to 109.

In the other game an early lead gained by Sydney Brussel proved the undoing of Charles J. Steinbugler. Brussel remained in front from the start and his advantage was never seriously threatened. In the first thirteen innings Brussel compiled 91 points to Steinbugler's 22. This lead was too great for Steinbugler to overcome. Brussel completed his string in fifty three innings, for an average of 2 44-53. He had a high run of 21. Steinbugler had a high run of 21 also.

The scores:

S. Brussel—0 9 1 2 1 0 9 12 6 0 18 21 12 9 1 3 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 7 4 4 0 0 4 1 1 2 4 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 2 2—150. Average, 2 44-53. High run, 21.

C. J. Steinbugler—2 0 4 0 0 1 0 4 0 6 4 0 1 5 2 1 9 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 0 21 3 2 2 0 1 3 1 0 1 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 14 2 3 7 0 7 4—128. Average, 2 24-52. High run, 21.

G. Gardner—0 0 0 0 1 2 6 1 5 5 1 4 10 0 3 10 0 0 5 5 0 2 11 0 0 1 7 0 2 0 0 9 18 0 7 4 31 4 10 2 3 1—150. Average, 3 27-41. High run, 31.

J. R. Langdon—1 0 15 0 0 1 5 0 0 6 11 1 15 6 2 1 0 1 0 1 7 0 5½ 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 14 0 10 0 2 2 16—129. Average, 3 3-40. High run, 16.

DEMPSEY TO MEET WILLARD.

He Will Be Opponent for Champion, Rickard Announces.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 30.—Jack Dempsey will be Willard's opponent in the approaching world's championship bout, said Tex Rickard, who was here last night en route to the oil fields. Rickard said no location for the match had yet been decided upon.

Jack Dempsey stands ready to box Jess Willard upon any terms agreeable to Tex Rickard. This statement was made here today by Dempsey's manager, who further announced that Dempsey would meet Georges Carpentier in an elimination bout before July 4 if such a contest was considered desirable.

Blumenthal Wins with Cue.

W. Blumenthal defeated F. Garfunkl last night in the Class A three-cushion billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Thum's by a score of 35 to 28 in seventy-five innings. High runs of 3 were made by each player. A second game between C. Bash and F. Grummel resulted in victory for the latter by a count of 35 to 33 in sixty-one innings. The victor made a high run of 4, while Bash's best effort was 3.

YALE AND HARVARD SQUASH TEAMS WIN

Eli Players Defeat Columbia, While Crimson Triumphs Over Princeton.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Harvard	3	1	.750
Yale	3	1	.750
Columbia	1	3	.250
Princeton-Squash	1	3	.250

Squash teams representing the Harvard Club and the Yale Club maintained their lead in the chase for the Metropolitan team squash tennis championship title, under the auspices of the National Squash Tennis Association, as a result of yesterday's play. Harvard's players defeated the Princeton-Squash Club representatives on the Crimson court by 3 matches to 2. A similar score gave the Yale Club team a victory over the Columbia Club on the Eli court. Harvard and Yale are tied for the leadership in the tournament standing, each team having won three games and lost one.

The playing of J. Lee swung the tide of battle in Harvard's favor in the match against the combined Princeton-Squash Club. Lee scored over Robert Monks, after three stiff games, by 15—12, 12—15, 18—13. The match was the closest of the day and the most interesting.

Through the first and second games the lead alternated frequently. Sustained play near the end of the first game gave Lee first blood. The score was 15—12. In the second game, however, the count was evened when Monks took the game by 15—12. Monks started strongly in the third game and gave promise of annexing the match. He led in the scoring at 13—11 and then his game fell off, while Lee scored two points straight, setting the match at 5. He continued his brilliant play, annexing the match and giving his team victory.

J. W. Burden had a difficult time winning in straight games from Dr. A. D. Mittendorf, for another Harvard success. The Crimson player, although forced at top speed throughout, ended his two games on the long ends of 18 to 14 and 17 to 15 scores.

The successful players for Princeton Squash Club were W. H. Vanderpoel and Harold Tobey. Vanderpoel, with greater experience, easily overcame the efforts of W. Rand, who substituted on the Crimson team for F. H. Davis. Davis, winner of many matches for Harvard in the series to date, was sick. His successor fell before Vanderpoel by scores of 15—1, 15—11. Tobey's success over H. Hadden was equally convincing. The Princeton squash player won without extra exertion by 15—3, 15—9.

As was the case in last week's matches, it devolved upon Donald McKay of Yale to score the winning points for the Eli quintet in its match against the Columbia Club. McKay defeated Lieutenant Frank Kidde of the Blue and White aggregation 15—9, 15—7. McKay's victory was easily accomplished, but his teammates, Livingston Platt and J. A. Vietor, encountered stiffer opposition in scoring the other Eli successes.

A rally in the final game gave Platt a victory over H. D. Bulkley of the Blue and White team in the hardest match of the afternoon. The Eli player dropped the first game by 15—6, but took advantage of Bulkley's weakened play in the second game and evened the match by 15—0. Late in the third game Platt developed a smashing front wall game in a rally which enabled him to set the game at 14 all. Then the Eli player smothered his rival's efforts and took the final game by 17—15.

E. W. Putnam scored over D. S. Baker, 10—15, 15—11, 15—12, while R. L. Strebeigh defeated H. W. Carhart 15—10, 18—15 for the two Columbia victories.

The summaries:

Harvard Club vs. Princeton Squash Club.

W. H. Vanderpoel, Princeton Squash Club, defeated W. Rand, Harvard Club, 15—1, 15—11; H. Tobey, Princeton Squash Club, defeated Hamilton Hadden, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—9; J. W. Burden, Harvard Club, defeated Dr. A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Squash Club, 18—14, 17—15; Arthur Lockett, Harvard Club, defeated J. Cruse, Princeton Squash Club, 15—7, 15—12; J. Lee, Harvard Club, defeated Robert Monks, Princeton Squash Club, 15—12, 12—15, 18—13.

Score—Harvard Club, 3 matches; Princeton Squash Club, 2.

Yale Club vs. Columbia Club.

R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, defeated H. W. K. Carhart, Yale Club, 15—10, 18—15; J. A. Victor, Yale Club, defeated Fred S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 18—15, 4—15, 15—8; E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated D. S. Baker, Yale Club, 10—15, 15—11, 15—12; Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 6—15, 15—9, 17—15; Donald McKay, Yale Club, defeated Lieutenant Frank Kidde, Columbia Club, 15—5, 18—7.

Score—Yale Club, 3 matches; Columbia Club, 2.

HARVARD WINS ON ICE.

Crimson Team Defeats Camp Devens by 3 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.—Harvard's 'Varsity hockey team started tuning up for its game with Yale in Brooklyn next week, by beating the officers' team from Camp Devens, 3 to 0, on the soldiers' field rink this afternoon. The ice was soft and sticky, but nevertheless Harvard played some good hockey and would have won by a larger score had it not been for the rattling fine work in goal of Normal Small, the former Arena Amateur League team player, who made more than thirty stops for the soldier team.

All of Harvard's goals were scored on individual play. The first goal was caged by Bigelow, who picked the puck up at midrink for an open line shot. Snelling's goal in the next period was made on a 35-foot shot. Bigelow scored the last goal.

Summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Camp Devens.
Snelling	L.W.	Codman
Avery	C.	Monroe
Bigelow	R.	McIntyre
Gross	R.W.	Fogle
Walker	C.P.	Doty
White	P.	Lovering
Holmes	G.	N. Small

Score—Harvard, 3; Camp Devens, 0. Goals—Bigelow, (2,) Snelling.

Substitutes.—Harvard—Church for Walker, Clark for White, Cabot for Avery, Bright for Bigelow, Adams for Cabot. Sessions for Clark, Bacon for Snelling, Baldwin for Bacon, Higgins for Adams, Robinson for Baldwin; Camp Devens—Conlon for Codman, Codman for Conlon, Conlon for McIntyre, Parker for Lovering. Referee—Mr. Rice. Goal umpires—Messrs. Crowell and Chambers. Time of periods—18 minutes.

Swarthmore Gets Field Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The Middle Atlantic intercollegiate track and field meet was awarded to Swarthmore College at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Middle Atlantic Collegiate Association here today. The date was set for May 17.

ARCOLA GETS TOURNEY.

Women's Golf Championship to be Played in June.

Because of the fact that three clubs were in the field for the championship tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, it was necessary to put the question to a vote at the annual meeting at the Biltmore yesterday. As a result, the Arcola Country Club was awarded the attraction, with twenty-two ballots in its favor to five for Essex County and two for the Montclair Golf Club. That all three of these bids came from New Jersey is explained by the fact that it was that district's turn to stage the event. The matter of the date was left in the hands of the Executive Committee, though it seems to be generally understood that the second week in June will be selected.

Other matters to be brought before the meeting were the resumption of the sectional team matches, the selecting of a course for the intercity contest for the Griscom Cup and the one-day events.

It is New York's turn to stage the trichy contest this year, and a letter was received from Miss H. Ethel Maule, President of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, requesting that the metropolitan body choose a date and course. Final arrangements were left to the Executive Committee.

As was expected, no opposition was offered to the selection of the Nominating Committee. Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker of Hackensack was elected President, while Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, remained Vice President. Mrs. M. H. Frayne of Dunwoodie succeeded Mrs. J. F. Davis as Treasurer, while Mrs. R. Percy Thompson of Arcola was made Secretary. Others to serve on the Executive Committee are Mrs. F. F. Sanford of Essex County, Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau, and Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood. Sixteen clubs were represented at the meeting.

SCHAEFER GOES INTO LEAD.

Takes Two Blocks in Game with Cochran.

Jake Schaefer completely overshadowed Welker Cochran in the two blocks of their 1,800 points 18.2 balk line billiard match at the Rational Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. Schaefer took both blocks, displacing Cochran as the leader. Schaefer is now leading by 242 points. The total score is 1,200 for Schaefer against 968 for Cochran.

Schaefer won the afternoon block by 429 to 233, advancing to the lead after being 129 points in the rear at the close of the opening day's play. The victor went out in ten innings for an average of 42 9-10, and had high runs of 115 and 125. In the evening Schaefer again won, the score being 300 to 135. Schaefer finished this block in four innings for an average of 75. He had high runs of 90 and 81. Cochran made a cluster of 117 in his third frame, missing on a heavy masse attempt, which was overdone.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cochran—25 32 61 0 30 0 59 1 22 3—233. Average—23 3-10. High run—61.
Schaefer—115 20 0 0 39 9 123 4 28 91—429. Average—42 9-10. High runs—125 and 115.

EVENING GAME.

Schaefer—64 81, 65 90—300. Average—75. High run—90.
Cochran—15 3 117—135. Average—45. High run—117.
Total score—Schaefer, 1,200 points; Cochran, 968 points.

FAIR WARNING!!

INCREASE TAX on all TOBACCO Products, as passed by the House of Representatives and concurred in by Senate Finance Committee, provides as follows:-

① TAX EFFECTIVE, DAY BILL IS PASSED

② ALL STOCKS ON HAND MUST PAY INCREASED TAX IN FULL (both Manufacturers' and Retailers')

③ TAX ON TOBACCO INCREASED FROM 13¢ PER LB. TO 18¢ PER LB. (Increase will be about 1¢ on each 2oz pkg.)

④ TAX ON CIGARETTES INCREASED FROM $2.05 PER THOUSAND TO $3.00 PER THOUSAND (increase on packages of 20 cigarettes will be at least 2¢ per pkg.)

⑤ CIGAR TAX REGULATED BY RETAIL PRICE PER CIGAR, AND INCREASE IS FROM $1.50 PER THOUSAND TO $15.00 PER THOUSAND

The New Tax Bill Likely to be effective any Day—
(Surely before March 1st)

AND REMEMBER:— THE ABOVE TAX INCREASE DOES NOT INCLUDE THE STEADILY ADVANCING COST OF LABOR AND MATERIALS.

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Distinctive, high grade Winter Suits and Overcoats at a tremendous saving.

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Custom quality fabrics in Suits and Overcoats at less than to-day's wholesale prices.

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14th St. opp. ACAD. MUSIC
34th Street, Cor. B'WAY
59th. " at COL. CIRCLE
125th. " cor. 7th. AVE.
CHRYSTIE St. at CANAL

BRONX
Bergen Ave. at 149th St.
BROOKLYN
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Monroe Clothes
SUITS and OVERCOATS READY FOR SERVICE
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

MANAGER WILL RUN B. R. T. FOR PUBLIC

F. P. Royce Says That Way Will Pay Stockholders the Most.

Frederick Page Royce of Boston, recently appointed General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, now in the hands of a receiver, reported for duty yesterday morning to Lindley M. Garrison. After a consultation with the receiver, Mr. Royce was introduced to all the heads of departments and had a short talk with each. Later in the day he said:

"There is little that I can say at present that would be of interest to the patrons of the properties of which Judge Garrison has appointed me General Manager. I have made only a most casual inspection of parts of the lines and know little about the power plants, the operating department, and the equipment. When I know more I may have something to say, but, at best, I shall be a poor talker. I prefer to let my work speak for me.

"This much, however, I can say: I have been identified with the management of public utilities, including traction companies, for many years, and I have always found that those companies which served their patrons best paid their stockholders most. And so I have always insisted that properties with whose management I had to do should give the best service possible to the public. What the best service possible on these lines means, I cannot say now, but I won't take me a great while to find out. When I do, I hope to be able to help the receiver in giving that sort of service to the patrons of the B. R. T."

Mr. Royce was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1890, with high scholastic rank. He was not long out of the technical school when his work attracted the notice of the Stone & Webster Management Association, public utilities managers, of Boston, and they called him to their service. He is still with them, but is on leave of absence to serve Receiver Garrison. For the present he will make his home at the Hotel Belmont.

Joseph T. Griffen, a public school teacher in Brooklyn and President of the Passengers' Protective Association, denied yesterday that the association sought to convict the indicted B. R. T. officials and employes in a spirit of vengeance. He said if Supreme Court Justice Callaghan, who changed the venue of the B. R. T. men from Kings to Nassau County, thought so, he was wrong.

"We regret that up to the present," he added, "we have not been very successful in moving the financial mountain, for even today a repetition of the Malbone Street disaster could occur. Three months after the accident, there is not a single automatic stop safety device on trains running from Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

We have surplus factory space and machinery, together with up to date brass foundry and excess assembling and finishing facilities; can add to our line to mutual advantage any specialty made of cast nonferrous metals that require finishing; would be interested in taking over by purchase a going business that would fit into our plant and in which our facilities could be utilized to advantage; want no real estate. Address the Steffens-Amberg Co., Newark, N. J.

A PITTSBURGH CORPORATION manufacturing and selling staple lines, high grade goods with world-wide market, and having more than four times as much assets as liabilities, stock included, has position of Treasurer and Asst. Manager open for suitable party who has $20,000 to $25,000 to invest in the business; can also use one or two more District Sales Managers on similar basis. Address Office, 415 Union Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Physician with established institution, located in New York City, best clientele in specialty of universal demand, offers association with executive with ability and means to furnish publicity and expansion. Address G 170 Times.

OIL LEASES.
PROVEN PRODUCTION OR OTHERWISE. FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST. ADDRESS WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Garage wanted with capacity of 100-125 cars; west side or Bronx location; at reasonable terms; no brokers. Write Details, A. K., 14 Avenue A.

CUTTER, CLOTHING, $5,000, WOULD CONNECT with going business. C 4207 Broadway.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Party who can put ready-to-wear manufacturer on the map looking for live house who needs additional capital and executive management. Box B 166 Times.

Merchant seeks partnership in established mfg. business; had practical experience; will invest $2,000. C 803 Times Annex.

Young man just out of service has $5,000 and services to invest in strictly legitimate business. S 794 Times Downtown.

Have $1,500 to invest with services; machinery or allied lines. H 487 Times Downtown.

Young man, $3,000, willing to invest in any reliable business. H. Wachtel, 417 Miller Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPITAL WANTED.

CIGAR BUSINESS.
Well-known, high-class private brand, Tampa made, clear Havana cigar; well-established trade; opportunity to secure half interest of retiring partner; extremely favorable terms; only about $3,500 cash required. Inquire, stating particulars, "Tampa," A 881 Times.

Capital wanted, $10,000, to extend plant on exclusive manufacturing proposition of great merit and demand; good opportunity for young investor; principals only need apply. C 806 Times Annex.

Manufacturing plant of a nationally advertised article requires additional capital of $75,000; wonderful opportunity for high-class man of ability. B 148 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

WELL KNOWN NEW YORK INVESTMENT HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING SEEKS OPPORTUNITY TO HANDLE THE PREFERRED STOCK OF A DIVIDEND PAYING INDUSTRIAL COMPANY. PRINCIPALS ONLY. WRITE A., 198 BROADWAY, ROOM 907.

WANTED.

RELIABLE BROKERAGE FIRM

to handle stock issue for established motor truck company to expand their business. Address Y 868 Times Annex.

Management of real estate wanted; long experience; charge several large estates at present; interview will convince that I know business. Kindly write, Suite 1304, 347 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 1034.

We have a fine opening for party with ability to sell a fine line of hand-carved lamps and novelties. Write Decorative Lamp Studios, 990 Madison Av., New York, for appointment.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, GOING TO LIVE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, IS INTERESTED IN SECURING AGENCIES OF TECHNICAL INTEREST. Y 262 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPORT HOUSE WITH BEST CHINA-Japan connections desires agencies of articles suitable for Oriental trade. K 858 Times.

FOR SALE.

Garage for sale in Connecticut city, doing fine business; up-to-date new brick bldg.; located on N. Y. to Boston Post Road; wonderful chance for party with some money. Y 205 Times Annex.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Money advanced for manufacturing purposes; stocks, notes bought. Goldberger, 96 East 23d.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Trustee's Sale.—S. S. "ARLINGTON."

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of the above-named Court, the undersigned Trustee, under the provisions of Sections 4284, 4284 and 4285 of the U. S. R. S., will sell at public auction on Wednesday, February 5, 1919, at 1 P. M. o'clock, the S. S. "Arlington," her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., for sale to take place on board said S. S. "Arlington" where she now lies, on the shores of Greenwood Lake, New York, where she can be seen and inspected.

Dated, January 25th, 1919.
EDWARD L. OWEN, Trustee.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Phillip W. Haberman of New York City was admitted to practice.

196.—Norfolk Southern Rd. Co., plain., v. W. H. Gallup et al., &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

193.—Savannah & Northwestern Ry. et al., plain., v. M. Roach, adrx., &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

206—L. C. Watson, as trustee, &c., plain., v. G. D. Motley.—Submitted.

187—Seufert Bros. Co., aplt., v. U. S., as trustee and guardian, et al., and 188—U. S., as trustee and guardian, &c., et al., aplts., v. Seufert Bros. Co.—Argument continued for U. S. and concluded for Seufert Bros. Co.

199—The U. S., aplt., v. the Union Pacific Rd. Co.—Argued.

200—The U. S., aplt., v. R. A. McLaughlin.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 31: Nos. 200, 173, 203, 205, 168, 208, 209, 210, 213, and 214.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

C RR of N J<Tug Same<Tug Overbeck Beatrice Bush.
Dutcher<Tug O'Brien Same<Tug Overbeck Brothers. No. 3.
McWilliams Line<Tug Edwin A. Fisher.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., 4th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy and equity.

Re Geo Graham Rice Brower<Passaic Falls Throwin< Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

Sentence: Last day to file demurrer, &c.:
Seymour L. Rau. John H. Craven, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Allamm<Dwyer.
Leyland<SS Norman Briggs.
Adams<same.
Jason<SS Westfield.
Proctor<Bassick.
Arnett<Erie.
Olney<Farash.
Marconi<Simon.
Murphy<Int L & T Co<Keith<Armour.
Storage<France & Canada SS Co.
Snyder<C & N Y SS.
Petersen<Strauss.
Overseas Shipping Corp<Schooner Blue Peter.
Loog<Holub-Dusha.
Marshall<All Americas Merc Co.
All Americas Merc Co<Marshall.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges at 2 P.M.
Morris Camner.
Samuel Ludwig.
Aron Parbers.
Louis Kleinman.
Motions:
B Gellerstein, (2.)
W K Meserole.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp<Janin et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Whitman<Munnich et al.
Bers et al<Erie RR.
Thomas<Colbath.
Humberto San Lucas et al<Bornn & Co.
Goetz<Keepadry Const Co et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

N Y Sav Bank<Newdorf.
Van Damm<Van Damm.
Indelli & Conforti Co<Flo.
Am Exch Nat Bank<Equit Office Bldg Co
Brody<Brody.
Hyde<Hyde.
Re Aubel, (Ormond.)
McKey<Am Autopress Co, (2.)
Ludlow Albany & Troy Steamboat Co.
Re Iwanowius.
Connolly<Albany & Troy Steamship Co.
Anderson<same.
Re Anwanda.
Von Pulstau<Von Pulstau.
Burger<Ringrose.
Jacobson<Queen, (4.)
Lend<Thaler.
Epter<Liebling, (2.)
Moore<Perot.
ONY<Sopkarl.
Hyman<Coviello.
Willard<Omar Oil and Gas Co.
Anderson<Albany and Troy Steamship Co.
Silverman<Riff.
Wellenbrink<Wellenbrink.
Connolly<Albany and Troy Steamboat Co.
Ludlow<same.
Naurocki<Hilker.
Silverman<Reiff.
Dodvogel<Rakow.
Schneiderman<Naples Macaroni, Inc.
Oriental Am Traders, Inc<Slocum, Avram & Slocum Trading Co.
Equit Export Co<Lucas Laboratories, Inc
Bigham<Bigham.
Nolte<Fred D. Oetjen Co.
Man Cut Stone Co<1,067 5th Av Co.
Hiller<Michaelis.
Bernstein<N Y Rys.
Montesano<Block.
Bohete<Starita Co.
Steel Prod Export Co<Machinery Sales Co.
Kleinick<Moore & Warren, Inc.
Grossman<Kornish.
Nitzel<Knick Ice Co.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Gaylord.
Solomon<Solomon.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Rabourn<Rabourn.
Schloss<Schloss.
Kiraly<Kiraly.
Undefended divorces:
Wallach<Wallach.
Feuerstein<Feuerstein.
Edwards<Edwards.
Du Bois<Du Bois.
Ferber<Ferber.
Elliott<Elliot.
Hyman<Hyman.
Perez<Perez.
Johnson<Johnson.
Brodbard<Brodbard.
Watson<Watson.
McDonald<McDonald.
Mack<Mack.
Busch<Busch.
Austin<Austin.
Swift<Swift.
PART IV.—Greenbaum, Clear.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART IV., (October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis. (Adjourned to Feb. 3.)
PART V.—Erlanger, Clear.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART VI.—Cohalan, Case on.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Bernstein & Shapiro<Brenner.
Nordstrom<Ledyard.
Bresaugh<Keating.
Lampert<Weinstock.
Reid<Steinhardt Bros.
Nathan Bloom, Inc<Witty.
Boderman<Demarest.
James<Steinberger.
Kippe<Dwyer.
Pollakoff<Russian Volunteer Fleet.
Case on.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Ing—Cohn<Baroi..
O'Keefe<NY Rys.
Davidson<R T Sub Cont Co.
Schleisner<same.
Azmellan<Pitcher.
Herveaux<Black & White Cab Co.
Many<Muller.
Van Dorn<NY Rys.
Halpern<Frey.
Kornikoff<Finkelbrandt.
Sullivan<Union Ry.
Gerli<Berbstein.
Kelly<Edelberg.
Harrison<Maloney.
Sales<Int R T.
King<same.
Sigenfeld<Rothkowitz.
Deehl<NY Rys.
Doherty<Singer.
Skeen<Peter.
Morro<Strauss.
Moeckel<Empire Con. S Silver<Marshall.
I Silver<same.
Tannenbaum<Flax.
C Mandelbaum<Lepbok Rty Co.
L Mandelbaum<same.
Zipp<NY Rys.
Bruen<Int R T.
Parker<NY Rys.
Hanrahan<Int R T.
Lyle<42d St, &c, Ry.
Bethel<same.
Pettish<NY Rys.
Leopold<NY Times.
Maisel<Interlaken Mills Co.
Lelly<NY Rys.
Cohen<Campbell Photograph Co.
Argeres<Am Sale Book Co, Ltd.
Fox<Kreeger.
Palumbo<Kalbach.
Wendroff<Union Ry (2.)
Blau<Lee (2.)
Bcehning<Loeb.
Domsker<NY Con RR.
McKenzie<Lane.
Haas<Newberry.
Flahive<NY Cons RR.
Field<Seubert Bearing Co.
Mclnerny<Slater.
Greenbaum<Amdur.
Shaw<Kornbluth.
De Miglio<Baldi.
Burhans<Bishop.
Neger<Lissenthal.
Hellman<Int R T.
Paelman<Walton.
Palmas<Brickley.
Spinelli<Kalbach.
Kleinman<NY Rys.
Himelstein<NY Cons RR.
Madine<Burns Bros.
Hoproft<5th Av Coach Co.
Brown<NY Rys.
Swett<Ellis.
Brenner<42d St, &c, Ry.
Jerome<NY Rys.
Gerard<S Rosenbaum.
Same<E L Rosenbaum
Scianti<Buell.
Constantino<Watson Cont Co.
Armstrong<Strain.
Lehman<Bklyn Imp.
Schott<Coopersmith.
Moran<Shultz Bread.
Pombarts<Wilson Co.
Goldstein<Rosenfeld.
Silver<Brady & Son Co (2.)
Geisser<Ottinger.
Ryder<Tug Sailors Haug Harbor.
Fischer<Swierupski.
Bogen<Buchholtz.
Tendler<Korner.
Halperin<Greenstein.
Tendler<Kroner.
PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Con Mach Wreck Co<Odell<CNY.
Sachs<Harris.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck. (2.)
Millus<Fid & Cas Co.
Mortimer<Bristol.
Kraut<Richard.
Logan<Turner.
Parise<Goldstein.
Beardsley<Cooley.
Guggenheimer<Reilley.
Moller<Moller.
Baldwin Mfg Co<Toomey.
Nati City Bank<Schwarzstein.
Weiss<American Burlesque Assn, Inc.
Heller<Madison Glue Mfg Co.
O'Hanlon<McCreery & Co.
Galinger<Transoceanic SS Co.
Moller<Kennedy.
Same<Moller.
McGovern<CNY.
Adirondack Life Ins.
Fontaine<Durand.
Assets & Liab Assn<NY Lodge, B P O E.
Janivo<Co<Vulcan Steel Co.
Zuckerberg<Cohen (2.)
Schlossberg<NY Rys.
Fuchs<Rodenberg.
Same<Obl.
Garelick<Gellis.
Rabinowitz<NY Cons RR.
Jackson<Int Mar M.
Feffer<NY Rys.
Bla<Bloomingdale.
Hudson Products Co<Halvaasser, Inc.
Bass & Bass<Newmark.
Goodman<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Outerbridge<Madero Bros.
McKnight<Schundler.
Hutcheson<Morgan.
Allman & Co<McClurg
Rubino<Graziana.
Glocker<Dorwin.
Alpha Litho Co<Svoboda.
Server<CNY.
United Display Fixture Co<Levy.
Cohen<Freiman.
Davis<Depew.
Verne<Rosenstein.
Singer<Greenwich Bk of NY.
Oliva<Murray.
Ripley<Dekker.
Daniel<Nat Suction Cleaner.
Juskowitz<Backer.
United Display Fixture Co, Inc<Kallet.
Galenos<NY C & H R RR.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Not in session.
PART X.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Davis, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Mildred Schwartz.
Thomas J. Dillon.
Victorine Lee, (2.)
Winthrop V. Taylor.
Oscar Kewisohn.
John F. Reilly.
William Metz.
Mary Rooney.
Giovanni Giglio.
H. D. Buegeleisen.
Heber R. Bishop.
John B. Manning.
S. G. Haley, &c.
Fred H. Parson.
M. Farrington.
Solomon L. Cohen.
Maria Pascarella.
Fred H. Parson.
T. Takvorian, &c.
Edward Alcott.
Jamers Scanlan.
Valdemar Hansen.
Catherine L. Taylor.
Jacob Jung.
Wolf Beller.
Anna Thulander.
James A. Vaughan.
Smith Ely, (2.)
George Hahn.
John Baird.
John Keys.
Clark W. Dunlop.
Louis Berman.
Isaac Walker.
Sarah V. Benson.
M. C. Milnor.
James Hughes.
John J. O'Brien.
Ellen Driscoll.
Katharine Carson.
Joseph Gottlieb.
George H. Granger.
Nathan Heermann.
Bridget Norton.
Nani Hacht.
Robert Cormack.
Mary A. O'Connell.
Johanna Swenson.
Annie Murray.
Peter Doelger.
Virginia A. Smith.
William L. Smith.
Joseph Prendergast.
George Meister.
Elizabeth F. Wunlivan.
Charles W. Farnum.
Stella Malek.
Willie Nadel.
Alice Kelly.
Eleanor M. Huntington.
Sarah E. Knapp.
Issue of Fact.
Estates of:
Jacob Guthartz.
Margaretha Rothenbach.
Caroline H. Dillon.
Wills for probate:
Anna Hafen.
Richard H. Casey.
Emilie Rosenheim.
Albert Greenberger.
Louis Solomon.
Morris Kantrowitz.
Wesley Scheddki.
Anna M. Richmond.
W. J. Van Pelt.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate Horatio D A chorn.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Booth & Flinn<Berger Mfg Co.
Freiman<Am Ry Exp.
Frost Veneer Seat Co<Atlantic Cabinet.
Lemisch<Littman Co.
Gibralter<N J Fidelity, &c. Co.
Beller<Friend & Shrier.
Louise & Co<Turner.
United Steel, &c, Corp<Hudson Trad Co.
San Fernando Hts Lemon Co<Fruit Auction Co.
Israelson<Iamar.
Ebert<Douglas Co.
Levy<Emanuel.
Fleischer<Levin.
York Bldg Co<Albert Fixture Co.
Passaic Bleachers, &c, Assn<E & Z Van Raalte.
Tropkin<Fleig.
Gordon<NY Mineral Flooring Co.
Hoffson<Doelger Brew Co.
Barina<Altman.
Security Bk<Mann.
Lord & Taylor<Ayres.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Gandler<Nagel.
Paris<Hagen, (2.)
Wertheimer<N Y Rys.
Owen<3d Av R. R.
Ehrenberg<Int R T.
Hurwitz<William.
Fire<Kobler Voleener Y M B A.
Kalamazoo Corset Co<Sullivan.
Dean<3d Av RR.
Francis<Int R T.
Murray<Germania Emp Agency.
Brennan<Harris.
Mayer<Finer.
Kessler<NY Rys.
Eichler<Glickstein.
Tiefelman<NY Rys.
Levy<Campbell.
Ruff<Lehman (2.)
Meyers<Int R T.
Youngleson<same.
Wolfe<Comm'l Del Co.
Schoonmaker-Conners Co<Penn RR.
Cohen<Walker Co. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Lazarowitz<Bachs.
Forchheimer<Vierhaus.
M L Waist Co<Gimbel Bros of N Y.
Stern<Gen Platers Supply Co.
Thomas Co<Woods Const Co.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Sabin & Dubirrer Co<Gordon Outer G Co.
Gladstone<Wood Elec. Cochran<Sahn.
Halpern<Newark Rubber Co.
Vogel<Fuchs.
Hirsch & Wadro<Wadro.
Goldberg<Rubin
Aaron Kaplan & Meirowitz<Baum.
Pierstein<Camp supply Co.
Gotz<Rosenberg.
Rebholz<Pollak.
Swelback<Cohen Co.
Oliver Bronston. (3.)
Jiffy Life Belt Mfg Co<Van Gytenbeek.
Majestic Mills Paper Co<Semple Rieger Co.
Hammer & Co<Weinstein.
Continental Felt Co<Markels.
Lichten<Shalom.
Halperin Brothers Cloak Co<Smith Co.
Levy<Emanuel.
Jacobs<Fiedelbaum.
Lesser<Plaza Music Co.
Gordon<N Y & Mineral Flooring Co.
Zindler<Clark.
Sens<Madler.
Wolfberg<Comm'l Outfitting Co.
Silberman<Star Dial Light Co.
Corey Dyeing Works<Berg.
Same<European Am Fur Co.
Propper<Piller.
Brown<Abram Bloom Co.
Brummer<Leggings, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Langhorne Holding Co<Winter Realties—Francis X. Bronnan.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re CNY (Zerega Av)—Hon. Lewis J. Conlan. Bertuch<Samowitz—David L. Weil.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—John B Coleman<Timli Realty Co, et al—Herman Hoffman. The Woodlawn Cemetery<Samuel Davis, et al—Nathan H. Stone. Fanny T Carpenter<Pearl Niles, et al—Alfred Katz.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—U S Trust Co<Montague D Cohen—Realty Supervision Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gold<Rohe.
Fiore<Brady & Gloe.
State Indust Com<Barberis.
MacLean<Young.
Dime Savs Bank<Moynahan.
F Salvatore<Nassau E RR.
N Salvatore<same.
Heinsohn<Heinsohn.
Goldenberg<Goldenberg.
Weiner<Weiner.
Salt<Pringle.
Cormack<Cormack.
Hillis<Ferguson.
Stagliano<Stagliano.
Reed<Reed.
G H Janvrin<CNY.
M A Janvrin<same.
Motor Car Eng & S Co<von Waldy.
Pollock<Pollock.
Schreyer<Schreyer.
Shumway<McLear.
Stillwell Av. (Hegeman.)
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Re Cortlandt Bldg Cor
Rosenthal<Marks.
Re Mangood Corp.
Re Klein.
Re Strauss.
Weiz & Zerweck<Gaeller.
Di Manzo<Kelly.
Fisher<Fisher.
Seals<Fed Dyestuffs.
Budd<Budd.
McGauley<McGauley.
Acken<Ray.
Greenwood<Grindrod.
Holsten<Southard.
Dwane<Burras.
Havens<Farrand.
Larom<Fabre.
Re Lafayette Tr Co (Supt Banks.)
Ambrosewitz<Nemolovsky.
Bryld<Buttner.
Brandis<Brandis.
Highland Park Hill So Corp<Monkinriger.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldberg<Goldberg.
Shaknis<Shaknis.
Schilling<Schilling.
Karp<Karp.
Gray<Breckheimer.
Stern<Shea.
Thomsen<Misel.

The remaining cases marked ready on the previous call of Jan. 30, will be added to this day calendar for trial from day to day as the above cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Young, J.; Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VIII., Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Benjamin<Kohlemeyer and another.
Mascarino<Overseas Shipping Co.
Damaste<Cox's Hotel and Baths.
Hubbard<NY Rys.
Ivaley<NY Cons RR.
Rice<Staten I R T Ry.
Longo<Booth & Co.
Topf<Standard Oil Co.
Napoli<Overseas Shipping Co.
Riggert<Marks.
Wilmerding<N Y Consol'd R R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this calendar.

Emperor & ano.<So Pac Co.
Sears<Reid.
Wysocki<Schacker.
Veno<B. H. R. R.
Schnibbe<Schnibbe et al.
Lazarowsky<Chutick.
Marguiis<B. H. R. R.
Hroman.
Mondschein<Sawyer Biscuit Co.
Gisone<N. Y. Consolidated R. R. & ano
Sparrow<MacDonald.
Trani<Gerard.
Brown<N. Y. & Bklyn Casket Co.
Donohue<City of New York.
Landsman<N. Y. Consol'd R. R.
Robinson<Naisler and ano.
Radin<Smith.
Polsey<Nassau R. R.
Donnelly<Coney I. & B. R. R.
Nelson<Loesser & Co.
Rux<Schumann.
Brook<Coney I. & Gravesend R. R.
Wieczerzak<Texas S. S. Co. et al.
Rheims<Bender.
Carlin<Zeimer.
Cavalieri<Erenack.
Rakowski<Mollenhauer.
Lackay<B H RR.
Rosewsky<Mayers.
Greenberg, Leiman<Sacks.
Becker<B H RR.
Larson<Nas RR.
Burton<Universal Flim Mfg Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6897.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

PART IV., May, J.; PART V., Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

McKeon<Salber.
Sankin<Flex.
Dahl<Nies.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10:45 A. M.—Motions and ex parte business.

Motions:
Re Bronx Parkway Comm<Clark.
Re Appt Daniel R Case.
Fowler<Patterson.
Dewsnap<Hansen.
Kay<Kull.
Rositzka<Meyer.
Intermaggio<Yonkers.
Winfield<Winfield.
Weirich<Weirich.
Edmead<S & J Rity.
Bancroft<Robertson.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—(Friday)—Slater, S.

Wills for probate:
James Millmore.
Hazel Golden.
Augusta Lockwood.
Admr's accounting:
Charles Baker.

The following cases will not be called for the reason that no proofs of service have been filed under Rule II.:

Wills for probate:
Cornelius M Wallace.
Eliza Gopel.
Order to show cause:
Margaret Walsh.
Notice of motion:
Wm Grossman Lee.
Vincent B Thomas.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, Capts, to take effect 12:01 A. M., Feb. 1: J. D. Ormsby, Traffic Div., from Sub. A to Sub. C, (new:) P. J. Cray, Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. A; L. M. Haupt, from Traffic Div. Sub. E, (old,) to 37th. Lieuts. James O'Hara, from Traffic Div., Sub. A, to 7th Insp. Dis., assigned to desk duty; T. H. F. Kelly, from Traffic Div., Sub. A, to 3d Insp. Dis., assigned to desk duty; Traffic Division, from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. B, (new:) H. W. Graham, E. J. Dobson, A. J. Gumbrecht. M. J. McGrath, Traffic Div., from Sub. C, (old,) to Sub. A; J. M. Thompson, from Traffic Div., Sub. C, (old,) to 10th Insp. Dis., assigned to desk duty; John Dugan, from Traffic Div., Sub. D, to 15th Insp. Dis., assigned to desk duty; J. G. Krueger, from Traffic Div., Sub. E, (old,) to 8th Insp. Dis., assigned to desk duty. Mounted Sergeants, with horses and equipments, from Traffic Div., Sub. A, to precincts indicated: J. F. Smith, 67; William Cavanagh, 118; J. J. McGauley, from Traffic Div., Sub. B, (old,) to 51st; J. L. McNulty, Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. A; E. F. Kelly, from Traffic Div., Sub. C, (old,) to 118th. Sergts Daniel O'Sullivan, from 40th to Traffic Div., Sub. C, (new:) J. M. Garvey, Traffic Div., from Sub. A to Sub. B, (new:) Thomas Hickey, from Traffic Div., Sub. A, to 6th. Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. A; J. T. Dermody, Peter McEntee; M. O'Neill, Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. B, (new:) From Traffic Div., Sub. C, (old,) to precincts indicated: J. J. Heferan, 43; D. J. O'Sullivan, 46; Daniel McCarthy, from Traffic Div., Sub. D, to 83; John Rooney, from Traffic Div., Sub. E, (old,) to Sub. B, (new:) with horses and equipments, Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. A: James O'Connor, James Dowling, Leonard Meyers, Edward Miller, H. A. O'Brien, William Rogers, John Bridegroom, George Walker, W. S. Brown, D. A. Fitzpatrick, Robert Farrell, Thomas Flanagan, Daniel Haggerty, Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. B, (new:) Harold Kearney, William Leary, J. J. Hogan, William Gould, Joseph Carty, J. W. Plate, James O'Brien, George Feulner, Otto Klicpera, W. J. Lenihan, John F. Ward. Patrol. Charles Flood, Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. C, (new,) assignment as messenger and attendant continued. Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. A: Earl Clark, James McCabe, Rudolph Busch, F. J. McCarron, J. J. Delaney, Charles Shelley, Patrick McKeogh, John Downs, Louis Wiesbecker, W. W. Barry, William Gilkinson, Henry Baden, John McKeever, R. T. Reid, D. G. Graney, J. L. Shanley, R. W. Smith, Patrick Clark, Edward Gnotsky, Henry Kupfrian, Frederick Trumpf, Robert Carmody, James Greene, Frank Bohnsen, W. H. Zeller, Jr., Edward Delahanty, T. F. Kerrigan, C. B. Collins, J. J. Higginson, M. P. Dillon, Emile Wagner, Francis Farrelly, W. D. Wehrenberg. Traffic Div., from Sub. B, (old,) to Sub. B, (new:) Patrick Cusick, Michael Kelly, George Smith, Peter Meade, Timothy O'Connor, Henry Herrington, Charles Kenney, William Ahearn, Charles Egan, Peter Keane, Sydney Hutchins, Anthony LaBau, F. H. Riley, J. N. Martinson, Thomas Oswald, K. A. Schimmermeyer, J. J. Kirk, Patrick Haugh, George Faulkner, Anthony Coleman, Michael Sullivan, J. J. Havertin, Frank Hefferen, Owen Smith, Nicholas Huth, A. A. Geyer, William Herlihy, T. F. Crowe, Thomas Skelly, Joseph Quinn, Louis Kreutzer, Frank Archibald, Matthew Courtney, John Hennessey, Frederick Grote, John Donnelly, W. D. Kenealy, Clarence Martineau, Timothy McAuliffe, Joseph O'Connell, William Flynn, J. W. Matthews, H. E. Sanderson, Kyran Farrell, A. A. Scheidler, Bartholomew O'Connor; M. J. McNulty, from 6th to 38th.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. George Downey, 42d, to Headquarters Div., for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 1. Patrol, from commands indicated, to Headquarters Div., for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 1: Charles Kaltenmeier, 66; Edward Walsh, 109; Timothy Brown, 80; Henry Bauer, Bur. of Tel. From precincts indicated to 2d Insp. Dis., in raided premises, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 1: Thomas Gaffney, 22; Charles O'Rourke, 95; George Gernand, 37. From precincts indicated to 8th Insp. Dis., in raided premises, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 1: William Mayer, 23; Daniel Cronin, 46; James O'Neil, 46.

Fire Department.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 3, they having been honorably discharged from the army: Firemen 3d grade H. A. Melincke, Eng. 16; Antonio Baccichetti, Eng. 20.

Education Notes.

School teachers salary legislation, in course of preparation at Albany, contemplates a mandatory increase of $6,000,000 annually in New York City.

The graduation exercises were held in the auditorium of Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, Brooklyn, last evening. The speaker of the evening was Captain W. E. Thompson.

The Harlem Evening High School for Men at 31 West 116th Street is conducting an intensive course in stenography and machine shorthand, for the term beginning Feb. 3. Registration every night in the week.

At the commencement exercises of the Alexander S. Webb School, P. S. 5, Manhattan, held in the hall of the City College on Wednesday, there was presented to the school a dental clinic by the Parents' Association. In presenting the clinic to the school, Stanley L. Otis said that the community spirit and co-operative effort manifested in raising the $500 needed, were better than the principles and aims of Bolshevism and socialism in solving problems which confront the pupils. The first effort of the clinic was to look after the teeth of the graduating class, probably the only class that has been graduated from any public school in New York City with every boy dentally fit.

There is being conducted at the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, a course in the designing of textiles. The nights of tuition are Mondays and Wednesdays, from 7:45 to 9:45.

The City College, through its extension division, offers the following free courses in Isaac Pitman Shorthand to teachers, librarians, and social workers. Manhattan—Elementary, beginning Feb. 3 at the Commerce Building, 4 P. M; advanced, beginning Feb. 4 at the Commerce Building, 4 P. M. Bronx—Elementary, beginning Feb. 1, 4 P. M. Brooklyn—Elementary, beginning Feb. 3, 4 P. M.; advanced, beginning Feb. 3, 11 A. M. Both of the Brooklyn courses are given at the Brooklyn Training School for Te

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover Part of Previous Day's Decline, with Specialties Strong.

The forward movement which marked yesterday's dealings in stocks introduced no new element into the market situation and appeared to reflect little more than a reversal of the position of traders in an effort to acquire profits. The turnover was somewhat smaller than the day before, and business grew quieter as prices improved. Steel common regained about one-third of its decline of Wednesday on what appeared to be short covering for the most part. The really strong stocks were limited almost entirely to specialties in which a moderate concentration of buying orders for some time past has easily brought about substantial advances. Thus far since restrictions were removed from the money market the expectations of Stock Exchange authorities in regard to speculative tendencies has been fully borne out. It may be that the lack of a marked interest on the upward side of stock quotations is largely a state of mind, induced to a certain extent by the opinion expressed in many quarters that bankers should not favor enlarged borrowings for market purposes before the Victory Loan was floated. The Steel Corporation's quarterly statement added to the impression of many potential buyers of stocks that conditions in industry were of a character to promote caution in respect to purchases for a time. At any rate, the extent of buying since the loan market was thrown open has not been great enough to cause any real expansion of loans. As stock market values have lost a little ground since the Money Committee acted, it might be assumed that loans are actually less now than they were before.

February is a month in which annual statements of industrial companies for the preceding year are made public in volume. If the practice of other years continues it is possible that a fairly complete survey of earnings and profits of the major corporations will be available within he next thirty days and through them, as well as the balance sheets, something of an insight into conditions after the armistice was signed and into prospects may be obtained. The desire to wait for the information of this sort which will come out next month is evident in market comment and reflects an additional factor to promote a quiet state of the market. Wide differences of opinion over the labor situation are in evidence, and the chances are that it will be sometime before a comprehensive view of the labor market may be obtained. Secretary of Labor Wilson sees the state of unemployment as less disturbing than reports from particular manufacturing centres indicate, and he would have employers cast aside some of the elements which tend to hold back production. The Secretary, according to his views as recently set forth, holds that prices should be reduced for the purpose of stimulating business and to remove nervousness among manufacturers over possibilities of the future. There are many economists who stand with Mr. Wilson on this platform, but there are also many others who maintain that prices should change gradually in close relation with wages and the cost of living. As time goes on the price situation promises to supply a more interesting field for study and speculation than heretofore.

The Bank of England's weekly statement showed that the output of notes had again increased after four weeks of contraction. The gain was about $1,500,000, but gold holdings expanded nearly $2,500,000, and the reserve ratio of 21.13 per cent. showed an advance more than 1¾ per cent. for the week. Call money in the local market displayed an easing tendency.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 63 francs 10 centimes; exchange on London at 25 francs 98 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 92 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 4½	High 5
Low 4	Low 4¼
Renewals 4½	Renewals 4½
Last 4	Last 4½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

ALL INDUSTRIALS.	MIXED COLLAT'LS.
Sixty days 5¼@5¼	Sixty days 5¼
Ninety days 5¼@5½	Ninety days 5¼@5¾
Four months 5¼	Four months 5¼@5¾
Five months 5¼	Five months 5¼@5¾
Six months 5¼	Six months 5¼@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5 @5¼
4 to 6 months	5 @5¼
4 to 6 months, Other Names	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7580	$4.7580	+.00625
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	..
Cables	5.45¾	5.45½	5.45¼	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.	Last Week.
4.8665 London	$4.7580	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
5.1813 Paris	5.45¾	5.45½	5.45¾
5.1813 Belgium	5.66½	5.65	5.65
China—			
Hongkong	78.00		78.10
Peking	129.00*		129.25
Shanghai	128.50		128.00
40.29 Holland	41.00		41.25
19.30 Greece	19.35		19.40
32.44 India—			
Bombay	35.43		*35.73
Calcutta	35.43		*35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36¼		6.30
Japan—			
Kobe	51.25		51.50
Yokohama	51.25		51.50
19.30 Spain	20.08		20.15
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.65		49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	27.90		28.15
Copenhagen	25.85		26.10
Christiania	27.10		27.50
South America—			
Buenos Aires	44.85		45.00
24.42 Rio	25.85		26.00
5.1813 Switzerland	4.94		4.91
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.		Asked.
100 rubles	15.10		15.80
500 rubles	15.00		15.20

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¼	$4.71¾	$4.73¼	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $593,546,741; balances, $60,538,731; Treasury debit balance, $4,154,327; Federal Reserve credit balance, $47,567,215.

Domestic Exchange.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.4588@20.6250 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¼d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$10,401,844	$96,855,227
Internal Revenue.		
Income and excess profits taxes	$9,810,921	720,284,584
Miscellaneous	104,020,375	382,449,632
Mis. revenue	$4,411,325	282,178,284
Total receipts	178,654,365	1,787,760,739
Excess of ord. dis. over ord. receipts	1,271,390,994	3,222,038,550
Ex...tot. receipts over total disb.	172,118,308	333,831,237
Expenditures	1,450,045,249	10,009,799,279

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	431,576	915,842	921,196
Year to date	11,284,511	13,504,774	17,844,986

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
23	23½	1,700	Advance Rumely	23⅝	24½	23	23	...
60¼	60⅝	5,100	Advance Rumely pf	59⅞	61¾	59⅝	60¼	+1
70	71½	400	Ajax Rubber	71	71	70	71	+ 1½
31	31½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30½	32	30½	31	+ ½
82½	83	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	83	83	83	+ ½
100	100½	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+ ½
98	99	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99	99	99	99	...
68	68¼	700	Am. Beet Sugar	68	68¾	68	68¼	+ ½
46¼	46½	1,000	Am. Can	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	+ ½
88⅞	89⅛	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	88¾	89	88¾	89	+ ⅛
114	115⅞	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115	115	115	115	...
41½	42	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	41¾	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ½
13⅝	13¾	33,500	Am. Druggists	12⅝	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	+ ⅝
88	90	100	Am. Express	88½	88½	88½	88½	-1½
17	17½	10,000	Am. H. & Leather	15⅝	17½	15⅝	17	+1⅝
87⅛	88	19,000	Am. H. & L. pf	86⅝	88½	86⅝	88	+2
41¾	41⅝	800	Am. Ice	41	41½	41	41½	+ ⅝
57⅛	57½	1,700	Am. Ice pf	56	58	56	57¾	+2⅝
53⅝	54½	100	Am. International	54	54	54	54	+ ½
46⅝	47	500	Am. Linseed	47	47¾	47	47	...
88	90	100	Am. Linseed pf	89½	89⅞	89½	89½	...
59	60	200	Am. Locomotive	58½	59½	59¼	59¼	-1⅛
1⅛	1½	300	Am. Malting	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	- ⅛
71½	71¾	11,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70⅝	72⅞	70⅝	71¾	+1
106½	107	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	- ½
105	109½	100	Am. Snuff	109½	109½	109½	109½	- ½
78¾	78½	600	Am. Steel F'dries	78¼	78½	78¼	78½	- ¼
112	112¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	- ¼
100¼	101	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	98¾	101¾	98¾	100¾	+1¾
99	99¾	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	99¼	99¾	99	99¾	+ ¼
45¾	45¾	400	Am. Woolen	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	- ¼
94½	95	200	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	- ½
32	33	100	Am. Writing P. pf	33	33	33	33	-1
59⅛	59½	2,900	Anaconda Copper	58⅜	59½	58½	59¼	+ ½
70	72	200	Associated Oil	72¾	72¾	72½	72½	+ ¾
92¼	93	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	...
86½	87	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	-1
96½	98	400	Atlantic Coast Line	97	98	97	97⅞	+ ⅛
98	99	700	At. Gulf & West I	96½	99	96	98	+ ½
66¼	67	10,500	Baldwin Loco.	65¾	66¾	65½	66½	+ ¾
100	103	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
46¼	46⅝	700	Baltimore & Ohio	46¼	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
53	55	100	Baltimore & O. pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	210	210	210	210	...
110¾	111	100	Barrett Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¾
1¼	1½	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
59¾	59¾	4,900	Beth. Steel, class B	59½	59¾	58¾	59¾	+ ¼
90	92	400	Beth. Steel, 7% pf	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	+ ¼
103	103¼	400	Beth. Steel 8% pf	103¼	103¼	103	103	+ ¾
18⅞	19½	200	Booth Fisheries	19¼	19	19	19	...
19¼	19¾	2,200	Brklyn Rapid Tran	19	20	19¾	19¾	+ ½
152	157	200	Burns Brothers	154	154	154	154	+ ½
17⅛	18½	200	Butte & Superior	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
52⅛	52¾	500	California Packing	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½	+ ½
23⅞	24	700	California Petrol	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
69	69	500	California Pet. pf	68½	69	68¼	69	+1
157⅞	158¼	100	Canadian Pacific	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	+ ¼
56¾	59¼	600	Central Leather Co	58¾	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
82½	...	100	Cer.-Teed.Pr.lst pf	88	88	88	88	-3½
32	32½	380	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
106½	108	400	Chandler Motor	106	107⅛	106	107⅛	+2½
52	55	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅜	55⅜	55	55	- ½
24	24½	100	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	- ⅛
37	37¾	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37⅜	37¾	36⅞	37¼	- ⅛
71	71¾	2,900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71½	73	71	71	- ¼
23½	23⅞	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
76	76½	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
63½	64	500	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	63½	63½	63	63	- ½
17⅝	18	4,800	Chile Copper	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	34	500	Chino Copper	33¼	34¼	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅜
42¼	42⅝	1,200	Columbia Gas & El	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅛	+ ⅛
37	38¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
91½	92½	2,900	Consolidated Gas	89½	93	89½	92½	+3½
68	69	2,200	Continental Can	68½	69¼	68½	68¾	- ⅝
46¾	46⅞	2,200	Cont. Motors Ref	46¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	...
102	103½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	...
53	53¼	2,700	Crucible Steel	52⅜	53⅝	52⅜	53¼	+ ⅛
22¾	23	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	22¾	23½	22¾	23	+ ⅛
74½	75	2,400	Cuba Cane S. pf	74	74½	74	74	+1½
5¾	6	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
6¾	6¾	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
53⅞	54	10,400	Distillers' Secur.	52⅝	54	52½	53¾	+1⅝
11⅝	11¾	1,600	Dome Mines	11⅝	11¾	11½	11½	...
15⅜	16⅛	500	Erie	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	- ⅛
34½	36½	200	Federal M. & S. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	- ½
43	44	1,200	Fisher Body	41	44¾	41	43	+4¾
90	92	15	Fisher Body pf	91	91	91	91	...
28¾	28¾	400	Gaston, W. & W	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
48	48½	700	General Cigar	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	...
145½	149¼	100	General Electric	149	149	149	149	...
123¼	123¾	900	General Motors	122	123½	122	123½	+1¾
1	1	1,855	Gen. Motors rights	1	1	1	1	...
59¾	60	2,550	Goodrich Co.	61	62¼	60	60	-1
92	92¼	500	Great Northern pf	91⅝	91¾	91½	91⅞	- ⅛
36¾	36⅞	2,300	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
44	44	400	Greene-Can. Cop.	44	44	43½	43½	- ⅝
45	45¼	2,100	Inspiration Copper	44⅝	45¾	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅝
5¼	5¾	400	Interboro Consol	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
13	15	200	Int. Agricultural	13	14¾	13	14¾	+1
113¼	114	300	Int. Harvester new	113¼	114	113	113	+¾
117⅜	118	100	Int. Harv. pf. new	117⅜	117¾	117⅜	117½	- ⅛
23	23½	2,300	Int. Mer. Marine	23	23½	22½	22½	- ¾
98	98½	20,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	99¼	100¼	97⅝	98¼	- ¾
25¼	25¾	9,300	Int. Nickel	26¼	26¾	25¼	25¾	- ¾
34⅞	34½	600	Int. Paper	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	-1
17	18	400	Kansas City South.	17	17	16¾	17	-¼
49	50	100	Kan. City South.pf	50	50	50	50	...
79⅜	80¼	5,300	Kelly Spring Tire	78	80½	78	79⅝	+2¾
33½	33¾	4,100	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	33¾	32¾	33½	+ ½
60	65	100	Kresge (S. H.) Co	65½	65½	62½	62½	...
65½	66	100	Lackawanna Steel	65½	65¾	65½	65½	+1¼
23¾	24½	6,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	23¾	24¾	23¾	24½	+1¼
55	56	300	Lehigh Valley	55¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	- ⅝
45	45¼	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	45½	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
150	163	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	162	162	162	162	-4
83	85	51	Manhattan Elev	82	82	82	82	...
29	29¾	200	Maxwell Motors	29	29	29	29	+ ½
52	52½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	52	52	52	52	...
20¼	22	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	21	21	21	21	+1
63	65	100	May Dept. Stores	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	- ¾
168¼	169¼	21,000	Mexican Petroleum	168¾	170¾	167½	168⅝	...
24	24¼	300	Miami Copper	24½	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
41	41½	3,100	Midvale Steel	41½	41⅝	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	2,300	Missouri Pacific	24½	25	24½	24½	- ⅛
53	53¼	800	Missouri Pacific pf	53¾	53¾	53	53	- ¾
71	74	100	Montana Power	71	71	71	71	...
110	112½	100	Nat. Biscuit	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	- ½
14½	14⅝	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	- ⅛
48	48¾	200	Nat. Enam. & St	48	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	100	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	...
99	101	200	N. Y. Air Brake	101¼	101¾	100¾	100¾	-4¼
72⅜	73	1,200	N. Y. Central	73	73½	73	73¼	+1¼
28	30	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	28	28	28	28	-2
28½	29	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	29	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	19¾	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	- ⅛
90	91½	100	Northern Pacific	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
45	50	500	Nova Scotia S. & C	46	47	46	47	...
42⅜	43	4,400	Ohio Cities Gas & C	42⅜	43	42¼	42⅝	- ⅛
6¾	7	700	Okla. Prod. & Ref	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	- ⅛
65½	68½	1,300	Ontario Mining	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	69	1,600	Pan-Am. P. & T	68¾	69	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
44½	45	1,600	Penn. R. R	45¼	45¼	44¾	45	...
47⅜	48	200	People's Gas, Chi	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	+3
30	31	100	Philadelphia Co	30	30	30	30	- ½
41¼	41¾	1,300	Pierce-Arrow	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¼	+1⅜
17¼	17½	1,300	Pierce Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	...
45⅜	46	200	Pittsburgh Coal	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	- ⅛
85⅞	87	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	...
34½	35½	300	Pitts. & West Va	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
83	84	200	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	63	63	+ ¼
119	123	400	Pullman Co	120	120	120	120	+ ¼
71½	73¼	600	Railway Steel Sp	71¾	73¼	71½	72¾	+ ¼
20½	20½	200	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
78½	78½	2,400	Reading	78¼	78¾	78	78¾	+ ¼
72¾	73	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	72¼	73	72¼	72⅝	+ ¼
101¼	101¼	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	- ¼
75	75¾	1,200	Royal Dutch r	76	76	75	75	-1
12¼	12¾	300	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
23	25	100	St. Louis-San F. pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+1¼
60¼	61	100	Savage Arms	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	-1¾
8	8½	500	Saxon Motor	8	8¼	8	8¼	...
7⅞	8	400	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
11	11¾	200	Shattuck-Arizona	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
35¼	35¾	2,900	Sinclair Oil Refin	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
98½	98¾	4,800	Southern Pacific	98½	98¾	97¾	98¼	+ ⅛
133	145	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	138	138	138	138	+3
26⅜	26¾	1,700	Southern Railway	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
67½	68	400	Southern Ry. pf	67½	68	66	67¾	...
39¼	39¾	100	Strom. Carburetor	39¼	39½	39½	39½	...
49½	50⅜	7,000	Studebaker Co	49½	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜	+1⅝
47	47¾	900	Stuts Motor	46¼	47½	46	47½	+1
13	13¼	2,200	Tenn. C. & C	13	13¼	13	13	...
191	191½	4,700	Texas Co	192	192½	190¾	191¾	+ ¾
17¼	17½	3,800	Texas Co. rights	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	...
33¼	33⅝	21,600	Texas & Pacific	33¾	34⅝	33¾	33½	+ ⅜
200	300	35	Texas Pacific L. T.	250	250	250	250	...
13½	14	100	Third Avenue	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-1⅝
76	76¼	6,200	Tobacco Products	73¾	76½	73¾	76½	+3½
38	38⅝	100	Transue & W'ms	38½	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ½
127¼	127½	1,100	Union Pacific	127¼	127⅝	127¼	127¼	+ ½
72¼	73½	300	Union Pacific pf	73	73	72¾	72¾	-1
38¼	38⅝	500	United Alloy Steel	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅝	2,400	United Cigar Stores	111¼	111⅝	111	111¼	+ ¼
17½	18	200	U. S. Express	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
102¼	103⅜	1,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	102¼	103⅜	102	103	+ ⅜
100¼	100¾	1,200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅜
24	24	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	24	24	24	24	-1
75	77	5,100	U. S. Rubber	76	77¼	76	76¾	+ ½
46	48½	300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	46	46	46	46	+1
45¼	47¾	200	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+1¼
89	90¼	75,000	U. S. Steel	89	90¼	89	90¼	+1
114⅞	115¼	700	U. S. Steel pf	114⅞	115¼	114⅝	115¼	+ ½
69¾	70	2,700	Utah Copper	69¾	70⅜	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
15¾	16¼	3,400	Utah Securities	15½	16⅜	15½	16¼	+ ¾
52	52½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	52	52	52	52	...
112½	113	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	...
7¾	8¼	200	Wabash	8	8	8	8	...
31⅜	32	900	Wabash pf. A	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅝
66	70	35	Wells Fargo Exp	66	66	66	66	...
17½	19	100	Western Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	- ⅛
41	41½	300	Westingh. E. & M	41¼	41¼	41	41	...
17	18	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	17	17	17	17	-1
65¾	69	2,600	Wilson & Co	66½	69¼	66½	68½	+1⅝
24¼	24¾	500	Willys-Overland	24	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅝
128	130	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	128¼	128½	128½	128½	+ ¾
67	68	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	- ¼

P. R. R. WANTS $75,000,000.

Authorization to be Asked at Stockholders' Meeting in March.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced to-night that the stockholders at the annual meeting of March 11 would be asked to authorize an increase of $75,000,000 in the company's indebtedness, to be made at such times as may be prescribed by the Directors. The purpose is to provide for present and future requirements, including obligations maturing during the year, and reimbursing the Government for additions, improvement and equipment expenditures made in connection with Government control and chargeable to the company.

Through unissued balances remaining from previous authorization the Directors at present are empowered to increase the indebtedness by approximately $46,000,000. The additional $75,000,000 will bring the total authorization to $121,000,000. The whole amount will not be immediately necessary, says the company's statement, but the authorization is required so that the company may be in a position to meet future needs promptly. The statement concludes:

"The budget of additions and improvements for the current year is not yet determined, but the United States Railroad Administration and the corporate officers, in co-operation, are making every effort to limit the expenditures to those actually necessary either for safety or the immediate needs of traffic, in order to avoid as far as possible creating the permanent burden of meeting capital charges on work done or equipment purchased under war conditions."

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Hocking Valley Notes Extended.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company, it is learned, has obt

Five Safeguards
Surrounding
1st Mtge. Marine Trusts

1. Marine Trusts are a direct first lien on the property.
2. Vessels insured against all risks for at least 125% of bonds outstanding.
3. There is an unprecedented demand for ships due to expansion of our foreign trade.
4. Strong sinking funds provide for prompt payment of bonds at maturity.
5. Serial maturities constantly reduce the bonded indebtedness and increase the equity behind the remaining bonds.

Send for Circular T-7, giving particulars of Marine Trusts Yielding 7½ to 8%.

Hannevig & Co.
Marine Financing
Marine Securities
139 Broadway, New York
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit

Mississippi River Power Company
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due January, 1951
Price to Yield About 6½%

Ne earnings are nearly double th: interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest *hydro-electric* developments in the world located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, includin St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2 containing detailed information sent upon request.

Stone & Webster
120 Broadw , New York
Telephone Rector 6020
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TOBACCO STOCKS
American Cigar Co.
George W. Helme
MacAndrews & Forbes
Porto Rican Am. Tobacco
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Weyman-Bruton

Private Wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO
PHILADELPHIA

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

$487.50 plus accrued dividend will purchase 100 SHARES
CARBO-HYDROGEN CO. OF AMERICA
7% PREFERRED STOCK

In addition to which 25 shares common stock is given as a bonus. After deducting preferred stock dividends, fixed charges, etc., the Company's earnings are at the rate of about 6% on the common stock for 1918 with possibilities of increased earnings for this year. Write for circular "F."

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4000-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

American Stores
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Cities Service 7s
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Poole Engineering

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Land Title Building, Tel. Spruce 381
NEW YORK, Equitable Building, Tel. Rector 5354

American Chicle
Columbia Graphophone
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Markeo, Morgan & Co.
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120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9710 Rector.

SOUTHERN RWY.
Special Letter on Request.

Toole, Henry & Co.
Members { *New York Stock Exchange.* / *New York Cotton Exchange.*
Equitable Bldg., New York,

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Corn Exchange Bank
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OPPOSES M'ADOO'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Organization of State Railway Commissioners Voices Objections at Senate Hearing.

URGES CONGRESS TO ACT

It Objects Also to a Secretary of Transportation, but Favors Many Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Opposition to the McAdoo five-year plan for extension of the period of Federal control over the railroads was voiced before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today on behalf of the State Railway Commissioners by Charles E. Elmquist, President of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners. This is an organization composed of the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the regulating commissions of all the States except Delaware.

President Elmquist urged the committee to deal, first, in legislation which he hoped would be enacted before the session of Congress ends on March 4, with railroad matters calling for immediate relief, and that it would then turn its attention to those of a less pressing but more permanent nature. He insisted that the present Congress should dispose of the McAdoo five-year plan before March 4.

"The railroads were taken over for war purposes only," said Mr. Elmquist. "They have performed that function well. Troops have been freely and expeditiously moved and necessary supplies and munitions have been furnished to our armies at home and abroad. The real purpose for Government control having been accomplished, good faith and square dealing demand the return of these roads to their owners at a time when it will not embarrass the country or seriously cripple the transportation machine, and under such legislative safeguards as the people may approve.

"We believe that Dec. 31, 1919, would afford ample time for this purpose, if a special session of Congress is called to consider the railroad problem. Congress should either amend the Federal Control act or adopt a joint resolution fixing that date for the return of the properties."

Four reasons were given by Mr. Elmquist why his organization is opposed to the five-year plan, as follows:

1. It continues the present guaranteed compensation of practically a billion dollars per annum to the railroads for a period of five years, as well as the prospect of the present high operating cost. No one can foresee what the operating, economic or financial situations of these carriers or the country will be during this period.

2. It continues in time of peace the alleged war power of the President to set aside State and Federal laws, to initiate rates, to fix wages, route traffic, and consolidate properties and terminals.

3. It continues the uncertain and chaotic condition of rates and practices whereby shippers are denied the right to be heard before rates go into effect, and it purports to suspend, for the period of five years, laws which have been wisely passed in the States for the regulation of common carriers. During this time shippers, claimants and State officers may be required to bring actions against the Federal Government instead of against the railroads.

4. It thrusts prominently into the public forum a discussion of Government ownership before the work of valuing these properties has been completed by the Government, and before it is possible to know what the railroad properties are worth. Common business sense suggests the wisdom of ascertaining the sum involved in the purchase before deciding the question.

Dealing with the matters calling for immediate legislative relief, Mr. Elmquist said:

"Remedial legislation for the protection of the public should be enacted before March 4, but a final solution of the railroad question cannot, and in justice to all interests should not, be adopted by this Congress. There is not sufficient time in the five weeks which remain of this session to agree upon a policy which will properly safeguard the interests of the public, the employes and the investors. Hence, first consideration should be given to those matters which can now properly be disposed of.

"We earnestly recommend that this Congress amend Section 10 of the Federal Control Act so as to take from the President the alleged right to set aside State or Federal laws or the orders of commissions applicable to common carriers.

"We recommend that Section 10 of the Federal Control act be amended so that rates initiated by the Director General may be suspended pending a final determination by the Interstate Commerce Commission and State Commissions; and in this connection we strongly urge the immediate adoption of the Cummins bill, with certain modifications."

Mr. Elmquist said his organization also favored the merger within proper limits of the carriers' lines and facilities in such part and to such extent as might be necessary in the public interest to meet the reasonable demands of domestic and foreign commerce; the consolidation of terminal facilities whenever the public interest would be promoted thereby; the development of inland water ways and the co-ordination of rail and water systems, but that this could not be done without giving regulating tribunals the right to fix minimum as well as maximum rates.

The right of shippers to route traffic, except in cases of emergency, was favored but the proposal to appoint a Secretary of Transportation was opposed because it would "make the railroads the football of politics." The organization, he said, also opposed Federal incorporation of railroads.

"We believe that employes in the railroad service should be adequately compensated," he said. "We doubt the advisability, however, of conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix wages."

SEARS, ROEBUCK YEAR.

Gross Sales Show Increase, but Profits Are Reduced.

The annual report of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows net profits of $12,704,064 after allowances for charges and war taxes. This is equivalent, after the deduction of preferred dividends, to $16.19 a share on the common stock. In 1917 the net profits were $14,119,027, and after the deduction of preferred dividends there was left an amount equivalent to $18.08 a share on the $75,000,000 common stock.

The gross sales of the company in 1918 were $198,523,079, an increase of $20,254,856. The net sales of $181,885,829 show an increase of about $15,000,000 over the preceding year. There was a large increase in expenses during the year, the 1918 figures being $158,633,533, compared with $147,103,650. After the payment of preferred and common dividends there was left a surplus of $6,145,630. The total surplus of the company stands at $20,616,134.

The balance sheet shows that inventory is placed at $47,531,096, compared with $36,873,213 in 1917. The company at the close of 1918 held $5,651,656 in Liberty bonds, practically double the holdings of the year before.

Two Seats in Stock Exchange Sold.

The New York Stock Exchange memberships of Allerton W. Kilborne and George E. Dimock have been posted for transfer to Edward E. McCrone and C. Perry Beadleston. The considerations, it was reported, were $69,000 and $68,000, respectively. Irving P. Fay and Mortimer W. Loewi have been elected to membership on the Exchange.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.11	60.85	60.97	+ .01
25 industrials	82.04	81.12	81.74	+ .56
50 stocks	71.57	70.98	71.35	+ .28

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 28	71.52	70.84	71.07	— .10
Jan. 27	71.09	71.35	71.77	+ .22
Jan. 26	71.82	71.24	71.55	— .22
Jan. 25	12.70	71.73	71.77	— .33
Jan. 24	72.25	71.21	72.10	+1.07
Jan. 23	71.34	70.56	71.03	+ .48

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	74.99	Jan. 3	69.78	Jan. 21	71.35
1918	69.09	Jan. 31	64.12	Jan. 15	68.91
1917	90.46	Jan. 1	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.48	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.99	Jan. 3	69.78	Jan. 21	71.35
†1918	69.09	Jan. 31	64.42	Jan. 15	68.91
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.38

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.00	+ .09	— .56	+ .57

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Jan. 28	77.91	—.11	Jan. 21	77.93	—.17
Jan. 27	78.02	+.02	Jan. 20	78.10	—.35
Jan. 26	78.00	...	Jan. 18	78.45	—.03
Jan. 25	78.00	+.24	Jan. 17	78.48	—.11
Jan. 24	77.76	—.07	Jan. 16	78.56	—.06
Jan. 23	76.83	+.05	Jan. 15	78.64	—.03
Jan. 22	77.78	—.15			

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	78.00
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	70.64	Jan. 24	77.43
Full Years.					
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BUY SOUTHERN ROAD NOTES

Chicago Syndicate Gets $25,000,000 Issue of 3-Year 6 Per Cents.

The Southern Railway has sold an issue of $25,000,000 three-year 6 per cent. notes to a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. It is understood that a public offering of the notes will be made within a few days at 98¾ and interest.

There was a considerable surprise expressed yesterday in the financial district when it was learned that the Chicago syndicate had obtained the notes. Heretofore Southern Railway financing has usually been attended to by Eastern bankers, including J. P. Morgan & Co. Several days ago it was reported that this firm had made a bid to the Director of Finance of the Railroad Administration, and it was assumed that the firm would ultimately get the business. Now, however, it is said that the bid the Eastern financiers made, which is supposed to have been in the neighborhood of 97, was about 1 per cent. below that of the Chicago syndicate.

J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday issued a statement in which it was said the Railroad Administration had shown it every courtesy in the matter of the Southern Railway notes. "It gave us an opportunity to submit a bid for these notes," said the statement, "and when it felt unable to accept the bid it gave us a further opportunity to revise our offer if we so desired, which we felt unable to do. We hope this issue will meet with every success."

BUFFALO FEDERAL RESERVE.

New York Bank Will Open a Branch in That City.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank, it was announced yesterday, has decided to open a branch in Buffalo to receive deposits, handling currency, make collections of checks and notes, and transfers of funds. The opening of this branch, which is the first to be established by the New York bank, has been decided upon as the result of a request from the three Buffalo member banks, and has been concurred in by several of the nonmember banks in that city.

When the Buffalo branch is opened the Federal Reserve system will have twelve banks and eighteen branches, all connected by telegraph by which the several banks and the member banks may transfer funds, at par, and without cost. The opening of this branch places Buffalo on a par with Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, which have branches of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, and with Detroit, which maintains a branch of the Chicago institution.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS DROP.

Rapid Transit Company Shows $786,596 Decrease for Year.

A sharp decrease in the earnings is shown in the annual report of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918. The net earnings, after the payment of taxes, amounted to $1,755,554, a decrease of $786,596 from the year before. Other income increased the total to $1,770,769, but interest and other charges took $1,079,467, leaving a balance of $691,302 available for dividends. This is equivalent, after the deduction of preferred dividends, to $2.18 a share on the $22,000,000 common stock.

Common dividends of only $440,000 were paid during the year, as compared with payments on the junior issue in 1917 of $1,320,000. This cut in dividends made the surplus for the year $41,302, as compared with $8,050 after the payment of the heavier dividends on the common stock in 1917. The value placed in the balance sheet on road and equipment is $52,625,771, practically the same as in 1917.

B. F. GOODRICH CO.'S YEAR.

Reports Net Profits of $15,500,000 from Its Operations.

In a preliminary report of the B. F. Goodrich Company, manufacturers of rubber goods, for the year 1918, net sales are shown to have been $123,400,000 and the net profits $15,500,000, before making provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, but after allowances for maintenance, charges, depreciation and doubtful debts. No provision was made as to the excess profits taxes because the company desired to await the terms of the pending revenue bill.

The Goodrich Company report for 1917 showed profits of $12,794,677 before making war tax allowances. After charging off $2,250,000 for such taxes there remained a balance for dividends of $10,544,677.

SERVICE BOARD WINS ITS FIGHT FOR FUNDS

Board of Estimate Today Will Grant an Appropriation of $1,952,000 for Subways.

SMITH ENDS THE QUARREL

Governor, at Secret Conference, Said to Have Given an Ultimatum to City Authorities.

A compromise brought about it was said by Governor Alfred E. Smith has ended the long financial quarrel between the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission on the question of the appropriation of money for the continuation of subway building. As a result of the Governor's intercession it was announced yesterday at City Hall that the Board of Estimate today would pass a resolution giving the Public Service Commission $1,952,000. While this is slightly less than the amount originally sought by the Public Service Commission, it was said that it was sufficient to carry out the subway program.

Governor Smith held a secret conference with the Board of Estimate when he was in New York last, at which it is said he delivered an ultimatum to that body. It was reported yesterday that he told the members that unless they took favorable action to safeguard the city's subway program he would be obliged to take cognizance of the charges made to him by Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney that the work was being held up and that the commission had been compelled to drop from the payroll 323 engineers.

The quarrel between the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission began when the latter submitted a budget for the year 1919 calling for $1,999,993. The board refused to pass the budget on the ground that many of the items were not clear to the members. A deadlock ensued and the money was not appropriated. As time went on it became necessary for the commission to discharge 323 engineers and inspectors of subway work for lack of funds. Commissioner Whitney then complained to the Governor that the construction program of the city was threatened by what he called the arbitrary attitude of the Board of Estimate. The deadlock continued and was only broken when Governor Smith took a hand in the situation.

The appropriation of the money makes possible the re-employment of the engineering force and the continuation of all the plans for the present year.

Commissioner Whitney declined last night to make any comment on the victory of the commission. It was also reported yesterday that if the proposed legislation for a single Public Service Commissioner was passed Mr. Whitney would probably get the place.

RECEIVER FOR CAR LINES.

Contractor Charges That Rhode Island Company Is Insolvent.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30.—Frank S. Swan, a Providence attorney, was appointed today temporary receiver of the Rhode Island Company, which owns the State's system of street railways. A hearing on the question of making the receivership permanent will be held on March 4.

This action was taken by Justice Tanner in the Superior Court on petition of John J. Orr of Providence, a contractor, whose bill of complaint alleges that the company owes him $665.25, that it is unable to pay its bills and is insolvent.

The financial troubles of the company have been before the public for the last two or three years. War prices on labor and material have forced the company to seek aid wherever it could be found. A special commission of the General Assembly investigated its affairs a year ago and found conditions desperate.

Under authority from the Public Utilities Commission, a substantial increase was made in fares several months ago, but the rise in revenue failed to cover increasing expenses. Among the largest of these expenses was an increase granted to employes by the War Labor Board.

In 1908 the New Haven Road acquired the Rhode Island company, and in 1914, under proceedings brought under the Sherman law, the New Haven was forced to rid itself of its trolley properties. Federal trustees have since administered the property.

The physical valuation of the company's property, as reported by the special legislative commission, is $29,000,000, and the amount of the investment of the New Haven Road is at the present time $10,000,000.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£131,000
Circulation, increased	319,000
Bullion, increased	449,811
Other securities, increased	1,395,000
Public deposits, decreased	604,000
Other deposits, decreased	4,970,000
Notes reserve, increased	38,000
Government securities, decrease	7,041,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 20.13 per cent.; last week it was 19.32 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,657,117
Silver in hand decreased	1,150,200
Notes in circulation increased	189,280,300
Treasury deposits decreased	14,247,036
General deposits decreased	153,474,512
Bills discounted increased	4,885,588
Advances decreased	17,491,116

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	5	5¼	Houghton	30	60
Bay S. Gas	7	9	Homa. Oil	27	29
Bos. Ariz.	...	1⅛	Iron Bloss.	45	55
Boston Ely.	92	95	Iron Cap.	14⅝	15½
Bos. Mont.	48	49	Jer. Verde	49	50
Begole	...	50	La Rose	39	40
Bohemia	75	85	Majestic	20	22
Butte Lon.	12	13	Mex. Metals.	23	24
Calaveras	1⅛	1⅝	Moj. Tung.	4	6
Champ. old	3	3¼	New Baltic	1	1¼
Chief Cons.	3½	3⅝	Nat. Z. & L.	9	10
Cons. Cop.	5⅝	6	Nixon Nev.	39	41
Cons. Ariz.	1⅛	1¼	New Doug.	18	19
Cortez	13	15	Oneco	2	43
Crystal	19	20	Onondaga	10	15
Crown Res.	42	48	Seven Mets.	40	41
Denbigh	61	63	S. W. Miami, full paid	85	1¼
Earle Eagle	...	2	Un. Ver. Ext.	32½	33¼
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2⅝	Vic. Mines	...	75
Fortuna	3	5	Yukon Gold.	79	90
Gold Lake	2	5			

FINANCES OF CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the week ending Jan. 25.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance—Jan. 18		$15,955,310.90
Receipts—Revenues	$1,373,900.40	
Miscellaneous	33,000.77	
Revenue bills	5,000,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	5,000.00	
		6,417,901.17
		$22,373,212.07
Payments—General Administration	$3,000,785.22	
Revenue bonds and bills	1,100,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	205,125.29	
Interest on city debt	24,019.78	
		4,338,932.29
Balance—Jan. 25		$18,034,279.78

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance—Uninvested Jan. 18	$3,112,246.84	
Receipts	536,043.44	
	$3,648,290.28	
Payments	155,000.00	
Balance—Uninvested Jan. 25		3,493,290.28
Aggregate balances—Jan. 25		$21,527,570.06

22 Branches in South America at Your Service

IN PREPARING to extend your business abroad your financial representation should be carefully considered. Unfamiliarity with conditions in new markets has often led to costly experiments. With twenty-two branches in South America and offices in Central and South America operated by affiliated companies, the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, is in a strategic position to assist in solving your export and import problems in that territory.

Seven European Offices

ENGLAND, FRANCE and SPAIN are completely covered by seven of our own offices. Correspondents are located in all other parts of the world. Thus we are enabled to offer the broadest kind of foreign banking service. Its facilities are at your disposal through the medium of your own bank, if you so desire.

Send for booklet "Collection Tariff."

ANGLO SOUTH AMERICAN BANK Ltd.
New York Agency, 60 Wall Street

Head Office, London
John Cone, Agent
F. C. Harding, Sub-Agent
W. M. Dawkin, Sub-Agent
Capital and Reserves Over $32,000,000

All Roads Lead To—

Fifth Avenue, Broadway and Twenty-third Street, coming from six directions to meet before our doorstep.

Many people find it convenient to do business at the apex of such avenues of travel.

Garfield National Bank
23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

An Analysis of the
St. Louis Southwestern Railway

This Shows:

1. Present position of all the bond issues of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway System.
2. Earnings of road are such that present low prices of its bonds are not justified.
3. A new development which may have an important and favorable effect upon its securities.

Send for special analysis B-2.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
A Bond House of Service
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector.

$16,500,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
Four and One-half Per Cent.
Gold Bonds Due 1949.
(External Loan)

Coupons due February 1, 1919, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, January 31, 1919.

ASSISTING IN RECOVERY.
Advertising a loss in The New York Times assists in recovery. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Adv.

$8,000,000
Southern California Edison Co
General and Refunding Mortgage 25-Year 6% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1917. Bearing interest from February 1, 1919. Due February 1, 1944. Interest payable on February 1 and August 1, in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles. Coupon bonds of $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations, with privilege of registration as to principal only. Registered bonds in denomination of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

These bonds have been authorized by the Railroad Commission of the State of California

The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any Normal Federal Income Tax up to 4%, which it may lawfully pay at the source. Under the present law the Company will pay the 2% tax deductible at the source

Tax Free in California

The following information is taken from official sources:

The Southern California Edison Company owns or controls and operates a comprehensive and thoroughly modern system for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, serving either directly or at wholesale over 150 cities and towns, including the cities of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Redlands, Oxnard, Ventura, Visalia, Tulare and Porterville. The Company operates in ten counties in southern California and the San Joaquin Valley, with an area of over 55,000 square miles and a population of over 1,000,000.

The Edison system includes generating plants with a total installed capacity of 302,430 horse power, of which 158,920 is hydro-electric.

Earnings
for year ended November 30, 1918.

Gross Earnings	$8,608,979.88
Operating Expenses, including taxes, insurance and maintenance	3,300,419.90
Net Earnings	$5,308,559.98
Annual interest charge on outstanding Mortgage Bonds, including this issue	2,240,840.00
Balance available for interest on Debenture Bonds, Depreciation and Dividends	$3,067,719.98

Note: Annual interest charge on Debenture Bonds, $560,000

Net earnings more than 2½ times annual mortgage bond interest charges

Both the gross and net earnings of the properties now comprising the Edison system have more than tripled during the past twelve years.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 98 and interest, yielding about 6.16%

Complete Circular on Request

Harris, Forbes & Co — New York
E. H. Rollins & Sons — New York
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NOBLE & CORWIN
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Telephone 1111 Broad.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
of New York.
80 Broadway 54 Wall Street
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5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
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Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

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are set forth in our booklet "The Will and the Way." Send for it.
Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

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American Piano Com. & Pfd.
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Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Midland Securities
Nat'l Aniline & Chemical
National City Bank Stock
National Fuel Gas
New York State Railways
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco "B"
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
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J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED
Cape Breton Electric 5s
Guana. Power & El. 6s
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Stock and Notes
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Telephones: Bowling Green 10090-9 — 61 B'WAY, N. Y.

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Lima Locomotive
Manati Sugar
Port Lobos Petroleum
Aetna Explosives 6s
Cities Service Bs & Cs
Studebaker 7% Notes
Wayne Coal 6s
Crew Levick 6s

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Phones 1900-5 Hanover.

Coal Co. Bonds
Wanted
Beech Creek C. & C. 5s, 1944
Dominion Coal 5s, 1940
Pocahontas Collieries 5s, 1937
Peekskill Ltg. & R. R. 5s, 1930

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Clinchfield Coal Com.
Lima Locomotive Wks. Pfd.
Michigan Light Pfd.
Nat'l Sec. Pr. Lien 6s, 1924
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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Interstate Petroleum Co.
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American Road Machinery Com.
Poole Engineering
Childs Co. Com.
New York Shipbuilding

Gwynne Bros.
Phones Broad 3230 to 3235. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Det. U. Ry. 1st Cons. 4½s, '32
Huntington Land & Imp. 6s
Va. Ry. & Pr. 1st & Ref. 5s

John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Bowling Green 6840.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97½	99
2s, coupon, '30	97½	99
2s, Panama, '38, reg	97½	98½
2s, Panama, '38, coup	97½	98½
3s, registered, 1946	88	92
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92
3s, Panama, '61, reg	89	92
3s, Panama, '61, coup	89	92
3s, Fed Land Bk, '38	101⅝	103½
4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	100⅝
4s, registered, 1925	104¼	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¼	105¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Fid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s June, 1965	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	100½	101¼	100½
4½s May, 1957	100½	101¼	100¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96¾	97¼	96¾
4½s Mar., 1964	96¾	97¼	96¾
4½s Apr., 1966	96¾	97	96¼
4½s Mar., 1962	96¾	97¼	96½
4½s Sept., 1960	96¾	97¼	96½
4s May, 1959	90½	92	90¾
4s Nov., 1958	90½	92	90½
4s Nov., 1957	90½	92	90½
4s Nov., 1956	90	91½	90
4s Nov., 1955	90	91½	90½
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	92
4s May, 1919	99¼		99½

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Fid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81		81
3½s Nov., 1954	81¾	83	81¾
3½s May, 1954	81¾		81¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.35	4.60
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.35	4.60
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.35	4.60
4½s 1919-1923	4.55	4.30	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.30	4.55
4½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.40	4.65
3½s 1919-1921	4.65	4.40	4.65
3s 1940-1958	4.65	4.40	4.65
3s 1926-1930	4.65	4.40	4.65
3s 1919-1925	4.65	4.40	4.65

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
971	Cities Service	297	295	295	297
5,798	Cities Service pf	80¼	79¾	79¾	80
$76,500	Cities Service deb. B	7s..	127	125	126
111,500	Cities Service deb. C	7s..	103	101½	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Pow	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf	71	73½
Am Gas & Electric	101	103
Am Gas & Elec pf	42	44
Am Light & Trac	233	235
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	57	59
Am Power & Light pf	75	80
Am Public Utilities		25
Am Public Utilities pf	35	39
Am W W & Elec	5	6
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	65	69
Am W W & E partic	10	12
Carolina Power & Light	31	33
Colorado Power	26	28
Colorado Power pf	95	100
Columbus Electric pf	72	76
Com Power, Ry & L	19	21
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	40	42
Conn Power pf	72½	77
Consumers' Power pf	75	85
Eastern Texas Elec	51	55
Eastern Texas Elec pf	72	76
El Paso Electric	80	
Electric B & S pf	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	8	11
Federal Lt & Trac pf	40	45
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	60	65
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85
Miss River Power	10½	12½
Miss River Power pf	38	40
Northern Ohio Electric	10	15½
Northern Ohio Elec pf	55	58½
Northern Ont L & P	11	15
Northern Ont L & P pf	50	55
Northern States Power	62	63½
Northern States P pf	89	91½
Northern Texas Elec	55	60
Northern Tex Elec pf	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	47¾	48½
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	89½
Puget Sd Trac, L & P	16	18
Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf	53	57
Ry & Light Sec pf	75	80
Republic Ry & Light	16½	17¾
Republic Ry & Lt pf	51	54
Southern Cal Edison	84	88
Southern Cal Edison pf	97	102
Standard Gas & Elec	13	14
Standard Gas & Elec pf	30½	32
Tampa Electric	109	112
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	2	3
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power pf	12	14
United Light & Rys	37	38
United Light & Rys pf	69	71½
Western Power	18	19
Western Power pf	66	68
West. Church & Kerr	63	66
West Church & K pf	81	84

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼		98½
Am W W & E Col 5s	69	71	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	72	75	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	92	95	
Cities Fuel & Pow 7s	98	100	
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80	
Com L & P 6s, 1947			93½
Conn Power 5s, 1963	83	89	
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	90	93	
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	97¾	99	
El Paso Elec col 5s	82	90	
Empire Refining 6s	93	96	
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84½	86	
Gt West Power 6s, '25	89		92
Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	78		80
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	92		96
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	85½		90½
Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80		85
Omaha & C B 5s, '28	72		78
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 5s	98		99¼
Roanoke W W 5s, '10	96¼		97½
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	91		92
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	70		78
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	88		90
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	86		92
Un Util cv 6s, '43	86		92
Utah Securities 6s	88½		89½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balt Tube	70	70	70
100	A C Line	120	120	120
45	Cosden	7¼	7	7
20	Do pf	4	4	4
22	Elkhorn	28½	28	28
20	Penn W P	77½	77½	77½
60	Alloues	43	42¾	42¾
100	Ariz Com'l	12	12	12
1,095	Butte & Bal	21c	20c	20c
28	Cal & Ariz	60	60	60
4	Cal & Hecla	430	427	430
25	Cop. Range	43¾	42	42½
40	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾
510	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	East Butte	9¼	9	9¼
15	Isl Creek pf	82	82	82
10	Isle Royale	25	25	25
200	Lake Copper	3	3	3
20	Franklin	3¼	3¼	3½
15	Lasalle	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Mass Con	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾
15	Michigan	3½	3½	3½
350	Mohawk	52	51¾	52
125	New Cornelia	15¾	15¾	15¾
60	North Butte	10¼	10¼	10¼
25	New Riv pf	60	60	60
70	Old Dom	34	34	34
15	Pond Creek	12¾	12¾	12¾
335	Shannon	3	3	3
50	Trinity	2½	2½	2½
50	Tuolumne	80c	80c	80c
60	U S Smelt	45¾	44¾	46
33	Do pf	45¼	44¼	45¼
60	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Utah Cop	70	70	70
500	Utah Met	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Winona	90c	85c	85c

Railroads.

145	Bos Elev	69¼	68¼	69¼
4	Bos & Low	91	90	91
100	Bos & Me	29½	28	28
1	Fitchburg pf	57	57	57
525	Mass Elec pf	14¾	14½	14½
6	Nor & W pf	100	100	100
40	NY, NH & H	29	28½	29
10	Old Colony	98	98	98
110	West End	45	44¼	45
20	Do pf	54	53¼	54

Miscellaneous.

158	Am Ag Ch	100¾	100¾	100¾
200	Am Thread	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
12	Amosk pf	81	81	81
27	Am Sugar	113	112¾	112¾
25	Do pf	115	115	115
330	Am T & T	99¼	99¼	99½
22	Am Wool	46½	45¾	45¾
165	Do pf	94¼	94¼	94¾
25	Art Metal	18	18	18
350	Booth	19¾	19¼	19¾
75	Century	14¼	14¼	14¼
150	East Bos L	5½	5½	5½
30	Fairbanks	54	53½	53½
191	Island Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Loews	9½	9	9½
4	Mass Gas	82	82	82
46	Do pf	70½	70½	70½
80	N E Tel	92	92	92
75	Reece But	15	15	15
740	Stewart	35¾	35	35¾
1,310	Swift	118½	115	118½
280	Un Fruit	162½	161¼	161½
178	Un Shoe	45	44¾	45
30	Do pf	28	28	28
110	Ventura Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	War 1st pf	40	40	40

Bonds.

$1,000	A T & T 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	A, G & W I 5s	80	80	80
5,000	N E Tel 5s	93	93	93
$1,000	Punta S 6s	88	88	88
1,000	U S Sm 6s	100	100	100
1,000	W T & T 5s	89	89	89

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Armour pf	101¼	101¼	101½
125	Booth Fisheries	19¼	19	19¼
100	Chi C & C Rys	¾	¾	¾
175	Do pf	9	9	9
50	ChiPneuTool	62	62	62
10	Chi Ry, Ser 2	7¾	7¾	7¾
240	Cudahy	102¼	102	102
180	Hart, S & M	74¾	74	74¾
1,952	Libby	20½	19¾	20½
10	Lindsay Lt	13½	13½	13½
20	Midw Util pf	52	52	52
105	Sears-Roe	172	171½	172
190	Stewart-W	84¾	84	84½
3,320	Swift Int'l	43½	41¼	43¼
5,096	Swift	119¼	118¼	118½
1,291	Union Carb	56¾	56	56¾
665	U Paperb'd	21¾	20	21¾
145	Wilson	66¾	66¼	66¾

Bonds.

$3,000	Chi Tel 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
4,000	ComEd 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
$5,000	Pub Serv of Nor Ill 5s	87½	87½	87½
5,000	Swift 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12	Am Gas N J	60	60	60
115	Elec Stor	53	52½	52½
50	Ins Co N A	28	28	28
1,710	Gen Asphalt	66	62½	63⅛
1,050	Do pf	100½	96¾	97
445	Lake Super	19¾	19¾	19¾
224	Lehigh Nav	72½	72	72
11	Penn Salt	84½	84½	84½
100	Phila Elec	25¼	25¼	25¼
3	Phila Trac	69½	69¼	69½
20	Phila Co pf	31½	31½	31½
130	Phila R T	25	25	25
670	Ton Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
28	Un Gas Imp	72	72	72
71	Union Trac	38	38	38
8	Westm Coal	75	75	75
6	Un Ry N J	186	186	186

Bonds.

$4,000	L V con 6s	102	102	102
6,000	Phila Co con 5s, stamped	100¼	100¼	100¼
$1,000	Phila Elec 1st 5s	94	94	94

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Fid.
Am Cigar	116	120	116
Do pf	85	90	85
Conley Foil	190	200	190
J S Young	125	150	125
Do pf	98	105	98
MacA & Forbes	195	205	195
Do pf	85	95	85
P R-Am Tobacco	130	136	130
R J Reynolds, A	375	400	375
Do B	300	320	300
Do pf	107	109	107
Weyman-Bruton	167½	175	167½
Do pf	105	110	105

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Securities were in good demand in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and final prices represented substantial net gains in most of the active issues. In general, the market movement was narrow with the result that the bulk of trading activity was centred in a small group of stocks, chiefly the industrials. Railroad issues were inactive but firm. Speculative interest centred in the movement of Steel common and the advance in this issue found reflection in the upturn of the general list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Allis-Chalm	30¾	30¼	30¾
60	Am Beet S	68¾	67¾	68¾
100	Am Can	46¾	46¼	46¾
40	Am Car & F	89	88¾	89
100	Am H & L	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,110	Am H & L pf	88½	86	88
890	Am Drug	13½	13	13⅜
20	Am Loco	59¾	59¼	59¾
1,160	Am Sm & R	72	70¾	71⅝
10	Am Sum Tob	99¼	99¼	99½
10	Am W P pf	32½	32½	32½
180	Anacon Cop	59¼	58¾	58⅞
10	A. T & S F	92½	92½	92½
940	Bald Loco	66⅝	65¾	66⅜
90	Beth Steel B	59⅝	59½	59⅝
890	Bklyn R T	20	19¾	19¾
30	Butte & Sup	18	18	18
50	Cent Leath	59¼	58¾	59¼
220	C, M & St P	37⅝	36¾	37¼
10	Do pf	71¾	71¾	71¾
50	Chile Cop	18¾	18¼	18¾
40	Chino Cop	34½	34¼	34¼
20	Consol Gas	92¾	92¼	92¼
130	Corn Prod	47¼	46⅝	46⅞
130	Crucible S	53½	52½	52½
80	Cuba Cane S	22¾	22¾	22¾
800	Dist Sec	54	52¾	53½
10	Erie	16	16	16
70	Goodrich Co	61¼	60¼	60½
20	Gas, W & W	28⅞	28½	28⅞
120	Insp Cop	45¾	44¼	45½
3,100	Int M M pf	100	97½	98¼
445	Int Nickel	25½	25¼	25½
80	Kennecott C	85¼	83	83¼
90	Lee R & T	24½	23½	24
10	Leh Val	55¾	55¾	55¾
46	Std Oil, NJ	688	680	680
125	Std Oil, NY	322	318	322
2,130	Mex Pet	169¾	167¼	168¾
50	Miami Cop	24	24	24
135	Midvale S	41½	40¾	41¼
40	Mo Pac	24¾	24¾	24¾
30	Nat Conduit	14¾	14¾	14¾
60	Nat En & S	48	47½	48
20	N Y Cent	72½	72½	72½
20	NY, N Ha H	29¾	29¾	29¾
25	North Pac	90¾	90¼	90¾
210	Okla Oil	8¾	8½	8¼
40	People's Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾
110	Pierce Oil	17½	17	17¼
30	P & W Va	33¾	33¾	33¾
20	Ray Cop	20¾	20¾	20¾
180	Reading	78¼	78	78
40	Sinclair Oil	35¾	35	35¾
210	South Pac	98⅜	97⅝	98⅜
10	South Ry	27	27	27
1,100	Studebaker	50¾	49¾	50⅜
90	Texas Co	191¼	191	191
1,060	Tex & Pac	34½	33¾	33⅝
280	Tob Prod	76	75⅝	76
150	Union Pac	127½	127¼	127¼
270	United C S	111¾	111¼	111⅜
10	U S Ind Alc	103¾	103¾	103¾
110	U S Rubber	77	76	76½
18,170	U S Steel	90¼	88⅝	90
70	Utah Cop	70¾	69¾	69¾
90	Willys-O	24⅜	23¾	24⅜

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,600	Lib 3½s	99.50	99.46	99.40
1,700	1st 4¼s	96.06	96.00	96.06
3,800	2d 4¼s	95.34	95.24	95.32
3,000	3d 4¼s	96.04	96.80	96.94
6,300	4th 4¼s	95.60	95.36	95.44

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Aetna Explo	7¼	7⅛	7¼
50	Do pf	63	63	63
300	‡Am Bosch Magneto	64	64	64
1,800	‡Dictograph	9¾	9¼	9½
7,000	‡Gen Asphalt	66	63½	62½
200	‡ Do pf	101	95	95
5,000	‡Havana Tob	3⅝	2¼	3
2,500	‡ Do pf	4⅝	3½	4½
4,000	‡Hupp Motor	6	5¾	5⅞
6,000	Int'cont Rub	10¼	*17	19
8,400	Keystn'e T&R	60¾	59	60¼
2,500	‡Libby	20½	19	20½
1,000	Marco of Am	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	‡Nat Coal & I	54¾	54¾	54¾
2,000	‡Nat Firepfg	6¾	7⅛	7¼
500	‡ Do pf	17	15¾	15¾
1,500	N Am P & P	3¼	3	3⅛
300	NY Shipbldg	26	25	25
800	‡Pearson Coal	3½	3	3⅛
600	Submar Boat v t ctfs	11¾	11	11¾
3,500	‡Swift Int'l	8¾	8½	8⅝
1,000	United Motor	36½	36¼	36⅜
15,000	U Prof Shar	⅞	⅛	⅜
9,000	U S Sh Co	4½	3¾	3¾
800	Wayne Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡Wr-M Air	3⅝	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Barn't O&G	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,150	‡Boone Oil	4	3¾	4
900	‡Cos & Co	7¼	7	7
8,600	‡‡Esmer Oil	5	4½	4½
2,000	‡‡Federal Oil	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2,100	‡Glenrock Oil	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	‡Houston Oil	73	73	73
1,700	‡‡Hudson Oil	73	73	73
3,300	‡Inter Pet	21¼	20⅝	21¼
6,200	‡Lou O & R	33	30¾	33
800	‡Merritt Oil	21¼	21	21
6,000	Met Petrol	3¼	3	3⅛
600	Do p ctfs	2⅞	2¾	2¾
7,000	†Midw Oil	128	125	128
2,000	‡ Do pf	1½	1½	1½
700	‡N W Oil	49	47	48
2,000	‡O P & R rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Omar O & G	30	27	29
500	‡Pennok Oil	12½	12¼	12⅜
10,000	‡Queen Oil	20	18	20
1,000	‡Roy'n, new	73½	72¼	73
500	‡Sap O & R	7¼	7	7
500	Seq O & R	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Sinel Gulf	25½	25	25½
6,500	‡Stanton Oil	1½	1¼	1⅜
3,500	U W O, new	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
300	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	2¾	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,250	†Al-Brit Col Metals	40	39	40
200	‡Am Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Ariz Bing C	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	Big L Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Bos & Mon	*50	49	49
2,000	‡Caledonia	30	29	30
1,000	‡Cal & Jer	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Canada Cop	2	2	2
4,550	†Candel Sil	58	55	58
700	‡Cer S M & M	1¼	1	1⅛
2,500	Con Ariz Sm	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Cres Con G	5	4¾	4¾
500	Eu Cross M	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	‡‡Florence S	71	69	71
2,500	‡‡Gold R M	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡‡HamMAS p	60	59	60
7,000	‡‡HatGM p	46	44	46
350	Hecla Min	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,150	†Jim Butler	38	37	38
7,400	‡Un Sul M	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡WardM&M	30	29	30
1,300	‡Wash G Q	91	90	91
500	‡W E Con	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	†White C M	13½	13	13

BONDS.

$20,000	‡Am T & T 6s	99¾	99¼	99¾
25,000	‡Anacon 6s	97½	97¼	97½
2,000	Can Gov 5s	99½	99¾	99¾
5,000	‡Fed F L 5s	103	103	103
$50,000	‡NYTeldb 6s	100	99¾	100
5,000	‡Rus G 6½s	65	62	62
15,000	‡Wil & Coov 6s	93¾	93¼	93¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—There were no sales of First Nat Cop Tuesday at 2. Florence Goldfield sold 1,000 at 12.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduc	50	60	50	60
Am W P	3	3½	3	3½
Am-Br Mfg	2	5	2	5
Am W Paper	3	3½	3	3½
Brit-Am Tob, coupon	24½	25	24½	25
Do regist'd	23½	25	23½	24
Butter Kalson	15	20	15	20
Carbon Steel	90	96	90	96
Car L & P	2	2½	2	2¼
Chev Motor	145	155	145	153
Chevrolet, rts	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Columbia Ville Woolen	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
Curtiss Aero	11½	12	11½	12
Do pf	45	55	45	55
Edmund & J	30	22	30	22
Em'son Phone	2	2½	2	2½
Free Texas	33⅜	34½	34	35¼
Gen Dovel'm't	22	22½	22	22½
Gen Mot rts	1¾	2	1¾	2
Kirby Lumb'r	25	26	25	28
Lake Tor Bt	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
Lake Tor B't 1st pf	2¼	5	2½	5
L Val Coal	85	88	88	88
Lima Loco	30	40	30	40
Lukens Steel	40	50	46	50
Man Transit	⅛	⅝	½	⅝
Mitchell Mot	20	25	20	25
N Y Transp	14½	17	14¼	17
Perf T & R	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Peer T & M	18	18½	18	18½
Penn C & C	22	24	22	24
PennSeaboard Steel rights	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
P'lsen Wireless	7

ISLAND OIL

New production reported. Market position of shares and late development.

GENERAL ASPHALT

Company receiving large asphalt orders. Progress of oil developments.

ROYAL DUTCH

Plans for the future. Outline of company's holdings and production.

U. S. STEAMSHIP — Business on hand and plans.

HOUSTON OIL — Company wins important suit.

INTER. PET. — Rumor of "melon" slicing.

COSDEN & CO. — Number of wells drilling in Ranger field.

Above stocks and others treated in current issue of our

WEEKLY REVIEW NO. 335

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTAH FUEL COMPANY
Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article 12 of the mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, February 24, 1919, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date inclusive, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Eighteen Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-five Dollars and Sixty-one Cents ($18,845.61).

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and should state the post office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and address to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW is established.

YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated January 29, 1919.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA.
NOTICE.

By virtue of the authority conveyed by an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved August 13, 1915, and printed in the Georgia Laws of 1915, Pages 56-57, I will receive at the Governor's Office at the Capitol in Atlanta, Wednesday, February 5th, 1919, up to twelve o'clock noon, Central Standard Time, sealed bids for the purchase of $2,500,000.00 of warrants to be drawn by the Governor on the funds appropriated by the Legislature for the public schools for the year 1919, said warrants to be drawn at the end of each month as needed and for such amounts as are then due the teachers. The warrants to be disposed of to the bidder offering the lowest rate of discount.

Said warrants will be issued by the Governor for the purpose of anticipating the collection of taxes for the year 1919, and will be payable on February 1st, 1920.

Under the same law warrants were issued and sold as follows last year: February, $523,192; March, $306,613; April, $306,813; May, $292,532; June, $173,026; July, $118,926; October, $96,929; November, $110,554; total, $1,781,585.00. This should give an approximate idea of the time and amount of loans needed.

Bids will be opened at the Governor's Office at noon Wednesday, February 5th, 1919.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids.

This January 9th, 1919.
HUGH M. DORSEY,
Governor.

By the Governor:
C. A. WEST, Secretary Executive Department.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY DUE MAY 1ST, 1937.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of One hundred six thousand two hundred sixteen dollars and twenty-three cents ($106,216.23) in the purchase of bonds o said issue, provided such purchase can i its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 27th, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 28th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 29th, 1919.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1918, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed at the Trustee, and are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,618.36, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bid for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 2, 1919.

THOUSANDS PROTEST AGAINST LUXURY TAX

Shoppers Throng Tables in Many Stores to Sign Petition to Congress.

CAMPAIGN GOES ON TODAY

All Opposed to the Measure Are Urged to Express Disapproval Before Tomorrow Night.

Approximately 50,000 New York shoppers, a large proportion of whom were women, yesterday registered their opposition to the so-called luxury taxes on articles of wear and utility incorporated in the pending War Revenue act now in conference by signing petitions against the proposed levy at stands or booths set up in department, dry goods, and other retail stores throughout the city.

Yesterday marked the first of a three days' intensive drive under the auspices of the city's retail dry goods merchants to enlist the aid of the buying public in securing the elimination of this particular form of consumption tax in the measure about to be enacted into law by Congress. Gratifying as the response of shoppers was yesterday, the dry goods store executives predicted that at least 100,000 additional signatures would be obtained today. The local campaign to impress the conference committee and Congress will come to an end with the closing of the stores tomorrow night, following which the petitions will be sent to Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, both of whom are members of the conference committee having charge of the Revenue bill.

Many of the retail stores, big and little, started to gather signatures from their patrons with the opening of the establishments yesterday morning, but in others inability to get supplies of blanks and to school employes in taking names, rendered it impossible to begin appeal generally circulated yesterday in active canvassing until afternoon. The the stores for signatures contained the names of the members of the conference committee to whom the petition was addressed, and read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby respectfully - but emphatically protest against the enactment of that part of the pending Revenue bill known as the 'Luxury Taxes.'

"This is a direct burden upon one class of the consuming public, is contrary to the democratic principles of this great republic, and is in the last analysis class legislation."

Other petition lists circulated yesterday carried a brief statement as follows: "The undersigned, living at the addresses opposite their names, protest against the imposition of luxury taxes."

In most of the department and dry goods stores the active work of soliciting signatures was placed in charge of department heads. These reported at the close of the day that thousands of persons came to the stores with the express intention of signing their names to the protests, while others, after explanation, affixed their names and addresses to the lists.

Big crowds surrounded the tables containing the petitions in Macy's all day. Posted in a conspicuous place over each table was a sign with big type, which read as follows:

"Do you know that you will pay the luxury taxes proposed in the new Revenue bill?

"These taxes will be troublesome and aggravating. They are not essential to the success of the country's tax program and should not pass.

"If you are opposed to their imposition kindly sign a petition giving your full name and address.

"This petition will be sent to Congress on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1919."

Similar signs in the Macy windows invited passersby to go in and sign the petition.

At the close of the day, a representative of the Macy firm said that 5,000 signatures had been obtained. No employes' names were on the list. The largest number of signatures announced last night by a single firm was B. Altman & Co., with a total of 8,000, while Best & Co. reported 1,100. Cammeyer, West Thirty-fourth Street, and Oppenheim, Collins & Co. both reported several hundred names at the closing hour, while managers of many other department, dry goods, and haberdashery stores said they would be unable to complete the tabulation of the petitioners until this morning.

James McCreery & Co., not content with soliciting signatures, had their salespeople explain to customers making purchases just what additional charges would accrue on their purchases made yesterday should the luxury tax feature remain in the bill and become law. Following explanation, nearly every patron affixed his or her name to the petition against the tax. One woman after signing her name to the petition said the registering of her disapproval of the tax was almost as satisfying as going to the polls.

The collection of signatures went on steadily all day at Gimbels, Saks's, Bloomingdales, Lord & Taylor's, Stern Brothers, Franklin Simon & Co., Bonwit, Teller & Co., and other establishments, as well as in the leading men's clothing and haberdashery shops.

The fight against the tax was carried on vigorously yesterday in Brooklyn. Hundreds of women shoppers in the Abraham & Straus and Frederick Loeser stores gathered about the tables and affixed their names to the appeal to Congress. Representatives of these two stores said that their patrons needed little urging to sign the petition. The number signing at the two stores could not be estimated at the closing hour, the managers said.

W. de S. Trenholm, Secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Association of this city, which comprises sixteen of the largest dry goods establishments in New York, returned yesterday from Washington, where he as a member of a special committee represented the association in its fight against the luxury tax.

"The public must act quickly, and in large numbers, if the luxury tax provision of the revenue bill is to be eliminated," Mr. Trenholm said. "The time is short, since the flats must be sent to Washington tomorrow night. Accordingly, consumers should lose no time in signing the petitions against the tax today if possible, and, at the latest, tomorrow. While I think that there is a chance of the luxury tax being eliminated from the bill, this can only be accomplished by the public voicing its dissent at once."

Weather Hits Woolen Underwear.

Owing to the continued warm weather, and the stocks that have been carried over from last season by the retail stores, the sale of men's woolen underwear has come to a sudden halt. In the jobbing trade business is very dull in this line, and prices are now being reduced to a great extent. Garments that were formerly sold for $24 a dozen are now being offered by the jobbing trade for $18 a dozen. Apparently the prices are still too high for the retailers, as very few are being sold at this price.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4 @4½	5.90	5.50
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½@6	5.90	5.65
Canadian Pac.	1919-'21	4½	5.85	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.55
Chicago & N W.	1919-'28	4½	5.65	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
C. St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.35
Chicago Ter.	1919-'21	5	5.75	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	5.90	5.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.85	5.50
Erie R. R.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.70	5.30
Louis. & Nashv.	1919-'23	5	5.70	5.30
Mich. Cent.	1919-'30	5	5.90	5.50
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., K. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.15	5.75
N. Y. Central	1919-'32	4½@5	5.90	5.50
Norfolk & West.	1919-'24	4½	5.70	5.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@6	6.10	5.75
Penn. Gen. Pur.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.65	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.30
Seaboard A. L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.30	5.85
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.25
Southern R. R.	1919-'24	4½@5	5.90	5.40
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.50	5.50

COTTON MARKET QUIETER.

Apprehnsive Over Labor Situation Here and in England.

After Tuesday's good advance and Wednesday's sharp break, yesterday's cotton market settled down to an orderly and even movement which, while it was not active, was gratifying to many who were inclined to deplore the recent feverish fluctuations. In yesterday's trading, a firm tone was in evidence at the outset, and this was followed by a quiet advance which took prices up 33 to 50 points above the previous day's closing. Then, in the afternoon, after the market had remained rather dull and almost stationery until the last hour, there was a reaction which took the market back to about where it left off on Wednesday. At the close prices were changed only nominally, being within 10 points either way of the preceding closing.

The trade was interested yesterday with gossip of the labor situation. The serious situation in England is not causing optimising over the potential foreign demand and even though the recent reduction in ocean freights was extremely gratifying to local interests, it is still feared that the foreign mills will go slowly in building up their slight stocks of American cotton. Ordinarily, with American supplies abroad at as low figures as they are now, there would abe a tremendous movement across the Atlantic, but the unsettlement in England and on the Continent is sufficiently great to slow up this ordinary buying demand.

At home, too, the labor situation is becoming troublesome. The mill operatives have served notice on the employers that they must accept the forty-four hour time schedule by next Monday. It is possible that some unpleasant developments will occur at that time.

The campaign to reduce acreage is not worrying local interests and there is little or no fear that anything serious will come out of the movement. Some reduction may be expected, but nothing like the 25 per cent. the more radical are talking about.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. day.
Feb.	.....	...	...	22.80	22.75
March	22.85	23.03	22.85	22.64@22.67	22.60
April	.....	...	...	21.50@21.60	21.60
May	21.05	21.92	21.05	21.38@21.41	21.46
July	20.40	21.05	20.40	20.51@20.52	20.60
Aug.	19.50	20.03	19.50	19.80	19.70
Sept.	.....	19.78	19.78	19.40	19.80
Oct.	19.05	19.60	19.05	19.20	19.10

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 26.70c for middling upland; sales 3,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 30c; Augusta, 25.50c; Memphis, 28c; Houston, 27.50c; Little Rock, 26.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	16,129	22,911	19,950
Exports	26,584	27,516	15,171
Exports, season	2,425,919	2,321,209	2,439,041
N. Y. stocks	36,742	90,121	137,949
Port stocks	1,398,438	1,403,488	1,382,175
N. Y. arrivals	378	1,429	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 16.68d for middling, and 20.35d for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales, of which 700 American. Imports, 16,000 bales, 14,000 American. Futures opened irregular, at declines of 24 to 50 points, and closed steady, 16 to 42 points down on the day. Prices: January, 17.64d; February, 16.18d; March, 14.61d; April, 13.89d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were more active.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Advance Rumely pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
B. F. Goodrich Co.	1	Q	May 15	.....
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	.....
Cleve. & Pitts.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Do. sp. gtd.	1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Consol. Gas	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 7
Continental Guar.	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
H. K. Mulford	4	SA	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Nat. Grocer	2	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 9
Do.	3	Ex.	Feb. 20	Feb. 9
Do. pf.	3	SA	June 30	June 19
Western Grocer	4	SA	June 30	June 19
Do. pf.	3	SA	June 30	June 19

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	...	5.50	...	5.50
Spelter	...	7.00	...	7.00
Antimony	...	7.50	...	7.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	...	$100.00	...
Aluminium	*$3.00	...	*$3.00	...
Iron, No. 2X				
silicon	...	36.55	...	36.55

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 21@23c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	87	0	0	88	0	0
Copper, futures	80	10	0	81	10	0
Tin, futures	242	10	0	...	...	...
Spelter	56	0	0	56	0	0
Lead	32	10	0	34	0	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	...	...	56¾	$1.26⅞	86⅞
February	57	54¾	56⅝	55⅝	...
March	57½	55¼	57½	56	83⅜
May	58¾	55¾	58	56¾	80⅜
July	56	53⅞	56¼	55	...

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 67¼c; No. 2 white, 67@67¼c; No. 3 white, 66¼@67c; No. 4 white, 66@66¼c; ordinary clipped, 66@67c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	...	...	22.97	23.47	25.90
May	23.60	22.97	23.30	23.47	25.40
Ribs—					
January	...	...	22.22	...	23.95
May	21.60	20.95	21.35	21.45	24.60
Pork—					
January	...	...	44.00	44.00	47.20
May	39.10	37.60	38.55	38.60	46.57

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Prev. Close.
May	13.90	13.80	13.86	13.64
July	13.70	13.65	13.66	13.30
September	13.45	13.45	13.49	13.35
December	13.40	13.30	13.36	13.22

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
February	$1.56	$1.48	$1.56
March	1.48	1.43½	1.48
May	1.48	1.40¼	1.48

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,427 pkgs. There was a steadier feeling on the finer grades. Secondary qualities, including renovated, ladles, and packing stock, without demand and entirely nominal. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb. 47½@48c; extras, 92 score, 46@47c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43@46c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 41@42c. Dairy, grades, 39@40c; unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@50c; extras, 48½@49c; firsts, 45@48c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy tubs, finest, 45@46c; Imitation creamery, 42@44c; common to fair, 38@41c; renovated, extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42@43c; lower grades, 37@41c; imitation creamery, firsts, 41@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 30@32c.

EGGS.—10,426 cases. The market was pretty well cleared of desirable quality. The receipts of Western and Southern stock are still comparatively light, the posted arrivals including several cars of California whites. The market is declining under the influence of much lower Western markets and reports of materially increased shipments ahead, but for the moment the supply of desirable qualities is hardly sufficient to satisfy the urgent needs of the trade, and the market closes unsettled and irregular, with sales of different qualities out of the usual proportion. Nearby white eggs are moving more slowly, owing to the larger offerings of California, and prices rule slightly in buyers' favor. Californias are in liberal supply, and the bulk of the stock is freely offered in range of 62@65c, some lots, more or less broken, selling lower. We see none of the extra fancy Petaluma whites, and values for these are uncertain. Fresh-gathered, extras, a dozen, 60@61c; extra firsts, 58@59c; firsts, 57@57½c; seconds and poorer, 53@57c; dirties, No. 1, 54@55c; No. 2 and poorer, 50 @53c; checks, good to choice, 47@48c; under grades, 43@45c; refrigerator, 32@50c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 69@70c; ordinary to prime, 64@68c; gathered whites, prime to fine, 64@68c; mixed colors, fine to fancy, 64c; Pacific Coast, ordinary to fine, 60@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 60@66c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 63@64c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 57½@61c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May15,'20	98½	99	6.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99⅝	5.95
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99	100	6.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63	63½	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	130	135	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	57	58	...
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	101	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	94	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	100⅝	101¼	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101¾	101¾	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101½	102⅛	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	103¼	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103⅛	103⅝	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅞	104¼	5.70
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99½	99½	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅝	99⅝	5.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100½	101	5.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	101	101¼	6.05
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	100⅝	101¼	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	100⅝	101¼	6.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101	101¼	6.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'23	100⅝	100⅝	5.80
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	87	90	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	98	99	6.75
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	97	97¾	7.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100¼	5.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	5.60
Cud'y P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	102⅜	102⅞	6.25
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅜	99⅛	5.65
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97½	98¼	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	90	92½	...
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¼	99¼	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅜	5.35
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100½	100⅝	5.40
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98½	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99¾	99	5.75
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99¼	7.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept., 1919	99½	99¾	5.75
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	99¾	7.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99	99¾	8.00
Pitt. & S. S. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100½	5.53
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100¾	...
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	102	5.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102¼	105	5.40
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103¾	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	104	104½	5.65
Rem. A. U. M. Ctge. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawinig. W. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	101½	102½	...
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	99¾	99¾	...
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99½	100¼	6.80
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	95½	96½	7.50
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	95	98¼	8.00
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	94	98¼	7.50
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep.15,'22	88½	90	9.25
W. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100¼	4.75
Win. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	7.00

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$13,907,068	$12,308,969	$1,688,099
Bal. aft. taxes	1,481,647	3,355,222	*1,873,575
Net op. inc.	1,413,138	3,365,266	*1,952,128
12 mos.' gr.	162,369,130	140,978,936	21,390,194
Bal. aft. taxes	40,708,336	45,392,676	*4,684,340
Net op. inc.	41,583,503	45,388,745	*3,807,442

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

Dec. gross	$1,606,733	1,184,636	422,098
Bal. aft. taxes	35,760	137,715	*101,953
Net oper. inc.	35,275	218,012	*132,737
12 mos.' gross	18,479,959	14,975,000	3,504,959
Bal. aft. taxes	607,528	2,671,264	*2,063,736
Net oper. inc.	1,027,518	3,535,241	*2,507,723

CHICAGO & ALTON—

Dec. gross	2,156,617	1,638,407	518,110
Def. aft. taxes	16,646	†68,767	85,413
Net oper. def.	152,117	7,114	145,003
12 mos.' gross	24,358,661	20,525,689	3,832,972
Bal. aft. taxes	2,985,623	4,694,494	*1,728,871
Net oper. inc.	1,776,749	3,606,135	*1,829,386

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Dec. gross	2,225,996	1,682,331	543,665
Def. aft. taxes	254,943	†198,742	453,685
Net oper. def.	543,122	†210,379	752,501
12 mos.' gross	26,753,029	21,012,173	5,740,919
Bal. aft. taxes	1,723,130	3,778,211	*2,055,081
Net oper. inc.	1,539,112	4,462,299	*2,923,187

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—

Dec. gross	6,310,415	4,244,428	2,065,987
Bal. after tax.	1,135,877	902,753	233,124
Net op. income	1,084,502	781,790	302,712
12 mos.' gross	71,403,970	52,650,920	18,753,050
Bal. after tax.	16,962,011	12,436,999	3,525,012
Net op. income	14,682,938	10,536,476	4,152,463

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

Dec. gross	1,376,711	1,004,755	371,956
Bal. after tax.	454,558	329,438	125,120
Net op. income	448,522	327,248	121,274
12 mos. gross	12,966,827	10,966,964	1,999,198
Bal. after tax.	3,013,802	3,613,624	*599,822
Net op. income	2,941,746	3,532,390	*590,644

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

Dec. gross	159,841	113,140	46,701
Bal. after tax.	8,253	9,967	*1,612
Net op. income	7,095	29,679	*22,584
12 mos.' gross	1,557,034	1,350,450	206,584
Def. after tax.	32,791	†179,734	212,523
Net op. income	31,289	282,669	*251,379

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

Dec. gross	322,594	200,695	121,899
Def. after tax.	†78,410	†2,367	1,043
Net op. deficit.	113,089	93,132	19,957
12 mos.' gross	3,413,341	2,983,354	500,987
Def. after tax.	485,270	†134,570	619,840
Net op. deficit.	722,551	45,719	676,832

GREAT NORTHERN—

Dec. gross	9,848,200	6,884,843	2,963,357
Def. aft. tax.	443,033	†1,165,157	1,600,090
Net op. def.	474,891	†1,247,276	1,722,167
12 mos.' gr.	100,861,087	88,534,163	12,126,904
Bal. af. tax.	10,639,228	22,987,545	*12,348,317
Net op. inco.	11,978,791	23,250,187	*11,271,391

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Dec. gross	423,387	300,549	122,818
Bal. af. tax.	83,234	56,491	26,743
Net op. income	82,212	75,826	6,386
12 mos. gross	5,896,134	3,666,991	2,229,143
Bal. after tax.	1,461,081	852,466	608,615
Net op. income	1,851,579	1,507,986	143,593

*Decrease. †Income.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—

Dec. gross	1,387,028	1,072,302	314,726
Bal. aft. tax.	27,863	†14,783	*286,920
Net op. inc.	12,398	303,541	*291,143
Bal. aft. tax.	3,028,667	4,178,956	*1,150,289
Net op. inc.	2,782,976	4,110,005	*1,327,029

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Dec. gross	773,021	622,986	150,035
Def. af. tax.	100,087	†122,905	223,592
Net op. def.	111,913	†124,005	235,918
12 mos. gross	9,343,903	8,122,896	1,221,009
Bal. af. tax.	562,940	1,853,777	*1,291,437
Net op. inc.	379,653	1,478,131	*1,098,478

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Dec. gross	1,067,623	1,033,697	33,928
Def. aft. tax.	59,086	†383,940	443,026
Net op. def.	47,079	†411,482	458,561
12 mos. gross	12,028,300	11,005,063	1,023,237
Bal. aft. tax.	5,173	2,607,434	*2,602,261
Net op. inc.	235,782	2,588,495	*2,352,713

MOBILE & OHIO—

Dec. gross	1,341,075	1,047,353	293,722
Bal. aft. tax

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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BACHMAN NORMANDY Wanted.—Dark green and other colors. Phone Spring 3013.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer, and beiges; cash. Greeley 3183.

BUTTONS for Pants Wanted. — Unlimited quantity; call 10 to 12 o'clock. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Black, ivories, 1,000 gross, at price; cash. Chas. Wersba, 117 West 31st.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Jobs of sample coats, suits, dresses; spot cash. Albert Terrakin Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and caps, high grade only; call with samples. 122 West 34th St., 4th floor.

CORDUROY, WIDE WALE, Wanted.—Suitable for bathrobes. Farragut 4823.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—96-100 cambric, 64-60 percale. United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 6227.

COTTON Wanted.—For pocket lining, white and black; must be cheap. Farragut 8880.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—About 300 pieces, white and flesh, heavy quality; not over $1.10. Naj Goldston, 36 East 31st St.

CREPE Wanted. — Japanese crepe; large quantities plain colors, assorted. Room 403, Centurion Bldg., 1,182 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3-thread, any quantity, cash. R. Goperstein Co., 404 4th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—One of the largest dress jobbers in the city is desirous of connecting with manufacturers of high-grade dresses; an opportunity to develop big enough business to keep a fair-sized factory busy the year round. Write L., 614, 1,205 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders on party, georgette, taffeta, tricotine, and high-grade tailored cloth dresses; samples 9 to 12 daily. Wiener, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for quantity georgette, taffeta, and crepe de chine dresses for cash; stock dresses only. 150 Madison Av., 4th floor. See Mr. Winters.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for cash jobs or regular goods, any quantity, for immediate delivery; samples daily 9-12. Wiener, 20 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders popular-priced dresses in all materials. Call with samples immediately, 25 West 32d St., third floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for large quantity of georgette dresses for immediate delivery only. Call, 9-11 A. M. only, 25 West 31st, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on new silk dresses, also jersey dresses. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on cloth and silk dresses. Elrod, 12th floor, 12-14 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—New serges and new taffetas; will place orders if interested. 142 West 26th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy models, mornings. Room 819, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits Wanted.—Any quantity; cash; jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Yalama and Forstmann's velour Algeria, terra cotta, tricors, Andrews's 5782, Garfield 5010 navy. Orchard 8245.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Spot cash or other colors in exchange. Madison Square 2975.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Cash; shades 852, 803, 526. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

FEATHERS Wanted.—Chicken; by the carload; call 10-12 o'clock. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Whitman 9; 0936 similar, also 4666 and 10764; high shades only. Merit Co., Greeley 1121.

GABARDINES and TRICOTINES Wanted.—Taupe. 38 West 32d. Room 1302.

GEORGETTE, SATINS, CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. 33 West 34th St., Room 606.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Large quantity; all colors; must be cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Stock lots of Anderson ginghams; also Otis stripes and checks. Alexander Propper Co., Inc., 1,270 Broadway. Room 405.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once, all kinds; must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

LININGS Wanted.—Fancies, all makes. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Interested in a limited amount; cash if necessary. Room 821, 1,133 Broadway. Phone Farragut 9238-8895.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Gray, navy, and tan. Mad. Sq. 5953.

PEAU-DE-CYGNES Wanted. — Henna and rose. Chelsea 590.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salts, peco, or esquimette, any quantity; spot cash; must be cheap. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL Wated.—F. & H.; will exchange tan for navy. Murray Hill 3799.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange Pekin 0726, American for rookie or gray, same or 90610. Joseph Durst, Greeley 3133.

SAMPLE FIBRE CASES Wanted. Phone Farragut 9060.

SATIN Wanted.—Open to buy satin, 40-inch; can use quantities at a price. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

SEGO Wanted.—Quantity no object; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 104, 11433, 528, 519, 809, 7120, 0936, 09070, black and navy only. W 22 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity of 1464 navy and black. Jos. F. Cohen, 79 Fifth Av., Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 11433, 104, 7120, 0936, 0936, Juilliard's 110 blacks. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities of black French serges. Room 713, 396 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—7002 or similar, copen, gray, tan; also 99 Whitman's, navy, black. Chelsea 0955.

SERGES Wanted.—White spiral 109, also navy 828 and 9056. Jerome Frank & Co., 53 West 23d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear 9, 9070, or similar navy for spot cash; must be reasonable. Madison Square 4761.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 11433, 99, 0936, also other grades; must be cheap. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—Gray, Pekin, tan, and copen, 528, 519, or 1464. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1202.

SERGES Wanted.—838, 809, 104, 519, 11433, quantities for cash. Grossman Bros. Mad. Sq. 4629.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235 or 0936 navy; tricotine, Garfield 4778 navy, tan 127. Madison Square 8475.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 225, black and navy and 9 Whitman black and navy. H. J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

SERGE Wanted.—09070, high shade poplin, silvertones, Bachman and Holden Leonard's tricotines, 4718, also Andrew's; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—528-519 navy, P. P. L., 7174, Meadow Brook taffeta. Hotel McAlpin, Room 1490, Friday, 9-11 A. M.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 or similar quality navy and black. Louis Bauman Co., 12 East 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, navy. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st. 2127 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 519, 104, 812, in all colors. 81 5th Av., room 1710. Stuyvesant 3411.

SERGES Wanted.—0234, 0936, 1464, 235. Progress Garment Co., Chelsea 6549.

SERGES Wanted.—838 Navy only. Jerome Frank & Co. Gramercy 5174.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash; rookie serge 104, 09070, 1464, 0936. Pasternack, 319 Fifth Av.

SERGES Wanted.—838-235, or 0936. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th St.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 Andrews, 3850 Stevens. Farragut 707.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 99, 838, for cash. Yellin & Rand. Farragut 6326.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 2272, navys, large quantity only. Call Stuyvesant 2158.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 3850, 519, 838, 235. Weinstein Co., Madison Sq. 2639.

SERGE Wanted.—99 and 1464, navy and black. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 7614, 9, 7120, 99. Gramercy 6227.

SERGES Wanted.—At a price, 0009 and 7713. Greeley 4695.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 235 and Copen poplin, American or similar. Farragut 2477.

SERGES Wanted.—9070 and 838, quantity for spot cash. Mad. Square 5617.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, Kingsley mannish serge 8200, Gilbert's, Orchard 8245.

SERGES Wanted.—838 U. S. navy and black. Chelsea 2840.

SILKS Wanted.—We want to buy silks, novelties or velvets; also imperfect goods for cash. Madison Square 4941.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, radium, crepes and tub; cash prices. Pansy, 145 West 30th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Arthur Joel's or Holden Leonard's, all Spring shades; open for quantity; cash. Chelsea 2775.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy, Pekin, and tan. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—H. & L. marine and copen. Chelsea 590.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Spring shades, cash at right price. Gramercy 6174.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders for better grade suits, 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for light gray tricotines. Telephone 7200 Mad. Sq.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors, good qualities only; Stehle's preferable. Madison Square 3445.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—For cash, all shades; must be cheap. Louis Wishbow, 73 Madison Av.

TICKINGS Wanted.—Any quantity; muse be cheap; call 10 to 12 o'clock. Leon Marx & Son, 461 Broadway.

TRICOTINE, Poret and U. S. Serge Wanted. —235, 838 navy. Sprayregan & Marks, 158 West 29th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4718 or similar, all shades. Posner Marinace, 44 East 32d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, Garfield's 4718 or similar. Madison Square 2967.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's or similar, all colors. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718 Garfield navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 5493.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Andrew Mills, in navy. Levy, 135 West 29th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All colors. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; good quality. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cash; F. & H. shade 526, 848, 803, 852. Pasternack, 319 Fifth Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, light shades only. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR and POPLIN Wanted.—Invincible Cloak, 124 West 24th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, spot cash. Farragut 9090.

WINDSOR CAMBRIC Wanted.—Open for 2,000 pieces, all colors 25 inch, at a price. Room 715, 396 Broadway.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Quantities for men's wear; all qualities. Room 713, 396 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS.—Close out lots, special prices. W. H. Dean, 45 East 17th.

BATHROBES.—Beacon, pretty styles; immediate delivery; special prices. Arida, 118 West 22d St.

BROADCLOTH, tan serge, and navy wool serim, close out cheap. Casper Davis & Son, 33 West 34th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—7-12, good gingham, $9 dozen. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; reduced prices; Bolivia, silvertones, Normandies, pom pom, pile fabrics, &c.; Spring line ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stolerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed cloth coats, 300 coatees beaver, mole and Baffin seal, 200 fur-trimmed plush coats; must be closed out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 25 West 35th St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Jobs of sample Spring coats, suits, dresses always on hand; extraordinarily cheap. Albert Terrakin Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

COATS.—800, splendid assortment, all wool, pom pom velour, broadcloth, fur trimmed; closing out. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 37th St.

COATS.—2 to 6, 8 to 14, all materials, to close out at a sacrifice on account of moving. Rosh-Mayers, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—2,000, closing out prices; large assortment colors and material, fur and self trimmed. Sipkin & Gorshen, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—High-grade Bolivia and silvertone, fur trimmed, to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

COATS.—Salt's plush, plain and fur trimmed, for sale purposes. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Have 200 fur trimmed, better kind; close out. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS.—Velours, seal shawl collars; cheap. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th.

COATS.—High-grade flapper coats; Spring line ready. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 25d.

COTTON.—850 lbs. of brown mercerized silk, 500 lbs. brown sewing cotton, 144 lbs. white cotton, 460 lbs. gray cotton, also tape, hooks and eyes. Call 409 Lafayette St., 4th floor, not later than Friday evening; will sacrifice at a price.

COTTON.—Crepe, French cloth, will close out cheap. 1,133 Broadway, Room 414.

COTTON GOODS.—Jobbers' and exporters' cotton drills, gabardines, holdings, voile; full assortment; below market price. Call, or write, Gazi & Dabah, 276 Canal St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—100 pieces flesh and white at $1 yd., 8% off. Room 1502, 440 4th Av. Madison Square 6587.

DRESSES.—All wool Jersat dresses at $6.75 net; we also make satins, taffetas, and serges at prices cheaper than elsewhere; in spite of the strike we still continue to deliver in large quantities. I. Rand & Co., 37 W. 28th St.

DRESSES of character and distinction, yet priced low to stimulate sales; all wool French serge, $5.50-$13.75; satins, taffetas, jerseys, georgettes, $6.75, $16.50; immediate deliveries. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Georgette, taffeta and satin, new-est Spring styles on the rack for immediate delivery; also exceptionally good numbers in serge, to close out. Redfirn Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Serges, taffetas, georgettes; latest Spring styles; immediate delivery; $6.75 to $14.75; jobs always on hand. Florsnell Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—2,000 dozen house dresses, assorted ginghams, chambrays, percales, $9 per dozen. National Kimono Co., 148 Greene St.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and taffeta, snappy styles, $6.75 up; big values; immediate delivery. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT AT A PRICE; tricolettes, georgettes, serges, satins, novelties. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 29th.

DRESSES, street, afternoon, and evening, Peter Thompson special, $8.75. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Up to the minute styles, in silks; see our $5.75 taffeta special. Silverman-Stock, 150 West 28th.

DRESSES.—300 snappy serges, $3.75; 200 beautiful taffetas, $6.75; Botany serges, $7.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgette silk serges; snappy models; values unsurpassed. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, 50 per cent. off; good styles. Fifth floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, georgettes, serge, evening. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Satins, serges, velvets, to close out reasonable. Seid, 32 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, Spring models, to close out. Paris, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge to close out, at price. Simon, 135 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk, taffeta, georgette, to close out. Modern Costume, 136 West 21st.

DRESSES.—To close 150 velour, values to $22.50 at $12.50. Rivera Dress, 2 East 29th.

DRESSES.—Job 500 serge, silk, cheap for cash. Superior, 118 East 28th.

GABARDINES.—All shades, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 4783.

GEORGEEN.—Heavy georgeen, 6,000 yards to sell for price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

GEORGETTE. Crepe de Chines.—Colors; prices right. Max Schwarz Silk Co., 125 5th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All silk, pure dye, Knickerbocker Ribbon Co., Madison Square 1034.

GEORGETTES.—All colors, immediate delivery, $1.15 per yard. Kremer, 31 E. 27th.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES. — Amoskeag, 75 cases; 20c. net; percales, 64x64, 17 cases, 15c. net; also other kinds, 250 cases; wonderful assortment; must be sold at once at price. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAMS.—Lancaster staple checks. Phone Spring 633.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Quantity khaki handkerchiefs to close out. Phone 1,204 Madison Square.

KNEEPANTS.—Cotton serges and worsteds, to sell at reasonable price, of high grade make. J. Gordon, 39 Great Jones St., N. Y.

LININGS.—Silk and cotton; special designs, suitable for coat and suit trade. Adelson-Ullman, Franklin 835.

PANAMAS.—Also high shades and black, all wool and cotton warp in big variety. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANAMA.—Navy, half wool, 1305, 36 inch; cheap. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

POPLINS.—Andrews's, all high shades; also black and navy; Dobson's, Selden's, Janestown, Amoskeag. Greeley 1122.

POPLINS.—Navy, $1.50; 11483 serge, $1.70; velours, Spring shades, $2.80. Farragut 5759.

POPLINS, navy 774, broadcloth 315, heavy velours, 11052 and 9190. Gramercy 5037.

POPLINS.—3600½, serges, cotton warp, all colors; very cheap, quantity. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS.—American 09077, navy and black, 100 pieces, $2 15. Farragut 4446.

POPLINS.—50/10 navy at $2.10 yard net, cash. Orchard 8245.

POPLINS.—A. W. Co. navy 90610. Murray Hill 3799.

POPLINS.—Amer. high shades. Chelsea 4670.

ROBES.—Beaded on chiffon for evening dresses, also black and white laces; very cheap. Casper Davis & Son, 33 West 34th.

SECO SILK, 25c; voiles and organdies, mercerized, 15 cases, 18c.; batiste, nainsooks, at a price. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

SEGO.—We call it Sidney silk; low prices. Nathan & Heyman. Farragut 2838.

SERGES.—Quick deliveries, all makes, all colors. United States Textile Co., Gramercy 1537.

SERGES.—All kinds. If you don't get them elsewhere at once call up New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES.—235, 09070, 838, 6234, 54289, 104, 99; Gera 787, Jamestown 9302, 7120, 8158; Botany 809, 11433, 1464, 3850, 7008; WFX, MFL, 528, 519; Broadhead 500, 8000, 3700, 7800; Whitman's 774, 228; PPL, BPNL, American poplins, 90610, 06077; also big variety fancy skirtings. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—150 pcs. 519 at $1.60; also 528, 7648, 780, 11433, 809, 87, 3, 104, 10708, 10712, 2169, 788, 9056, navy, Pekin, tan, gray, black; 3850, 1464, W. F. X., W. F., P. P. L. at $1.65. Phone Knickerbocker 5000, Room 1203A, before 12 o'clock.

SERGES.—54280, 3695, 764, 6234, 9056, 7008, 7012, 7120, 11483, 7713, 9288, 528, 3850, 0609, 4002; 774 poplin; 2137 Fram, also Lorraine taffeta. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gramercy 4475-6.

SERGES, POPLINS. 1209, 87, 3, 99, 6614, 7614, 6122, 7120, 7512, 780, 11438, 809, 528, 9056, 925, 4067, 54289, 838, 774, 6709½. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311.

SERGES.—1464, $1.82½; 7120, $1.50; 99, $1.90; 54289, $1.45; 54282, $1.65; W. F. X., $1.35; 11483, $1.77½; 4408, 95c. net, 70 days. Madison Square 5069.

SERGES.—54289, navy and high shades, $1.40; M. S. L., $1.25; V. S. L., $1.15; P. P. L., $1.70; 7120, $1.47½ net cash. Gramercy 5941.

SERGES.—6002 Amoskeag, 90c.; 809 Botany, $1.85; KSW Pacific, $1.62½; 774 Whitman, $1.80. R. Smith & Co., 52 West 14th. Chelsea 5557

SERGE.—Cotton warp, No. 9 line 112, 100 pieces, 97½c.; McKenny's ¾ coatings, desirable shades, 300 pieces, 75c. Farragut 4446.

SERGES.—1464, 4632, 11433, 0609, 54274, 9240, 3665; poplin 4916, 6009, 774; Chaduk cloth, black, navy, on terms. Gramercy 3961.

SERGES.—3700, 9288, 7120, 1464, 809, 11433, WFX 500, 7362, 4632, poplins 6609½, 6009, 774; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES.—Poplins, velours; quick delivery to cutting-up trade. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 202.

SERGES.—WFX, $1.25; 6301 black, $1.15; 54292, $1.65; 519, $1.75. Mr. Diamond, Gramercy 6112.

SERGES.—8200, 7120, W. F. X., 519, 9056, 809, 1210; very cheap. Davidoff Co., Madison Square 4622.

SERGE.—American 0696, navy; will exchange for 9, 0936, 09070, and pay difference. Farragut 332.

SERGES.—8120, $1.30; 7120, $1.50; 780, $1.60; 7002, $1.07½; 0696, $1.95. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—54289, 15 pieces navy, original tickets, $1.37½; net cash. Gramercy 6540.

SERGES.—54280, 8 green, 1 black, 2 tan; close out; very cheap. Madison Square 1682.

SERGES.—Garfield's 528, 12 tan, 12 taupe, 9 brown, $1.40 net cash. W 21 Times.

SERGES.—11433, $1.70; American 9411, $1.50; Spring velours, $2.80. Farragut 5759.

SERGE.—0036, navy, 4 pieces; best cash offer accepted. Farragut 5173.

SERGES.—1464, navy, $1.85. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGES, American woolen, 09070, navy, cheap for cash. Gramercy 2795.

SERGE.—Navy, 60-inch, 35 pieces; Dunmore's 4351-0360. Phone Greeley 1772.

SERGES.—F. S. 235, navy. Madison Square 3935.

SERGE.—20 pieces, navy, Heubshman 41, 134. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th St.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, all constructions, 54-inch width; also imported shantungs. Y 232 Times Annex.

SHIRTINGS.—Have to offer quantities colored yarn shirtings at a price. Room 713, 396 Broadway.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; crepe meteors, fancy silks, radiums, wash satins, crepe de chines, peau de cygnes, georgettes. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILKS. — Immediate delivery, Georgettes, Georgines, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, flies, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS.—Will sell 10 pieces each, ivory and flesh, eagles 36-37, wash satin below market price. Y 291 Times Annex.

SILVERTONES.—A few pieces each of all spring shades. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONE.—Holden Leonard's taupe at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

SKIRTS.—Discontinuing business owing to illness; have to close out 2,000 skirts, all new Spring models, serge, wool, and silk plaid, plain silks, also novelties, at a sacrifice. 1,182 Broadway, Room 303. Mad. Sq. 4731.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna high-lustre poplin, $2; fancy silk novelty, $2.25 up; biggest value; Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS, wool and silk, to close out; Spring and wash line ready; clever styles; good values. Pioneer Skirt, 3 West 29th.

SUITS.—All wool light weight poplins, $10.75. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Our $16.75 silk lined, handsomely braid trimmed suit is a world beater; see it immediately. Louis Bauman & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SUITS.—Smartest misses' suits in town; snappy styles at the price. York, 1,270 Broadway.

TABLECLOTHS.—1,000, 72x72, cotton damask; close out; very cheap. Madison Square 1682.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES. — All shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTE.—Pure fibre silk, 36 inches wide, all colors, $2.50 per yard; immediate delivery. Madison Square 5373.

TRICOLLETTES. — First quality, assorted colors; low prices. Phone Mad. Sq. 4582.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield's 4718, tan, black; Andrews' 5782 navy; Garfield's 4006, garbardines; all colors including tan; Garfield poiret twill, all colors. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, $3.25; 11433 serge, $1.70; Spring shades velours, $2.80. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE.—Fine quality 10 oz., $2.80; March delivery. 2—10x60. S 262 Times.

TRICOTINES.—Navy only. Botany 5952, Saxonia 962. Chelsea 2840.

TUSSAHS.—Discontinuing lining department; have quantity printed tussahs, close out, very cheap. Madison Square 1682.

TWEEDS.—For Spring coats; immediate delivery; $1.32½ net. Telephone Gramercy 4374.

UNDERWEAR, silk; complete, up-to-date, snappy line; immediate and later delivery; camisoles, envelopes, $18 dozen up; conbinations, night gowns, petticoats, and bloomers. Dainty Silk Underwear Co., 401 4th Av., New York. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9099.

VELOURS.—American 632 and 0360, reindeer, Quaker, gray, clay, burgundy, and plum. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOURS, 632. Spring shades; poplin, serges, all leading numbers, very reasonable. Madison Square 9837.

VELOURS.—544, 11050, 13046, 15020, navy, brown, green, black, $2. Madison Square 3936.

VELOURS.—High shades; U. S. 235, 1464, 11433, 54289. Andor Mills, Gramercy 6934.

VELOURS.—Stevens 4281, tan and Pekin, 82 80. Farragut 9076.

VELVETEEN.—Offer 20 boxes, twill back, green, very cheap. Madison Square 1682.

WAISTS.—Powerful line cottons, $9 up; quick deliveries. S. Schlein, 1,270 Broadway.

YARN.—Have to offer quantities colored yarn goods at a price. Room 713, 396 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on tricolette, jersey and silk dresses; bring your own samples; call 9-11 A. M. only. 7th floor, 25 West 31st.

CONTRACTORS on high-grade dresses; bring own samples; immediate business. Address Box 240 457 Marbridge Building.

Allied Industries.

ARMY SHOES in case lots, $3.85; shoes for export. Fiske, 110 Duane St.

ARMY SUPPLIES, foreign and domestic chevrons, campaign bars, citation cords, medals, spiral puttees, overseas caps, division insignia, and general military supplies at lowest prices. Munter Bros., 491 Broadway, New York. Spring 8330.

CHEVRONS.—Silver embroidered, $3 per gross; silver braid, $5 per gross. 156 5th Av., Room 514. Phone Chelsea 4221.

MACHINE TABLES, cutting tables, and fixtures to sell reasonable price. Greenfeld & Cohen, 44 West 28th.

PATTERNS.—Fancy discarded novelty patterns; very fine material; low price. Farragut 8880.

Situations Wanted.

BUYER ladies' coats, suits, dresses; now employed in resident office; knows market. A 963 Times Harlem.

MAN, honorably discharged army officer, Medical Corps, good physique, specialist in drilling, training and dieting, wants engagement. S 250 Times.

SALESMAN, opening New York office, represent knit underwear, hosiery, flannel shirts, overalls, work shirts, work clothing, sweaters; representative lines considered; best references furnished. W 26 Times.

SALESMAN of cloaks, suits and dresses, covering office and city, desires connection with live manufacturer. W 38 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .5@5¼ per cent. for the best names Wednesday .5@5¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Muslin Nightgowns Lower.

The attitude taken by the retailers in regard to lower prices has led to a drop in the price of women's muslin nightgowns. One manufacturer said that he has reduced the price 25 per cent., and is only operating his factory on half time, so as to keep his organization together. The jobbing trade is still marking time, and merchandise of this kind that formerly sold for $12 a dozen is now being offered for $8. So far, this inducement has not proved very attractive from the buyers' point of view.

Men's Flannel Shirts.

Orders that are now being placed for men's flannel shirts are confined mostly to the higher-priced lines. The business this year, however, is by no means as good as last. Many buyers are of the opinion that they will be able to buy this merchandise cheaper, and are therefore cancelling orders. In view of this, some reductions have already been made in the price. On the cheaper grade of shirts the price has been reduced about 15 per cent., while on the higher-priced lines there has been a reduction from the top price amounting to 35 per cent. Salesmen who have returned from the Middle West claim that business is very bad.

Laces Going Well.

A big lace house confirms the general opinion that the outlook for the sale of the luxuries in women's dress is good. "We are doing a good business in all lines," they say, "in laces for street and home wear and laces for evening. All are selling equally well, the laces for the rich women and for those who dress more plainly. Expensive metallic laces are in demand, and so are the more inexpensive cotton laces."

Jute Import Restrictions Off.

The War Trade Board has removed the restrictions on jute and its products, effective tomorrow. These were the only remaining commodities over which the Textile Alliance, Inc., had supervision under the direction of that board. In consequence of the action, the alliance will hereafter indorse when necessary and proper all bills of lading without the submission to it of the guarantees formerly required. No charge will be received unless some special service is to be performed. To secure the indorsement, the alliance suggests that the importer write to it direct requesting this and embody a statement that he releases and holds harmless "the Textile Alliance, Inc., its officers, agents, and employes from all liability in connection with the shipment referred to in the accompanying bill of lading."

Good Spring Business on Caps.

The Spring business on men's and boys' caps has shown quite an improvement over that of last year. The local trade has been placing some very substantial orders for the high-priced lines, which appear to be more in demand. Reports from the road indicate that caps are being sold in much larger quantities this year, especially those that retail from $1.50 up. It is the contention of some of the manufacturers that the high price of soft hats has had much to do with the increase in the sale of caps.

Gray Goods Prices Still Low.

Prices showed no change in the local gray goods market yesterday, remaining at the levels of the day before. The sales reported were from first hands and were for February delivery. None of the transactions that came to notice were for large quantities. In printcloths sales were made of 39-inch 72-76s and 68-72s at 13½ and 11¼ cents, respectively, and of 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-52s at 9½ and 9 cents, respectively. Sheetings dealt in were of 36-inch width, 56-60 four-yard goods going at 13 cents and 48 squares three-yard at 16¼ cents. A few fine yarn goods were also disposed of at low prices.

Raw Silk Market Summary.

In the Yokohama raw silk market Sinshiu No. 1 has declined to 1,400 yen. Cables received by G. W. Gwalter & Co. report that the market is affected by the weakness on the Bourse, where former buyers are reselling. In the absence of orders from abroad, shippers are leaving the market alone for the present. Canton continues lifeless and holders are not pushing sales, while Shanghai remains quiet and unchanged. New tussah silks are beginning to arrive and are offered on the basis of $3.50 for the best chops. In Lyons, France, and in Switzerland business is quiet, but prices for ready silk are holding fairly steady. In Italy transactions continue to be confined to the sale of reelers' stock to the Government agencies. Locally, the market is quiet, prices having declined in sympathy with those at Yokohama.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, cloaks, suits, waists; 141 Madison Av.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Hoelheimer & Co.; Mrs. R. A. Shepard, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, cloaks, suits; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—M. Weiler Co.; M. Weiler, gen'l mdse.; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Geodman, Wallach & Helber; W. F. Helber, millinery; Marlborough.

BELTON, Texas—Cochran, Blair & Potts; J. Blair, dry goods; 1,182 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; G. C. S. Bliss, shirts, shirtwaists, house dresses, gloves, mittens, yarns; Grand.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—J. Friedman & Co.; J. Fried

PLANS DAILY GUIDE TO FOOD PRICES HERE

Commissioner Day to Publish Wholesale Quotations at City Markets.

INSPECTORS TO CHECK LIST

Will Urge Retail Dealers to Lower Prices to Correspond with the Rates Given to Them.

As a guide to the proper prices to pay for the different food commodities in this city, Commissioner of Public Markets Jonathan C. Day will make public daily a price list from the dealers at the Washington Market. The first price list was received yesterday. The prices will be checked up daily by an inspector of the Commissioner's office. Inspectors will also check up the prices current in the Fifty-ninth Street, Jefferson and Harlem Markets, and will urge that dealers lower prices to correspond with the prevailing wholesale prices.

The daily price list, in the opinion of Commissioner Day, will be valuable as a guide to the city's purchasers, whether buying in the city or in private markets. The dealers in the city markets, he said, had shown a willingness to lower their prices in accordance with the wholesale prices.

Below is given the price list issued for yesterday. Where different prices are marked in the list it indicates a difference in the quality of the article mentioned. The list follows:

	Per Pound.
Fresh hams	35@35c
Loin of pork	28@32c
Pork tenderloins	40@45c
Smoked hams	35@38c
Fresh shoulder of pork	30@32c
Smoked beef tongues	32@34c
Bacon	32@40c
Pure lard	30c
Frankfurters	25@34c
Sausages	22@45c
Smoked ribs	30c
Smoked roulettes	32c
Prime rib roast	35@50c
Choice cut rib roast	32c
Top sirloin roast	35@38c
Pot roast	35@38c
Chuck roast	30c
Porterhouse steak	55@60c
Sirloin steak	35@50c
Round steak	40c
Legs of lamb	35@40c
Shoulder of lamb	22@25c
Lamb chops	32c
Leg of mutton	25@28c
Shoulder of mutton	15@20c
Leg of veal	30@33c
Breast of veal	22c
Veal chops	32c
Tub butter	60c
Print butter	62c
Eggs, fresh Western, per dozen	62c
Eggs, nearby fresh, per dozen	70c
American cheese—full cream	42c
Swiss cheese	60c
Coffee—Santos, Salvador, and Bogota, mixed	29c
Coffee, best Bogota, mixed	31c
Coffee, best Bogota	33c
Peanut butter	25c
Turkeys	45@50c
Roasting chickens	40c
Fowl	33@38c
Roosters	30@32c
Rabbits, per pair	50c
Jack rabbits, per pair	$1

The New York Federal Food Board, which has not done much since the middle of December, will, beginning tomorrow, occupy only one floor instead of five at 6 West Fifty-seventh Street and the force will be cut down to John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board for New York State; Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City, and two secretaries. The New York Federal Food Board will go out of existence altogether on Feb. 28, but the State Food Commission will not cease to exist until abolished by the Legislature.

Sale of Boys' Blouses.

The sale of boys' blouses has dropped off to such an extent that it is causing much anxiety among the manufacturers. Some of the firms have closed their plants for the time being, at least until conditions are more settled. It is said that the jobbers are unloading their stocks at reduced prices in order to dispose of the merchandise on hand. Cancellations are very numerous, and some of the out-of-town buyers have returned without placing any orders. One firm which sold $100,000 worth of these goods has received about $35,000 in cancellations.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ernest Hall, official representative in this city of the Australian Department of Trade and Customs, has been notified that the prohibition has been removed from imports into the Commonwealth of soap and of goods packed in tin-plate containers or manufactured from tin plates.

The Rauchbach-Goldsmith Company, makers of trunks at Newark, N. J., have taken another building adjoining their present plant for the manufacture of traveling bags and leather luggage. Special machinery is being installed for this purpose.

Baer & Lilienthal, resident buyers, of 1,150 Broadway, have added the account of B. H. Levy, Brother & Co. of Savannah, Ga.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

At the extreme lower end of the city an important deal involving property assessed at $500,000 was closed yesterday in the purchase by Norton, Lilly & Co., steamship owners and brokers, of the eighteen-story building at 26 and 28 Beaver Street, running through to Marketfield Street. It fronts 58.4 feet on Beaver Street and 55.2 feet on Marketfield Street by 56.2 and irregular in depth.

The structure, which is between Broad and New Streets, was bought from the 26 Beaver Street Corporation, a subsidiary of the Stock Quotation Company, which is controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plot comprises 2,888 square feet. The building was erected about eight years ago for the sellers by Thompson Starrett Company from plans by Clinton & Russell. It is in the rear of the low American Bank Note Building, which occupies the Broad Street front.

Norton, Lilly & Co. are one of the oldest American shipping houses, having been established in 1843. They operate the Norton Line to Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil and are agents for many other lines.

The Charles F. Noyes Company acted as brokers in the transaction, the sellers being represented by Warren & Skillen.

Heidelberg Building, in Times Square, Leased for $50,000 a Year and Taxes.

The Heidelberg Building, occupying the block front on the south side of Forty-second Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, has been leased for a long term of years, according to papers filed in the Register's office yesterday.

The lease involves all the property with the exception of the store at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, and was made by the United Stores Land and Improvement Company to the Subway Central Building Corporation. The lease runs from July 1 last till April 29, 1930, and carries the privilege of three renewals for twenty-one years each. The rental is placed at $50,000 and taxes annually.

The Heidelberg Building was designed by Henry Ives Cobb and is erected on land owned by the Coe estate. The structure is owned by Princess Murat and Princess Rospegliosso, daughters of Edmund K. Stallo. The foundations are made to support a structure of thirty-two stories, and two years ago it was stated that the owners planned to make this addition as soon as steel could be procured. It is likely that the project may be undertaken shortly.

East Side Residence Sale.

The four-story residence at 39 East Sixty-first Street has been sold by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., for Herman J. Boldt to Alfred J. Warren, who will remodel the building into small apartments. It occupies a lot 19 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues.

$125,000 Purchase by Operator in Dyckman Section.

In the Dyckman section Charles Wynne, operator, purchased from the Hawthorne Construction Company the apartment houses 611, 613, 617, 619 West 204th Street, on a plot 100 by 100. The houses contain sixty apartments of three and four rooms each, and were built by the selling company five years ago. The property was held at $125,000.

Private Dwelling Sales.

James H. Cruikshank, operator, purchased from Mae F. Delevan the three-story dwelling 114 East 112th Street, on a lot 17 by 100. Assessed at $7,000. Charles D. Moore was the broker. Last week Mr. Cruikshank purchased and resold the adjoining house, 116 East 112th Street.

Minnie L. Griffen purchased for investment from J. L. Van Sant 512 West 149th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 15 by 100. The Duross Company and A. B. Fisaher negotiated the sale.

Dr. Charles Schram sold to Dr. Howard Lillienthal 52 East Eighty-second Street, a five-story dwelling on a lot 16 by 100.5.

Dr. H. J. Boldt sold to an investor 39 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling.

Paul Jones Apartment Reported Sold to Investor.

The Paul Jones apartment house at 220 to 234 Wadsworth Avenue, covering the block front between 184th and 185th Streets, is reported to have been sold to an investor by the E. R. A. Realty Company. It is assessed by the city at $250,000.

Sale in Midtown Loft Zone.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank sold to an investing client of Thomas J. O'Reilly 106 West Thirty-first Street, a five-story business building on a lot 20.10 by 90. The property, which was taken over by the bank in foreclosure proceedings last August, is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $41,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the property by the buyer.

Bronx Investment in Tiffany Street Corner.

The five-story apartment house at 960 East 163d Street, being on the southwest corner of Tiffany Street, has been purchased by the Bockar Realty Company, of which Dr. A. Bockar is President, from the Benenson Realty Company. The building has a frontage of 100 feet on 163d Street and 70 feet on Tiffany Street. It is fully rented, including the seven stores on the ground floor. The property was recently sold by the Henry Morgenthau Company, which owned it for several years.

The Bronx Market.

Theodore M. Macy sold to clients of Williamson & Bryan 893 and 897 Faile Street, two two-family houses.

George W. Brettell sold for the Harlem Savings Bank to Mrs. E. Murphy 476 East 137th Street, a three-story brick dwelling on a lot 16.3 by 75 feet.

The Baptist Ministers' Home Society sold the five-story apartment, 907 and 909 Trinity Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100 feet, between 161st and 163d Streets, through Henry Well, to Isaac Fortman.

In the Hunts Point section Frederick Brown, operator, purchased the row of five-story apartment houses at 560, 568, 572, 576, and 580 Fox Street from the Via Vulpes Realty Corporation. The buildings each occupy a plot 40 by 109, and have a combined rent roll approximating $30,000. They were sold by the former owners at a valuation of $225,000. Leitner, Brener & Starr negotiated the sale.

A. D. Phelps and Damiana sold for the the McAllen Realty Company, Louis E. Kuntze, President, the three-story brick dwelling at 1020 East Kingsbridge Road, 16.8 by 80, to George Moody, also for a client to Henry Kiralfy 979 Washington Avenue, a two-story dwelling, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Trust sold for the Artee Realty Corporation the one-family semi-detached brick dwelling 1,825 Sixty-second Street, in the Mapleton Park section, to Craig W. Fleming of Brooklyn, for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

H. R. Williams & Son sold for William H. Wade the new dwelling recently completed on Kelsey Avenue, near Poplar Avenue, Queens, to Frederick H. Cornell.

The Long Island Bond and Mortgage Company sold to S. Wechsler a plot 100 by 200 on the east side of Meredith Avenue, north of Amstel Boulevard, Far Rockaway.

The Neponsit Realty Company sold to A. Pickler a plot 40 by 100 on the northwest side of Dakota Street, north of Newport Avenue, Neponsit.

Former Assemblyman Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., purchased through Joseph H. Foster the two three-story brick houses 379 and 381 Grand Avenue, corner of Seventh Avenue, Long Island City. In part payment the buyer gave two lots on Radde Street, near Paynter Avenue, and three lots on Eleventh Street, near East Avenue, Long Island City.

The C. E. Ising Corporation of Manhattan has purchased the factory 65 to 71 Bradford Avenue, Flushing, on a plot 100 by 100, for the manufacture of chemicals. J. A. Johntra negotiated the sale.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for Mathias Wirth the dwelling 58 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, on a plot 50 by 100, to M. Berman of Staten Island.

Commercial Leases.

The Brett & Goode Company leased in the Flint & Horner Building, 20-26 West Thirty-sixth Street, the entire top floor to Charles P. Goldsmith & Co. The lease is the first to be made by the Flint & Horner Company in its building which has heretofore been occupied exclusively for its own business.

Realty Notes.

"Reconstruction" will be the keynote of the eighth annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, which will be held Thursday evening, Feb. 20, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. William B. Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, will be the guest of honor and principal speaker. His subject, "Reconstruction," is one foremost in the minds of business men throughout the nation today.

The Real Estate Exchange of Long Island elected nine new members at its monthly meeting yesterday.

Frederick Brown, operator, is the buyer of the Fowler residence at 17 East Ninetieth Street, sold Tuesday.

Sheriff David H. Knott and his associates are about to add the six-story Hotel Calumet, on West Fifty-seventh Street, to the chain of hostelries operated by them in this city, and have formed the 340 West Fifty-seventh Street Corporation, with a capital of $5,000, for the purpose of taking it over. Title to the property is held by Amelia Friedmann.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

127th St, 229 East, n s, 300.6 ft e of 3d Av, 20.6x98.11, five-story tenement; Italian Sav. Bank against Tarlo Const. Co., Inc., et al.; Wayland & B., attorneys; due, $15,-698.45; taxes, &c., $526.80; to the plaintiff for $14,250.

Wyatt St, 141, n s, 100 ft w of Bronx Parkway, 25x100; Dahl Carragher et al., against Jos. Diamond et al.; M. J. Horan, attorney; due, $5,514.15; taxes, &c., $1,005.24; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

102d St, 350-352 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Lincoln Trust Co. against Malwine Schleicher et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $25,005.21; taxes, &c., $95; to the plaintiff for $500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

105th St, 41 West, n s, 86.10 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.4x100.11, three-story dwelling; J. A., Beau et al., exrs., &c., against M. E. Stremmell et al.; C. De W. Rogers, attorney; due, $1,035.96; sub. to three mtgs agg. $11,700; to the plaintiff for $12,725.

By Joseph P. Day.

John St, e s, 25 ft n of Ditmars St, —x— to Main St, City Island, Lots 712 and 713; Agnes Walsh et al., adm., against Vincenso Pariato et al.; P. E. Reville, attorney; due, $6,094.31; taxes, &c., $1,125.82; adjourned to Feb. 11.

By Joseph & Co.

Trinity Av, 1,028, e s, 121.6 ft n of 165th St, 18.5x90, three-story dwelling; J. E. Reynolds against James Reynolds, Jr., et al.; Lewis Howlett, attorney; due, $6,573.35; taxes, &c., $704.61; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Grand Concourse, w s, 81.63 ft s of 192d St, two five-story brick tenements, 52x93.7x irr and 62x70; Absar Realty Co., Abrahain Weisman, 3,183 Daly Av., President, owner; Chas. Kreymborg, 2,240 Quimby Av., architect; total cost, $120,000.

99th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, for a one-story garage, 18.6x100.11; A. Schuman, 36 East 12th St., owner; P. Goldrich, 53 West 119th St., architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CARMINE ST, s w corner of Bleecker St, 49.11x70; Henrietta Boreschek et al., executors, to Rose, John, Paul, and James Demartini, 171 Bleecker St, mtg $53,000; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$75,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100; James H. Cruikshank to Hyman Bardin, 70 East 112th St, mtg $16,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, J. A. Cruikshank, 55 Liberty St.....$1

ESSEX ST, 81, w s, 22x87.6; Bernard Harris to Clara Harris, 81 Essex St, ½ part, mtg $14,000, all title, Jan. 29.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 427 East, s e corner of Columbia St, 50x75; C. & F. Holding Co. to Hanover Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St, all liens, Jan. 29; attorneys, Alger & Coughlan, 49 Wall St.....$100

1ST AV, 1,122, e s, 100 ft n of 61st St, 20.2x75; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to Vincenza Pecoraro, 1,122 1st Av, Jan. 30; attorneys, Emmet & P., 32 Wall St.....$11,000

2D AV, 2,282, n e corner of 117th St, 22x81; George Putcher and another, executors, to Jay Bee Realty Corp., all liens, Jan. 28; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn 203 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 749, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x100; George to Margaret Wheatly, 139 Rogers Av, Brooklyn, mtg $26,000; attorney, W. F. Moore, 111 West 11th St...$1

11TH ST, 35 West, n s, 382.1 ft w of 6th Av, 22.10x103.3; Harry W. Morton to Miriam G. Dodge and Helen M. Boardman, Randolph, Mass., all title and confirmation deed, Dec. 21, 1918; attorneys, Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.....$1

18TH ST, 318 West, s s, 220.2 ft w of 8th Av, 21.11x92; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Agnes I. Mallon, 318 West 19th St, subject to tax lien for $1,431.51, Jan. 29, foreclosure; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,500

38TH ST, 237 to 241, n s, 377 ft e of 9th Av, 51.4x98.9, foreclosure Jan. 10, 1918; Sol Kohn, referee, to Esther Dryer, 528 West 111th St; and another, Jan. 30; attorney, Daniel S. Dryer, 221 West 57th St...$46,600

38TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft w of 3d Av, 13x80; Charlotte M. Adenaw to Elmalie V. Gillet, 158 East 38th St, 1-9 part, b. and s, all liens, Jan. 25; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St.....$1

61ST ST, 326 East, s s, 356 ft e of 2d Av, 26.8x100.5; Domenick Buzzuffi to Giuseppa Agazzi, 317 East 61st St, 1-3 part, mtg $12,000, Jan. 6; attorney, Louis Campora, 93 Nassau St.....$100

80TH ST, 558-4 East, s s, 445 ft east of Av A, 75x102.2; A. Schwerer Construction Co. to Cyro Realty Co., 171 Broadway, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, Frank Thorn, 171 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Dorette A. Wittpenn and another, executors, to Dorette A. Wittpenn, individually, 1,010 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, 2-3 part, and Louis Wittpenn, 1-3 part, Jan. 28; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 238 Broadway.....$21,007.90

119TH ST, 9 West, n s, 109.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x61.7x14.6x57.9, foreclosure Nov. 19, 1918; George W. Collins, referee, to Iphigenia Z. Place; attorneys, Wells & C., 31 Nassau St.....$5,650

119TH ST, 17 West, n s, 165.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x76.10x14.6x78, foreclosure Jan. 21, 1919; same, referee, to same, Jan. 23.....$1

120TH ST, 402 East, s s, 27.6x100; Guest, Zeiger, individually and executor, to Louis A. Stern, 446 East 185th St; mtg $29,000, Jan. 30; attorney, L. A. Stern, 4,586 Park Row.....$100

124TH ST, 338 East, s s, 262.6 ft west of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Emma Frankenstein et al., executors, &c., to Lawmor Improvement Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $4,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

SAME PROPERTY; Lawmor Improvement Co. to Antonio Pope, 297 Pleasant Av, mtg $5,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, same.$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 48.7 ft north of 168th St, 48.4x80; Louis Chazarwitz to Jakob Hagmann, 1,229 Brook Av, Jan. 30; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$1

CLINTON AV, 1,853 w s, 34.9x87.4; Harry Reich to Samuel Sendel, 417 Claremont Parkway, mtg $5,000, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

KELLY ST, e s, 300 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Julius Winter to Gussie Winger and another, 323 West 170th St, mtg $5,000, Jan. 27; attorney, L. I. Gerber, 256 B'way...$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 10 East, s s, 16.6x80; McAllen Realty Corp. to George Moody, 101 West 81st, mtg $8,000, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 145, map of Van Nest Park; Helena Wagner to Arthur W. Wagner, 319 East 167th St, mtg $5,400, Jan. 6; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 149th St.....$100

LOT 74, map of L. G. Morris; Margaretha A. Joost to William H. Bonynge, trustee, 20 Bentley Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $1,260, Jan. 16; attorney, H. M. Stevenson, 26 Liberty St.....$1

LOT 1, Block 28, map of Pelham Park; also Rider Av, n w s, at n e s of 185th St, 72.8 x25; also 3d Av, n e corner of 184th St, old lines, 17.4x79.6x16.8x84.8; Mary A. Lord et al. to Ella Dwyer, 2,317 University Av, Aug. 7, 1918; attorney, Joseph P. Fallon, 2 Columbus Circle.....$100

LANE ON MAP, Charles Darke s w s 105 ft n w of road from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, 25x150; Phineas Lewis, son, trustee, to Hyman S. Pastenberg, 915 Barretto St, July 26, 1917; attorney, L. Dashew, 320 Broadway.....$20

MIDDLETOWN PLACE, 50.4 ft s of Mayflower Av, 45.4x115.10x46x121.4; Emma D. Harrington to Alex S. Girvin, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1918; attorney, E. W. Rieck, 26 North Pearl St, Albany, N. Y.....$1

LOTS 53 and 54, map L. G. Morris; Moyis Frank, referee, to William H. Bonynge, trustee, 170 Broadway, Jan. 22; attorney, H. M. Stevenson, 26 Liberty St.....$3,000

MORRIS, e s, 253.8 ft s of 196th St, 75x115.1; Stewart Construction Co. to Winfred C. Kennedy, 1,306 College Av, mtg $7,000, Sept. 18, 1917; attorney, C. F. Shattott, 419 East 149th St.....$100

TRINITY AV, 1,028, e s, 18.9x90; Julius D. Tobias, referee, to Jane E. Reynolds, 1,078 Union Av, Jan. 30; attorney, Lewis Howlett, Union Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.....$6,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 189.9 ft n e of 198th St, 25x90.1; Alice E. De Passe to Emil Michaux, 209 West 107th St, July 1, 1918; attorney, R. E. Pusany 485 College Av.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 164th St, 25x96.11; George W. Moody to McAllen Realty Corp., 891 East 149th St, mtg $5,500, Jan. 29; attorney, Henry W. Kiralfy, 891 East 149th St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 971, e s, 25x93.11; Marguerite Clarke to George W. Moody, 122 West 80th St, mtg $5,500, Jan. 15; attorney, H. W. Kiralfy, 891 East 149th St...$100

169TH ST, 606 and 608 East, s s, 37.6x100; Bella Cohen to Jacob Newman, 324 St. Nicholas Av, New Haven, Conn., and another, Jan. 28; attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 160 Broadway.....$1

170TH ST, 402 East, s s, 27.6x100; Guest, Zeiger, individually and executor, to Louis A. Stern, 446 East 185th St; mtg $29,000, Jan. 30; attorney, L. A. Stern, 4,586 Park Row.....$100

169TH ST, s s, 94.1 ft w of Grant Av, runs s 81x w 48x n 79.4 to 165th St opposite to Concourse x e 4.3x e 40.11; Ess Ess Realty Co. to Viva Realty Co., 330 Broadway, mtg $21,400, Jan. 21; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

176TH ST, 812 East, s s, 34x125, James Butler to Sisters of Sacred Heart of Mary, on Nepperhan Road, Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 29; attorney, J. H. Regan, 145 Nassau St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x76, Jan. 17; Anna W. Hopp et al. and Eberhardt Realty Co. to August Brandes, 146 East 47th St, et al, trustees, due Feb. 1, 1920; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$5,000

CARMINE ST, s w corner of Bleecker St, 49.11x70; Henrietta Boreschek et al., executors, to Rose, John, Paul, and James Demartini, 171 Bleecker St, mtg $53,000; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$75,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100; James H. Cruikshank to Hyman Bardin, 70 East 112th St, mtg $16,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, J. A. Cruikshank, 55 Liberty St.....$1

ESSEX ST, 81, w s, 22x87.6; Bernard Harris to Clara Harris, 81 Essex St, ½ part, mtg $14,000, all title, Jan. 29.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 427 East, s e corner of Columbia St, 50x75; C. & F. Holding Co. to Hanover Mortgage Co., 49 Wall St, all liens, Jan. 29; attorneys, Alger & Coughlan, 49 Wall St.....$100

1ST AV, 1,122, e s, 100 ft n of 61st St, 20.2x75; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to Vincenza Pecoraro, 1,122 1st Av, Jan. 30; attorneys, Emmet & P., 32 Wall St.....$11,000

2D AV, 2,282, n e corner of 117th St, 22x81; George Putcher and another, executors, to Jay Bee Realty Corp., all liens, Jan. 28; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn 203 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 749, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x100; George to Margaret Wheatly, 139 Rogers Av, Brooklyn, mtg $26,000; attorney, W. F. Moore, 111 West 11th St...$1

11TH ST, 35 West, n s, 382.1 ft w of 6th Av, 22.10x103.3; Harry W. Morton to Miriam G. Dodge and Helen M. Boardman, Randolph, Mass., all title and confirmation deed, Dec. 21, 1918; attorneys, Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.....$1

18TH ST, 318 West, s s, 220.2 ft w of 8th Av, 21.11x92; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Agnes I. Mallon, 318 West 19th St, subject to tax lien for $1,431.51, Jan. 29, foreclosure; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,500

38TH ST, 237 to 241, n s, 377 ft e of 9th Av, 51.4x98.9, foreclosure Jan. 10, 1918; Sol Kohn, referee, to Esther Dryer, 528 West 111th St; and another, Jan. 30; attorney, Daniel S. Dryer, 221 West 57th St...$46,600

38TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft w of 3d Av, 13x80; Charlotte M. Adenaw to Elmalie V. Gillet, 158 East 38th St, 1-9 part, b. and s, all liens, Jan. 25; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St.....$1

61ST ST, 326 East, s s, 356 ft e of 2d Av, 26.8x100.5; Domenick Buzzuffi to Giuseppa Agazzi, 317 East 61st St, 1-3 part, mtg $12,000, Jan. 6; attorney, Louis Campora, 93 Nassau St.....$100

80TH ST, 558-4 East, s s, 445 ft east of Av A, 75x102.2; A. Schwerer Construction Co. to Cyro Realty Co., 171 Broadway, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, Frank Thorn, 171 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Dorette A. Wittpenn and another, executors, to Dorette A. Wittpenn, individually, 1,010 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, 2-3 part, and Louis Wittpenn, 1-3 part, Jan. 28; attorneys, Rabe & Keller, 238 Broadway.....$21,007.90

119TH ST, 9 West, n s, 109.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x61.7x14.6x57.9, foreclosure Nov. 19, 1918; George W. Collins, referee, to Iphigenia Z. Place; attorneys, Wells & C., 31 Nassau St.....$5,650

119TH ST, 17 West, n s, 165.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x76.10x14.6x78, foreclosure Jan. 21, 1919; same, referee, to same, Jan. 23.....$1

120TH ST, 402 East, s s, 27.6x100; Guest, Zeiger, individually and executor, to Louis A. Stern, 446 East 185th St; mtg $29,000, Jan. 30; attorney, L. A. Stern, 4,586 Park Row.....$100

124TH ST, 338 East, s s, 262.6 ft west of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Emma Frankenstein et al., executors, &c., to Lawmor Improvement Co., 42 Broadway, mtg $4,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500

SAME PROPERTY; Lawmor Improvement Co. to Antonio Pope, 297 Pleasant Av, mtg $5,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, same.$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 48.7 ft north of 168th St, 48.4x80; Louis Chazarwitz to Jakob Hagmann, 1,229 Brook Av, Jan. 30; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$1

CLINTON AV, 1,853 w s, 34.9x87.4; Harry Reich to Samuel Sendel, 417 Claremont Parkway, mtg $5,000, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

KELLY ST, e s, 300 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Julius Winter to Gussie Winger and another, 323 West 170th St, mtg $5,000, Jan. 27; attorney, L. I. Gerber, 256 B'way...$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 10 East, s s, 16.6x80; McAllen Realty Corp. to George Moody, 101 West 81st, mtg $8,000, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 145, map of Van Nest Park; Helena Wagner to Arthur W. Wagner, 319 East 167th St, mtg $5,400, Jan. 6; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 149th St.....$100

LOT 74, map of L. G. Morris; Margaretha A. Joost to William H. Bonynge, trustee, 20 Bentley Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $1,260, Jan. 16; attorney, H. M. Stevenson, 26 Liberty St.....$1

LOT 1, Block 28, map of Pelham Park; also Rider Av, n w s, at n e s of 185th St, 72.8 x25; also 3d Av, n e corner of 184th St, old lines, 17.4x79.6x16.8x84.8; Mary A. Lord et al. to Ella Dwyer, 2,317 University Av, Aug. 7, 1918; attorney, Joseph P. Fallon, 2 Columbus Circle.....$100

LANE ON MAP, Charles Darke s w s 105 ft n w of road from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, 25x150; Phineas Lewis, son, trustee, to Hyman S. Pastenberg, 915 Barretto St, July 26, 1917; attorney, L. Dashew, 320 Broadway.....$20

MIDDLETOWN PLACE, 50.4 ft s of Mayflower Av, 45.4x115.10x46x121.4; Emma D. Harrington to Alex S. Girvin, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1918; attorney, E. W. Rieck, 26 North Pearl St, Albany, N. Y.....$1

LOTS 53 and 54, map L. G. Morris; Moyis Frank, referee, to William H. Bonynge, trustee, 170 Broadway, Jan. 22; attorney, H. M. Stevenson, 26 Liberty St.....$3,000

MORRIS, e s, 253.8 ft s of 196th St, 75x115.1; Stewart Construction Co. to Winfred C. Kennedy, 1,306 College Av, mtg $7,000, Sept. 18, 1917; attorney, C. F. Shattott, 419 East 149th St.....$100

TRINITY AV, 1,028, e s, 18.9x90; Julius D. Tobias, referee, to Jane E. Reynolds, 1,078 Union Av, Jan. 30; attorney, Lewis Howlett, Union Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.....$6,000

VALENTINE AV, e s, 189.9 ft n e of 198th St, 25x90.1; Alice E. De Passe to Emil Michaux, 209 West 107th St, July 1, 1918; attorney, R. E. Pusany 485 College Av.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 164th St, 25x96.11; George W. Moody to McAllen Realty Corp., 891 East 149th St, mtg $5,500, Jan. 29; attorney, Henry W. Kiralfy, 891 East 149th St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 971, e s, 25x93.11; Marguerite Clarke to George W. Moody, 122 West 80th St, mtg $5,500, Jan. 15; attorney, H. W. Kiralfy, 891 East 149th St...$100

169TH ST, 606 and 608 East, s s, 37.6x100; Bella Cohen to Jacob Newman, 324 St. Nicholas Av, New Haven, Conn., and another, Jan. 28; attorneys, Hirsch, S. & L., 160 Broadway.....$1

169TH ST, s s, 94.1 ft w of Grant Av, runs s 81x w 48x n 79.4 to 165th St opposite to Concourse x e 4.3x e 40.11; Ess Ess Realty Co. to Viva Realty Co., 330 Broadway, mtg $21,400, Jan. 21; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

176TH ST, 812 East, s s, 34x125, James Butler to Sisters of Sacred Heart of Mary, on Nepperhan Road, Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 29; attorney, J. H. Regan, 145 Nassau St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x76, Jan. 17; Anna W. Hopp et al. and Eberhardt Realty Co. to August Brandes, 146 East 47th St, et al, trustees, due Feb. 1, 1920; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$5,000

CARMINE ST, s w corner of Bleecker St, 49.11x70, F. M., Jan. 20; Rose, John, Paul, and James Demartini to Henrietta, Hy. and Leopold Boroschek, 1 West 89d St, executors, due July 1, 1920, prior mtg $43,000; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Kleberg, 320 Broadway.....$10,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100, F. M., Jan. 29; Hyman Bardin to Jas. H. Cruikshank, Freeport, L. I., due Aug. 1, 1920; 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,500; attorney, Geo. H. Walker, 174 Centre St.....$3,000

1ST AV, 1,122, e s, 100 ft n of 61st St, 20.2x75.1x103.3; Harry W. Morton to Miriam G. Dodge and Helen M. Boardman, Randolph, Mass., all title and confirmation deed, Dec. 21, 1918; attorneys, Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.....$1

18TH ST, 318 West, s s, 220.2 ft w of 8th Av, 21.11x92, F. M., Jan. 29; Agnes I. Mallon to the American Trust Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

38TH ST, 237-41 West, n s, 377 ft e of 8th Av, 51.4x98.9, F. M., Jan. 30; Esther and Mannie Dryer to Central Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, due Feb. 1, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

62D ST, n s, 100 ft e of East End Av, runs 123.4 to original high water mark, East River x n e 109.10x n w 157.4x s 180.5 to beginning, with all title to dock privileges, &c., and all other real estate now owned or that may be acquired and machinery, &c., Jan. 9; Yorkville Independent Hygeia Ice Co. to Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 54 Wall St, as trustee for bondholders, due Feb. 1, 1924, 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorneys' Forster, H. & K., 59 Wall St.....$98,000

115TH ST, 32 West, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 23x100.11, F. M., Jan. 21; Sidney I. Moll to F. de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, and another, trustees, due Jan. 20, 1924; attorney, Frederic de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$18,000

124TH ST, 338 East, s s, 262.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11, F. M., Jan. 29; Lawmor Improvement Co. to Emma Frankenstein, 875 West 93d St, et al., exrs., &c., due Jan. 15, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,500; attorney, Henry Brill, 80 Wall St.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY, F. M., Jan. 29; Antonio Pepe to Lawmor Improvement Co., 42 Broadway, due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $5,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,200

Bronx.

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 368.9 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.8x120; Mabel C. Murray to Emily Newman, 3,016 Bronx Boulevard, Jan. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $3,600

LOTS 802, 804, 806, 810, and 812, map of Minneford Park; P. J. Building Co. to City Island Homes, Inc., 14 Wall St., Nov. 27, 1917, 6 years; attorneys, Satterlee, C. & L., 49

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester.

Crestwood, 32 minutes, 8 rooms, 60x100, station 3 minutes; splendid artistic attic; bargain. Grose, 1,529 Woolworth Building.

Sell, furnished, easy terms, hollow tile house, tile roof; garage. Howard Falling, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. N. Y. Spring 9176.

Long Island.

One-family detached house in Richmond Hill, eight rooms, and bath, improvements, electric light, 100 ft. from Jamaica Av., convenient to L. I. R. R.; price $6,800. Call at 641 Hatch Av., Woodhaven, L. I. Phone 2122M Richmond Hill.

Massachusetts.

TWO BUNGALOWS

for sale, one equipped as an all-year residence, with steam heat, electric light, water from artesian well (147 feet deep) with automatic electrically-controlled pump, well rated at 35 gallons per minute; cellar under entire house; set tubs, large fireplace with plenty of wood on place to supply it; one equipped as Summer home, same size as other, and having large fireplace, water connection from artesian well; garage and garden; partly furnished. X 243 Times Annex.

Houses Wanted.

A NEW YORK LAWYER

requires 8-room suburban house, recent construction, early occupancy, $1,000 rental; gas, electricity, tiled bath, garage; prefer Montclair, Mount Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle. Telephone Main 4678.

Will buy small, thoroughly modern bungalow in choice suburban neighborhood. S 213 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

SMALL AND LARGE
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES

for lease by life year to responsible tenants in the large sprinklered office structure, the CABLE BUILDING, at 621 BROADWAY.

"Bleecker St." Broadway subway sta., 1 blk, "Spring St." station old 'subway, 2 blocks. (Under railway management.)

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT SUITE OF OFFICES FOR RENT ON ONE OF THE HIGHEST FLOORS OF FIRST-CLASS BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

FOR RENT, sublet for one year with fixtures, beautifully equipped office; suitable for architect's office, about 600 sq. ft., centrally located, splendid light, reasonable terms. Apply Hobart B. Upjohn, 456 4th Av., New York.

LARGE CORNER STORE, FACING GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 98 BY 102; RENT $18,000; LONG LEASE; PRINCIPALS ONLY. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

For physician, first floor suite, including two large, beautiful rooms and butler's pantry, with running water; desirable street and neighborhood. 114 East 39th St., East.

CORNER LOFTS, 100x92 ft., with or without power, suitable for manufacturing; low insurance, and reasonable rent; immediate possession. 17th St. and Avenue B.

Large office, Woolworth Building, all or part, furnished or unfurnished, splendid equipment for sales organization. H 403 Times Downtown.

BASEMENT for rent for warehousing; below Canal St., about 6,500 sq. ft.; heavy floor carrying capacity, 2 elevators; low insurance. W 38 Times.

Sub lease, light loft, 50x100, below Houston St.; heavy floor carrying capacity; live steam may be had; reasonable rent. W 34 Times.

To Hire for Business—Desk room, storage space; telephone service; centrally located; good shipping facilities. 68-70-72 Wooster St.

Office or desk room to rent; also storage, if needed, and phone. Marchand, 42 West 15th. Phone Bryant 585.

WAREHOUSE, 5-story, below Fulton St., about 25x75; electric hoist; possession April 1. W 37 Times.

Small light office wanted, preferably furnished; vicinity 40th St.; occupancy Feb. 15. S 237 Times.

Desk room in small office; about Madison Square; reasonable. K 408 Times Downtown.

2 large, light lofts, fireproof building, elevator service, steam heat. Happel, 408 E. 92d St.

STORE, 5 West 16th St., reasonable, 20x70. Phone Chelsea 3706; Brokers' commission.

109 Broad, large and small light offices; low rent. Apply on premises.

Office, large, airy, rent very reasonable. Park Row Building, Room 1330.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

Stores and offices; subway express corner. 1,275 Lexington Av.

Light offices and salesrooms in modern building, 110 East 23d St.

Parlor floor store, near Fifth Av., $125 per month. Burlack Co., 46 West 40th.

Studio with bath and kitchenette, near Fifth Av. Burlack Co., 46 West 40th.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J.
Broad and Market St. stores to let.
J. Clarence Carr, Firemen's Bldg., Newark.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED, SMALL OFFICE,
REPUTABLE MODERN BUILDING,
financial district; or single room, (part of suite.) Address, stating full particulars, J. C., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

307TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $30 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

418T, EAST.—Two rooms and bath, richly furnished apartment, with additional outside sleeping porch (no kitchenette); to responsible and refined people; meal service optional; $150 monthly. Phone 7450 Murray Hill.

48TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsomely and luxuriously furnished, two very large outside rooms, with outside bath; baby grand piano, Turkish rugs, fine linens, maid and valet service; $200 a month.

67TH ST., EAST.—Exquisitely furnished large living room, bedroom, and bath, restaurant apartment house; $200 monthly, for two or three months. Call Lenox 712, in the morning until 1 P. M.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Sealty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ARTISTIC APARTMENT, three rooms, bath, maid service, breakfast. Enquire Superintendent, 715 Madison Av.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT, near Harvard, Yale, and Yacht Clubs; large studio, with two adjoining rooms and bath; sublet for 4 to 6 months; $150 per month. Telephone 4160 Plaza.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED 2-room kitchenette apartment, private bath, electricity, attendance; suitable bachelors; near 33d subway. 7057 Mad. Sq.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, INC.,

12 East 44th St. Murray Hill 1100.

LEAVING CITY; WILL SUBLET HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENT HOTEL SUITE, FACING MADISON SQUARE PARK, TO JUNE OR OCTOBER AT $400 MONTH; 3 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHS, LARGE LIVING ROOM; HOTEL SERVICE. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 402 MADISON AV.

PARK AV. Section; finest furnished apartments, all sizes and rentals. RAFAEL DE FLOREZ, 402 Madison Av., (47th.)

PARK AV., (Northwest Corner,) Entrance 51st St.—Six rooms and bath, sunshine. Lenox 7899.

THIRTIES, magnificently furnished 4 rooms, new building; $275; short lease. Tel. Vanderbilt 450.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 123 WEST.—Private apt., 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and bath; elevator. 6600 Chelsea; Baker Apt. 140.

26 WEST 43D ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6955.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

58TH, 10 WEST.—Two-room apartment; beautifully furnished large living room, bedroom, and bath; reference required. Price, phone 5704 Plaza.

50TH, 160 WEST, (1DE.)—Large room overlooking park, 2 smaller rooms, bath, kitchenette; artistically furnished; $375 monthly till October or longer; alternately take furniture with lease. Phone Circle 1806, 10-2.

50TH, 200 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, overlooking Central Park; grand piano, linen, silver; June to October $250 month; shorter term $300. Kent.

70TH.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; 10th floor; $300. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

78TH, 205 WEST.—2 rooms, front suite, southern exposure, kitchenette; comfortable, attractive; high-class house; $60 monthly; maid service.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Six-room apartment sublet; will sell furniture; going overseas.

80S, WEST.—New building, 6 rooms, 2 baths; newly furnished. Columbus 3974.

97TH, 315 WEST.—Furnished apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, beautifully furnished, $160 to $200 per month. Superintendent.

103D, 250 WEST.—Hotel Alexandria.—To sublet, two handsomely furnished rooms, bath. Apply at desk, or phone 6366 Gramercy.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Three large, light rooms, (kitchen,) attractively furnished; first floor. Ellsworth.

116TH SUBWAY, (Broadway.)—Attractive five-room apartment, Oct. 1 or longer, $150; references required. Miss Pantlind, Morningside 8905.

116TH, WEST.—6 beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; grand piano; phonograph; will share apt. with, and board congenial couple. Morn. 8274.

116TH, 616 WEST.—5 beautiful rooms, completely furnished, southern exposure. Monger, Apt. 91.

117TH ST., 600 WEST.—Artistically furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen; spotless; near Riverside Drive.

141ST, 005 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment; piano, linen, silver. Apartment 1D.

142D, 547 WEST.—Newly, beautifully furnished front living room, bedroom adjoining; use of kitchen; refined couple; no other roomers; 2 adults; $60. Apt. 23.

185TH, 551 WEST.—Five large outside sunny rooms, comfortably furnished; high-class apartment; desirable locality; subway bus; to lease three to six months, $100 per month; reference. Mowder, Telephone 8487 St. Nicholas.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.
Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 260 West 73d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 838.

CALL ON MILLER, 163 West 50th St., for list of apartments. Circle 3067.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Beautiful nine rooms, three baths. Miss Pantlind, Morningside 8905.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

High-class FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON-HOBBS, 562 WEST 72D ST.

IN THE SEVENTIES, WEST SIDE; 3 ELEGANT SUITES; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; DELIGHTFUL HOME; GOOD SERVICE; $825, $225, $125 PER MONTH; REFERENCE. TELEPHONE COL. 8055.

PARLOR floor, very spacious and sumptuously furnished, including living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette, ready for immediate occupancy at No. 9 West 58th St., adjoining Hotel Plaza; will lease to responsible person with unquestioned references for 3 or 4 months at $250 per month. Phone 8189 Plaza or call in person; hours noon until 6 P. M.; La Fell.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, corner 103d St., The Clearfield.—Highest class apt, 9D; beautifully furnished and decorated nine rooms; three master bedrooms, three baths; unusual opportunity.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,974.—Four rooms, bath, $70. Riverside 9294 after 6 P. M.

WEST END AV., 856.—Two bright rooms, bath and kitchenette; also front porch; immediate possession.

WEST END AV., (90's.)—Handsomely furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths; $225 monthly. 4 months. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths; handsome. artistic furnishings; terms. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

44TH ST., 7 EAST.—Apartment, two rooms and bath; very large living room; open fireplace; newly converted; hardwood floors; $100 monthly. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Lafayette Apts., four rooms and bath; all light; very desirable. Phone Chelsea 5774 or call.

50TH, 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building; $125. Apply on premises.

57TH, 140 WEST, 4 bright rooms, 2 baths, high-class building, 10th floor, $170 month; 2-3 years lease.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—One, two and three very large, elegant rooms, with baths, private residence, $55-$110-$125 monthly.

98D, 270 WEST.—Parlor floor remodeled house; two large rooms, bath; service.

94TH ST., 276, (Near West End Av.)—2 spacious rooms and bath, just completed; $1,200; immediate possession.

BROADWAY-112TH, 542 WEST, (2C.)—$140; lease March 1, 9 rooms, 3 baths; 3 rooms remaining paying $90.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

CLINTON ST., 413, (Corner.)—5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $42.50.

Furnished—New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY apartments—3 and 4 room apartments; ocean front; high-class building; hot and cold sea water refrigeration any season; furnished or unfurnished. H. G. Harris & Co., Guarantee Trust Building, Atlantic City.

BOULEVARD, 941, Weehawken, N. J.—Apartment 6 rooms and bath, steam heat; all modern improvements; overlooking Hudson River.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

From early February until June 1, fully furnished apartment in first-class building, with all the rooms; 3 or 4 bedrooms, two or more bathrooms; about $250 a month. Addressed to those who prefer a reliable tenant to a high rental. A 378 Times.

Gentleman with responsible position in downtown bank desires small apartment in private home for the bank family. A. C. Monteil, 614 West 138th St. Audubon 6073.

Responsible party wants handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession, to July; $275 monthly. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Until April, responsible couple desires two-three rooms, sunlight, housekeeping apartment; $70-$90 monthly; below 59th. Greeley 4542.

Wanted, attractively furnished apartment, 3 to 5 rooms, below 100th St. Call Columbus 2223, Apt. 4F.

Couple with grown daughter wishes, from Feb. 8, 2 or 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; quote price. W 13 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Furnished or unfurnished five-room apartment by distinguished family. R 751 Times Downtown.

Completely furnished, small apartment, including bath and kitchen, between Washington Square and 72d St. R 702 Times.

Two gentlemen desire small furnished apartment below 40th St., west of Park Av.; state full particulars. A 303 Times.

Five or six rooms for family three adults; convenient location; references exchanged. J. L. F., Box 803, City Hall Station.

Wanted for responsible clientele high-class furnished apartments, Park Av. section. Rafael de Florez, 402 Madison Av., (47th.)

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; east side; $65; lease. Address R. H., Room 61, 96 Broadway.

Couple.—One, two rooms, with bath, twin beds; below 42d. A 384 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted to sublet, unfurnished apartment for May 1 or Oct. 1, six to seven rooms, on west side, between 72d and 110th Sts.; state particulars. S 721 Times Downtown.

Young couple want 3-4 room apartment, west side; $40-$55. Henry S. Miller, Freeport, L. I.

Unfurnished 6-7 rooms, sunny, modern, below 116th; immediate possession. Phone, Room 205, Schuyler 0571, before 10 A. M.

Three rooms with bath wanted, suitable for business purposes; not over $60. W 46 Times.

Four-room apt., all improvements, between 16th-34th Sts. Phone Gramercy 4518.

High-class, unfurnished apartment wanted; 3 or 4 rooms. S 238 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

307TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny, telephone, elevator, well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $10 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

47TH, 21 EAST.—Large, clean room, all conveniences, gentlemen only.

LEXINGTON AV., 205, (Near 36th.)—Large, sunny room, well furnished; $8.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Attractive, large, light room, running water, electricity; gentlemen.

UPPER, 808, (Few Doors 5th Av.)—Large front room, connecting bedroom, next bath; no other roomers; with light breakfast, $10. Phone mornings Lenox 7378.

West Side.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome double room, private bath, electricity, steam; excellent.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, "large room; $60; conveniences; refined home.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Well-appointed room for refined business lady; improvements; references.

74TH, 104 WEST. — Room; well kept house.

75TH, 327 WEST (at Drive.)—Charmingly furnished room, running water, electricity, residential.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Alcove parlor; running water, electricity; parquetry, exclusive home; business man.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; $12 and $15; gentlemen.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; electricity, warm, hot water; references.

77TH, 251 WEST.—Room, large closet, bath same floor; hot water, electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; private bath.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Cheerful, well-heated room, private house. Schuyler 4093.

80TH ST., WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, steam heat, new bathtubs and lavatories, electric light, parquet floors, private family, private house; no other roomers; gentlemen only; $125 monthly. Y 229 Times Annex.

81ST, 27 WEST, (facing parks.)—Exceptional four windows, porch, southern exposure; steam heat, electricity; also hall room. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 450 WEST END.—Nicely furnished room, gentleman; seen afternoons. Schuyler 5005.

83D, 28 WEST.—Comfortable furnished light, warm and clean room, private bath, first floor; gentlemen. Phone Schuyler 8250.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room, adjoining bath; $5; telephone, electricity.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Well appointed private house, 2 large rooms, adjoining bath; $12-$15.

143D ST., 500 WEST.—Nice room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5. Apt. 72.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Handsomely furnished warm, sunny room suitable for one or two; business people preferred; references required. Maitenger.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Sunny front rooms, piano; high-class apartment; $10-$15. Eurelle.

Desirable room, select neighborhood, near subway; small family. Ellis, phone Morningside 271.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (block from 157th St. subway station.)—Extra large, sunny room, southern exposure; adjoining extraordinary bath; view of Hudson; suitable one or two. Telephone Audubon 229 for my private phone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (95th St.)—Large comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; suitable for gentleman. Apt. 57.

WEST END AV., 613, between 89th-90th Sts.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted in private house by business woman, room, medium-size, southern exposure, hot and cold water, heat; permanent; five years at present residence; state terms; West 70th to West 90th, east of Broadway. B. J., 75 Times.

Two young gentlemen, Canadians, desire one or two rooms, permanently, in private home, with refined family, with or without board; references gladly exchanged. Address S. D. M., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

Refined Japanese gentleman wants large, well furnished room with private; conversation opportunity; modern improvements necessary; between 65th St. and 170th St. Address Room 6, 150, Hotel Ansonia, 73d St.

Young man wishes comfortably furnished large room, bath, electric lights, telephone; preferably below 86th St.; small, private family; highest references; give fullest particulars. W 41 Times.

Young Yale man with slender salary desires moderate priced room in home of family of refinement; permanent; highest references. A 366 Times.

Gentleman desires one or two nicely furnished rooms, independent entrance. B 682 Times Downtown.

Room and bath, between 30th and 50th, by young executive; state full particulars; references. L 382 Times.

Two business women desire two quiet outside rooms; home of refinement; price $40 month; references exchanged. A 385 Times.

What have you for $25 a month for business couple, bet. 35th and 42d Sts. W 45 Times.

Room in strictly private family by army officer. S 380 Times.

Furnished room and bath; private entrance; reasonable. Address Box S 265 Times.

Mother and daughter want nicely furnished room; $8 or $9. 2,507½ Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Single rooms, with board; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large room with board, table guests; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private bath, steam heat; table unexcelled.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Refined family gives superior accommodations; large and single rooms; European house service; parlor; dining room for table guests.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small second-floor rooms; electricity; French cuisine.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Pleasant medium sized room; parlor dining; private house; references.

89TH, 321 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, bright room, twin beds, fine bath adjoining, for couple or two gentlemen; real home cooking. Telephone 3157 Riverside.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny, single front room; French cuisine; table guests.

95TH ST., 4 WEST.—Attractive room with board; homelike; near park.

102D, 305 WEST.—Opportunity for two adults in private Christian, American family; front room; 4 southern windows; second floor.

106TH, 314 WEST.—A handsomely furnished room, private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; three spacious rooms, bath; single room, exceptional table; modern.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful suite, with two baths, suitable for family of five or six; latest hotel improvements; cuisine and service unexcelled; also one room, with or without board; only permanent guests considered.

130TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; kosher table optional. Morningside 4011.

Good home for motherless child; best care; references. Marer, 225 West 109th.

Large furnished outside room, adjoining bath, with board; most exclusive apartment on drive; family of 2; for a gentleman; $30 weekly. Box A, 75 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive, comfortable, steam-heated room, excellent board, $14. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Cheer and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness. Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals. 10 Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

BOARD WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

One or two rooms, private bath, by young married couple; good home cooking; references exchanged. Phone Riverside 2332.

Independent childless couple to board child 7 years. Write 878 3d Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165, White Plains.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist; bright girl; $12. Miss G. Aronowitz, 1,583 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSISTANT MANAGERESS of high-class tea room, by a business woman. W 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, thoroughly experienced, modern accounting methods, executive ability; take full charge; highest credentials; moderate salary. R 788 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, assist executive; 6 years' real experience; highly recommended; salary $25. B 885 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, executive ability, trial balance, financial statements; competent; $25. R 741 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Five years' experience, publishing business; efficient, accurate; references. H 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, four years' experience, thoroughly efficient; Christian; $18. W 736 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, high school graduate; trial balance, controlling accounts; $30. B 188 Times.

EDITOR.—Experienced woman editor desires editorship of publication, department editing or feature writing. X 310 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined widow, 30 years old, capable taking full charge; experienced in managing servants; fond of children; references. Mrs. Linehan, 857 Lexington Av. Tel 9061 Mad. Sq. between 9 and 12.

LAUNDRESS.—Two days week with one family and cleaning; references from present employers. Address M. L., 2,625 B'way.

MAID.—French lady seeks position as visiting maid or governess. A. B. Telephone 3910 Plaza.

MANICURING, pedicuring, facial massage, in or out. Jeanette, care Amelia, 258 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Waverly 9024.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, American; men's club or apartment; wages moderate. B 180 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, practical; would manage home where help is kept; anywhere. S 243 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2 years' experience, good penman, accurate figures; $12. H 504 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, fine penman, quick at figures, bookkeeping, filing, $12. R 797 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE FIRMS OR MEN.—A lady conversant with the buying, selling, and care of real estate is open for a position where ability will be appreciated. W 44 Times.

SECRETARY.—Well appearing, intelligent young business woman wishes executive position with Latin American concern; capable taking entire charge of English correspondence; formerly connected with Latin American consulate in this city. Address R-600 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position in New York City by young woman, 27 years; references from heads of well known boarding school, writers, and artists; typing; no shorthand. Y 290 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; thorough correspondent; 7 years' experience; $25. W 735 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer-stenotypist, three years; two positions, Jewess, high school graduate, references, small office, $18, Morningside 3358, Apt. 13.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; ambitious beginner; $10 to start. A. M., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8217.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, Christian, 7 years' experience, conscientious worker, capable, accurate; A1 references; salary $22. S 798 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, male without correspondence if required, valuable assistant to busy executive, $25-$30. Hausner, 100 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands office work; references; $15. B 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, export; other experience; high school graduate; references; salary $20. B 675 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, desires permanent position; $15 week. E. Mashin, 1,703 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, efficient, well-educated, diplomatic; capable taking full charge; $30-$35. Astoria 797.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, highly efficient; experienced; $20. R 792 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, executive ability, academic education, 8 years' experience; $23. B 681 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; experienced; $12. R 780 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ACCURATE, WITH EXPERIENCE; $12. PHONE BEEKMAN 1308.

TYPIST, bookkeeper, general office work; experienced, American, 23 years; reference. L 374 Times.

TYPIST.—Young lady, experienced, desires permanent position; salary $14. S 216 Times.

WOMAN of refinement, intelligence, would like position of responsibility; references. R 394 Times.

WOMAN, refined, desires proposition where general business knowledge, experience qualify. W 779 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, with literary, musical and business experience desires position, preferably on magazine or with press representative, where executive ability and experience are appreciated. Lynn, 256 West 73d.

YOUNG WOMAN, 20, with knowledge of high school chemistry and physics, wishes position in chemical laboratory, with chance for advancement; 16 months' experience in laboratory work. F. Campbell, 228 West 22d.

YOUNG WOMAN, Christian, American, experienced register clerk, desires position as assistant bookkeeper; salary $15. S 212 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.
Auditor, cost accountant, expert organizer, systematizer, public accounting experience, constructive calibre of mind; 25 years' experience; open for permanent engagement in executive capacity with manufacturing or commercial corporation; $60. Auditor, 72 Chilton St., Elizabeth, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT.—Broad manufacturing experience; modern cost and financial accounting; present assistant senior auditor connected with fifteen plants; age 37; married; salary, $3,000; thorough executive capable, mature business judgment. H 468 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, income tax reports, financial statements, part-time bookkeeping; reasonable. B 665 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior, naval officer doing specialized accounting work, wishes executive position March 1; experienced public and commercial accounts, 32, married; salary $300 per month. B 364 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, married, 37, thoroughly experienced financial statements, correspondence, credits, collections, &c., desires to locate with a downtown corporation at salary $40. L 305 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst, Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—New York University graduate 1916, five years' public accounting experience, independent audits, reports, seeks C. P. A. connection. L 327 Times.

ADVERTISER.—Can secure part-time services of young man experienced in preparing copy, advertising, and sales promotion campaigns; has satisfied others. S 264 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, honorably discharged; advertisements and sales promotion work indicate an original mind, expressive writing power, and sound merchandising sense; has handled campaigns in all details. S 260 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 22, 4 years' experience, wants position with advertising concern; honorably discharged from army. H 760 Times Downtown.

AN ADVERTISING ASPIRANT

requests permission to write copy for a high tension agency; college graduate; well read, and eager to begin. C 815 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTUAL engineer, draftsman; 1912 college graduate; officer, to be discharged; familiar with general types of building construction; ex-partner in successful business; desires connection with reputable architect or contractor. G 38 Times.

ARMY OFFICER, aviator, honorably discharged; college graduate; previous experience as foreman and supervisor on construction work. A 293 Times.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER and bookkeeper, age 24, who has had six years' experience as such, desires to connect with reliable concern. S 795 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, age 27, legal experience, desires position with commercial establishment. R 793 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(23;) six years' experience; can take entire charge; controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; references and bond; $20. Burtman, 71 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, assist executive; 6 years' real experience; highly recommended; salary $25. B 885 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, executive ability, trial balance, financial statements; competent; $25. R 741 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience with manufacturing concerns; double entry, controlling accounts; complete set; $30. T. T., 267 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—(Evenings;) young man employed as bookkeeper and stenographer during day, desires position 4, 5 nights a week; 50c. hour. W 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, nine years' experience; familiar with all office details; reliable; highest credentials; Christian; $25. H 565 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typist; ambitious beginner; $10 to start. A. M., 115 East Houston St., Orchard 8277.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, knowledge of accountancy, experienced, salary moderate, seeks connection. H 498 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; five years' experience; selling ability; best of references. L 494 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, thoroughly experienced, audits, statements, reconciliations, complete charge; $25. K 567 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, good penman, desires position at anything. A 964 Times Harlem.

BUYER ladies' coats, suits, dresses; now employed in resident office; knows market. A 963 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR and A1 mechanic; served in French and American armies, (aviation section;) must obtain position before discharge; now in U. S. Army cantonment, Garden City; wounded but in splendid physical condition; lost four brothers who served in French Army; can handle all makes of cars and give first class service. Communicate 6th Co., Camp Upton, Sunset 6410.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 36; fifteen years' experience on all high-grade cars; expert on Rolls-Royce. Joe Meizer, 204 Manhattan Av., Academy 720.

CHAUFFEUR.—28, unmarried; total abstainer; intelligent mechanic, dependable driver; understands high-grade cars. Telephone Sterling 995.

CHAUFFEUR, married, age 32, wishes position private or commercial; references. Frank Rothmann, 121 Fulton Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; experienced; references; mechanic. Horacek, 511 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 6 years' driving, 3 years' shop experience. Sheppard, 6,833 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married; private position; 8 years' experience. L 494 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman recommends his chauffeur, mechanic, city driver, any car. Columbus 9415.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, discharged soldier, wishes position. Shankowitz, 273 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, useful Japanese, for private; city or country. Masao, 328 East 57th St.

CHEMIST operating; four years' actual experience building, equipping, operating organic chemical plants; not afraid of work; can handle men successfully; consider South American proposition; best references; desire interview. R 398 Times.

CHEMIST.—Two years' technical training; ten months' experience in heavy chemicals, oils, varnishes; expert chemical knowledge of flashlight batteries. A 968 Times Harlem.

CHINA OR SOUTH AMERICA.
Mechanical engineer; 12 years' experience; 33 years old; internal combustion engines, gas producers, refrigeration and steam plants; mining, manufacturing, and central station experience; capable executive; go anywhere. L 335 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (23,) executive ability, desires position as clerk, general office routine; 6 years' experience; evening high school graduate; best reference. Box 269 Times, 2 Rector St.

CLERICAL.—Young man, college education, wishes clerical position with export house; advancement; experienced; references. Alexander Funk, 1,463 Bryant Av.

COLLEGE MAN, leaving school, desires position as assistant to executive or with executive ability; excellent recommendations; army discharge. Allen A. Kolodin, Room 209, Gould Hall, New York University.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.
Three years' THOROUGH experience as assistant and manager; desire new connection; age 21; best references. R 759 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 19, educated, neat, energetic, business experience; anything. R 781 Times Downtown.

EDITOR, literary and art; twenty years' experience; know values from many angles; acquainted with authors and artists; am authority on formats; have edited and manufactured magazines and books, written considerable material, and handled advertising; am competent to take up any branch dealing with publishing; I want a position; best of references. S 249 Times.

EDITOR, Spanish-American, desires connection with publishing house; broad experience in educational, literary work; highest references from South America and this city. L 368 Times.

ELECTRICIAN desires position house electrician; six years' experience; good references. J. 986 Times Harlem.

ESTIMATOR, &c.—Man (22) desires connection, stationery or printing concern preferred, as estimator, executing orders; 6 years' experience. S 237 Times.

EXECUTIVE, married, age 28, well educated and exc

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT with small clientele to form partnership; write details. R 777 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING WRITER WANTED, assistant editor for house organ, writer of advertisements, folders, booklets, letters and the like; pleasant work with prospects for advancement; give full story of your training, experience; samples of your work, salary requirements, references, &c.; in first letter. Y 276 Times Annex.

AD WRITER.—Large trade paper wants a copy writer; must have had experience preparing copy for such accounts as foundries, machine shops, steel mills and allied industries; reply should state fully age, experience, salary desired, etc. R. X., 325 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR required by shipping newspaper; salary and commission. Apply, by letter only, stating age, experience, &c., "Shipping," B 697 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted, sell on magazine commission. Call Friday 10-11 A. M., Gunya & Wyss, 32 East 23dSt.

ARTIST, commercial; one with advertising agency experience preferred; good salary; permanent position. Peck's Advertising Agency, 347 5th Av.

ARTIST.—Good pen-and-ink sketch, and water color artist. Parisian Art Co., 1,440 Broadway, New York.

ASSISTANT BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.
BEST & CO.,
5th Av. and 35th St.,
require a man, mechanically inclined, preferably between 30 and 35 years of age, with first-class retail, specialty or department store experience; other qualifications are sobriety, ambition, and a desire for advancement by hard work; such a good position as this is seldom offered.
Applications by mail will be received in strictest confidence.

ASSISTANT wanted in office; must be quick and accurate; good handwriting; apply in writing only; state qualifications and salary desired. Chas. Salomon & Co., 20 W. 33d St.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK wanted in charging department of a large publishing house; experienced; salary to start $14. S 281 Times.

BLACKSMITH, experienced on flanging plate and tank work. Earl C. Maxwell Co., 119 15th St., Brooklyn.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.
Export publishing house seeks young man experienced in book business to handle details of growing department; requirements good correspondent, sales ability, salesmanship worker; one discharged from military service preferred; state age, experience, references, salary. R 786 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER as head, age between 30 and 40 preferred, thoroughly experienced; fast worker of proven executive ability to take charge of office details of manufacturer's office; present office staff 25 people; only man of highest character and with best references need apply. Full particulars as to experience, salary desired, State references, etc., which will be held strictly confidential. Address B. G., 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in plumbing business in Bay Ridge section, Brooklyn. Address, stating experience, salary and qualifications, S 251 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; state age, experience, and education; salary $20, with good prospects. P. O. Box 325, General Delivery.

BOOKKEEPER for factory, just outside Montclair; state experience and salary. H 473 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18.—An important business concern in the financial district has several permanent positions for elementary and high school graduates; abundant opportunities for advancement; short hours; preference will be given applicants who desire to continue evening schooling; salary $45 monthly. S 704 Times Downtown.

BOY in old-established Christian wholesale and importing house, splendid chance for advancement for one who will stick; write giving age, religion, salary expected; inexperienced preferred. Boy, 123 Times.

BOY just leaving school, for general office work in public accountant's office; opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, stating education and salary required. Box 274 Times, 3 Rector St.

BOYS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT BOYS WANTED, 15 TO 17, AS RUNNERS BY A NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE. APPLY ROOM 96, 40 WALL ST.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chance for advancement; salary to start $9 week. L 408 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, over 16 years of age; wages $12. Apply to M., F. O. Box 1,021, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY for general work in busy office; one experienced in mailing department a splendid opportunity. Box H 509 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as messenger and office boy; salary $8. Militor Corp., 115 Broadway, Room 121.

BOY wanted, age 18, residing near Broadway and 140th St.; $12; call after 9:30. F. Whiting, 38 Murray St.

BOY wanted, in insurance office; write, stating age, experience and salary expected. H $10 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright young man for light office work in brokerage office. 1,509 Singer Bldg., N. Y. C.

BOY, over 18, wholesale manufacturing laboratory; opportunity for industrious boy; $10. Call 48 West 4th, 7th floor.

BOY wanted to assist in export dept.; $8 to start. A 668 Times Downtown.

BILLIARD MECHANICS, to set up, overhaul and cover. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 35 West 32d St.

CABLE CLERK, STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent, familiar standard codes, capable developing private codes; preferably with knowledge of French. R 725 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Ambitious young man wanted by progressive manufacturing concern; very good future in and for willing worker; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 669 Times Downtown.

CLOAK AND SUIT BUYER,

"Hve wire," for a real job; one with department store experience preferred. Apply by letter or mdse. office.

THE GOERKE CO.,
Broad and Cedar Sts., Newark, N. J.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.
WALLACH BROS.,
3D AV., COR. 122D ST.

COLLECTOR, with experience in handling documents, wanted by chemical concern; will gradually be trained in to call on trade as a salesman. Write, stating experience and salary expected, John C. Wlarda & Co., 273 Green St., Brooklyn.

COLLECTOR.—Middle-aged man, with some knowledge of accounts, to act as collector for large corporation; steady and congenial work; state age and salary expected. A 672 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR AND BOOKKEEPER in real estate office; experienced; references; salary $18. G. Schwegler, 2,507 Broadway, (146c)

COST CLERK.—Must have experience in automobile repairs, cost, and billing. Apply Renault Selling Branch, 47th St. and 11th Av.

DEPARTMENT HEAD.

A branch of one of the country's largest distributers of high-grade automobile desires the services of a middle-aged and high-class parts and stock department manager; one thoroughly familiar with automobile parts and capable of handling factory correspondence and adjustments essential.
Write full particulars of experience, age, and remuneration expected. Address High Grade, Box 255 Times Downtown.

DIE MAKER.—Experienced; one who understands putting on make readies on gallery cutter and creasing machines in folding box department. J. F. Friedel Paper Box Co., 215 Wallace St., Syracuse, N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
As a Doctor of Chiropractic; day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet B.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6956.

EDITOR wanted for trade paper; state experience and salary. W 9 Times.

ENGINEER, working chief, must be expert and experienced and have ability to operate on the most economical basis; salary $35 per week; apply 11 to 12 A. M. Manager, 1,232 Broadway.

FUR DYERS.
Exceptional opportunity for right man; must be capable of taking charge of factory. M. P., 302 Times Downtown.

FURNITURE SALESMEN.—Only men who can command business need apply; high-class household goods in New York City; commission basis; small drawing account. C. N., 802 Times Downtown.

GROCERY MAN, experienced, executive ability, full knowledge of wholesale grocery market in New York and vicinity, qualified to sell and direct the sale of large quantities of excess grocery stocks on hand, live wire, wanted; state experience and salary expected. Y 289 Times Annex.

LAWYER wanted; capable, experienced lawyer; take charge large, busy office; thorough knowledge bankruptcy and collection necessary; interest in business besides salary to right party. A 657 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERKS.—A prominent surety and casualty company requires the services of two ledger clerks, preferably those with a knowledge of the business; state age, reference and salary expected. B 672 Times Downtown.

MANAGER FOR HANDKERCIEF FACTORY WANTED; WRITTEN ANSWERS. B 175 TIMES.

MAN, thoroughly familiar with export business in piece goods, particularly to South America; must be able to initiate and develop business; state age, experience, references, salary expected, &c. Y 269 Times Annex.

MAN, experienced, to take full charge of bead, necklace department in prominent jewelry and fancy goods house; state full particulars. B 202 Times.

MANAGER wanted, experienced, for a large 5, 10 and 25c. store; salary guaranteed from $1,800 to $2,000 per year; must be a thorough business man of this line. Inquire 360 George St., New Brunswick, N. J., H. Cardon.

MANAGER.—Import house desires experienced manager for raw fur department. K 357 Times.

MASTER SHEETMAKER, music rolls, expert, wanted, Italian Book, 147 Mulberry St.

MESTER REPAIR MEN wanted, experienced; good wages and steady job assured. Write Detroit City Gas Company, Distribution Dept., Detroit, Mich.

OFFICE MANAGER OF THE LIVE-WIRE CALIBRE, THOROUGHLY TRAINED IN OFFICE ROUTINE, BETWEEN 30 AND 40 YEARS; STATE EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AGE, RELIGION, SALARY. Y 276 TIMES ANNEX.

OFFICE BOY, INTELLIGENT AND NEAT APPEARING, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. N. Y. MILLINERY & SUPPLY CO., 1,237 BROADWAY.

OFFICE BOYS.—Insurance company wants four office boys; must be grammar school graduates, high school preferred; salary $8 per week. H 617 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Large insurance company; advancement. Address P. O. Box 326, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

OFFICE BOY; experience unnecessary; state age, experience, nationality, own handwriting. B 683 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, silk commission house; state age, experience, reference. L 407 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY IN WHOLESALE SILK HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT AND WILLING. B 678 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOYS wanted; ages 15 to 17. Call Room 2008, 60 Broadway.

OIL SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity for an experienced and live wire oil salesman in New York City, Brooklyn, and upper New Jersey; the applicant preferably should have a knowledge of all lubricating oils and greases, cutting oils, quenching and tempering oils, and core oils; the line is advertised and well known in this field and the nucleus of a large and profitable business is already established; only those should reply who are willing to work upon a straight commission basis and who can show unquestionable references as to selling ability and personal character. Y 264 Times Annex.

PAPER CUTTER.—Some experience in cutting and handling paper and cardboard; good opportunity. Scarborough, 28 Beekman St.

PLATE PRINTER.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., requires an experienced copper plate printer. Employments Office, seventh floor, open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR in large plant; must be familiar with pamphlet work; good opportunity for energetic man; salary according to ability; state experience. Printer, 192 Times.

RIVETER WHO CAN CAULK AND CHIP; EXPERIENCED ON TANK WORK. MAXWELL, 119 13TH ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN
to sell on permanent routes in sections of city for old-established Pittsburgh food products house; $15 per week and liberal commissions; men recently discharged from U. S. service given preference.

Ask for
MR. CONDON,
Room 8,
214 Livingston St.,
at Hoyt St. subway station,
opposite A. & S.,
Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Part or whole time; genuine opportunity to connect at once with a large concern possessing clean Al bona fide proposition; you, as an energetic man, can double, yes, treble, your present income; your efforts will earn large commission for you; $1,850 to $3,700 yearly should be your remuneration with a little energy, selling our new "Triple" Indemnity Policy; nothing like it ever issued; pays $120 monthly for every accident and sickness; $240 monthly hospital benefit, $200 monthly for travel accident; costs only $24 yearly; one-half benefits $12; great demand for same and easy seller. Call or write for particulars. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMAN WESTERN STATES.
Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and parts of Minnesota, including Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis; hats, caps, misses' and children's cloth and straw headwear; good opportunity for experienced man who can prove his value; commission basis; interviews will be arranged with applicants who will answer, stating fully personal qualifications and experience. L. B., 807, Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to cover downtown stores in New York City, sell maps; this is a universal article, an easy seller, needed by every store; also to traling in some special line is necessary, just energy and pep; smallest order guaranteed $25; commission basis. Apply in person Friday 10-11 A. M. Gunya & Wyss, 32 East 23d.

SALESMAN wanted to sell rubber heels; new invention; salary and commission; highest references required; experience an asset but not essential. H 477 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL EXPORT SERVICE ON COMMISSION BASIS; GOOD MEN CAN EASILY EARN $100 WEEKLY; ANY MAN SHOWING RESULTS AFTER TWO WEEKS WILL BE PLACED ON REGULAR WEEKLY DRAWING ACCOUNT OF $50. APPLY TO PERSON, G. S. KRIEGER, 39 WEST 14TH ST.

SALESMAN wanted, to sell a well known high grade electrically operated household specialty to the trade; one familiar with the electrical trade in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania preferred; salary and commission. B 172 Times.

SALESMEN familiar with automobile trade in New York and Brooklyn; splendid permanent opportunity with large financial institution for two or three men; only live wires who can produce results need apply; salary basis. B 687 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER WANTED.
Must show evidence of ability to sell and to instruct others in the art of selling; a real opportunity, with good salary and commission contract. Y 248 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted for shoe laces in New York City; only one who is thoroughly acquainted with the shoe factories and finding houses will be considered; salary and commission. R 785 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—We have an opening for a first-class man to sell cotton tapes and webbing in Greater New York; must be experienced in this line; salary and commission. R 784 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for outside work; must have good character, pleasing personality, and ability to represent trust company; commission. A 670 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man in New York office of large wholesale clothing concern; exceptional opportunity; salary, give full particulars in first letter. Y 279 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
Experienced man to sell stock over telephone; salary and large commission. Call 516 5th Av., Room 805.

SALESMAN and window dresser for high grade men's furnishings. B 129 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN, experienced on men's neckwear, to sell out of town; must have an established trade; state reference, &c.; commission basis. A 648 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, with full experience and good following for office trade only, for popular skirt line; commission basis. Perfection Skirt Co., 12 West 18th St.

SALESMAN for wide line of kimonos, aprons, petticoats, &c.; city and out-of-town; good proposition; commission. A 624 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, — Jobber coats and suits requires experienced man to cover offices, department stores; drawing commission. W 35 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for paint and roofing; excellent proposition for a good man; salary and commission. Box W 39 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced man, to sell insect screens; state who you have worked for and when; steady job to right man; salary. B 147 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, for embroidery house; must be Al man; commission, first-class proposition. Calvari, Inc., 148 East 57th St.

SALESMEN to carry side line of novelties for the Northwest and the Coast; commission; those carrying a similar line. B 208 Times.

SALESMAN, with ability, to secure business for a downtown lithographic plant equipped to handle all classes of color work; liberal commission basis. B 677 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—BUTTONS
who has sold same or similar line to manufacturing trade; commission basis. Call 11:30, National Pearl Works, 30 East 22d.

SALESMAN on leggings and overgaiters; salary and commission; only experienced in the line need apply. L 376 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, take side line envelopes of dyestuff for home use; sell retail trade; strictly commission. A 376 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Bright young man wanted; good salary and exceptional chance for advancement. Apply to Paramount Tire and Rubber Co., 305 West 54th.

SHOE BUYER.
Apply in person or by mail. All applications confidential.
THE DAVID STRAUS CO.,
685-687 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STOCK CLERK
in wholesale importing house; young man about 18, having some experience in notions and fancy goods; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. D. H., 235 Times.

STOCK SALESMEN are desired by prominent brokerage house, for attractive, unusual liberal commission, live leads and cooperation to couple of reliable men. Phone Broad 7237 for interview.

STOCK SALES, we have opening for 3 live men, experienced on the telephone, salary and commission, unusual opportunity for producers to connect with high grade security house. Telephone Broad 2666.

STOCK SALESMAN
wanted to sell shares of going concern; good leads; liberal commission. H. Edwin Marks & Sons, 22 East 34th St., 2d floor.

STORE MANAGER.
Women's Apparel Store,
wanted for the PERTH AMBOY BRANCH of the
DAVID STRAUS CO.
of Newark, N. J.
Apply in person
at the Newark Store.
Applications will be treated
in confidence.

STOREKEEPER wanted for the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Co., Ecuador, South America; must be familiar with railway material and material accounting; salary $200 monthly; state experience. A 671 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT 30-family, high-class walk-up; new building; switchboard; good salary and four rooms and bath. Apply Nehring Brothers, after 4 P. M., St. Nicholas Av., corner 174th St.

SUPERINTENDENT AND FOREMAN, EXPERIENCED FOR SILICATE OF SODA PLANT; STATE FULLY EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. R. G., 231 TIMES.

TEACHERS.—(2;) commercial subjects mainly; bookkeeping; class experience; day and evening. Apply to Mr. Becker, Room 7, 502 Tremont Av., Bronx.

WATCHMAN; high grade, middle aged; 6 days, 9 hours. Apply Mr. Washburn, 25 South St.

YOUNG MAN.—School book publisher is in need of a young man for outside work in metropolitan district; it is a good clean job, dealing with intelligent people; college man preferred; state salary, age, and experience, if any, and education. B 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a prominent banking house, 24 to 30; must write a good hand, be correct and quick at figures. Address R 754 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for order department in seed store, must be live wire, good penman, hard worker; 16 to 19; $16 to start. Call Fuld, 7 West 45th.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, in shipping and stock room; coat and suit house; to take charge. B 201 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, to work with contractors, ladies' coat and suit house. B 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office, packing and shipping; ref. essential. C. Nestle Co., 657 5th Av.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

DO YOU WANT to get a license as a marine engineer? If you do, you can get free instruction in the United States Shipping Board's schools. No enlistment is required Course from four to eight weeks. Day and night classes are held, so you can support yourself while at school. You can get in if you have had two years' experience as oiler or water tender of ocean or coastwise steam vessels; if you are a graduate of a nautical school ship, or a mechanical engineer from a recognized school of technology; or if you have been a stationary engineer for one year; or a locomotive engineer for one year; or a journeyman machinist engaged in the construction or repair of marine, locomotive, or stationary engines for one year; or an apprentice to the machinist trade with three years' experience engaged in the repair or construction of stationary locomotive, or marine engines; or if you are an engineer of lake, bay, sound, or river steamers; or have had three years' experience as a fireman on ocean or coastwise steam vessels. Knowledge of the plain rules of arithmetic is necessary. Applicants must be American citizens over nineteen years of age. Apply to Principal Spaulding at the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, or to Principal Kottcamp at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.
JOHN F. LEWIS,
Chief of Section No. 2, 108 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Penn.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 2A, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst. 100 Pullman Bldg, New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.
Beginners' classes in CONVERSATIONAL French and Spanish taught by native instructors. Every day vocabulary, business terms, and correspondence featured. Registration now open for early February classes. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING.—Growing demand for good welders; a good trade to take up now; just in its infancy; evening classes limited to 20 men; new group now forming. Write, phone or call for free pass to visit the class and shop and Booklet 13. 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained men; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 2A, "Your English," will enable you to determine; write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ENGLISH taught by cultured American young woman, with knowledge of Spanish, French; graduate Boston University; improved method insures results. Room 515, 500 5th Av., 42d St., Murray Hill 2088.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MOVIE STAR will accept limited number of pupils for screen appearance. For appointment write Movie Star, Room 611, World Building, New York City.

MOVING-PICTURE operating taught; positions free; day or evening. 644 8th Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

M. Elizabeth Ford Agency,
149 Broadway.
Three fine opportunities in fiscal Corporation.
Head Audit Department, $175.
Tracing Clerk, $176.
Analysis Clerk, $150.
Similar experience necessary; advancement.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.,
206-208 Broadway,
Cor. Fulton Street.

Now open for registrations.
See our announcement in this column Sunday, February 2d.
We respectfully invite the co-operation of all old friends, both employers and applicants.
Andrew M. A. Fischer. J. T. McCoy.

JUPP AGENCY, St. Nassau.—Free registration; several permanencies; $25, $30, $16, $14.

AGENTS WANTED.
Fifty cents an agate line.

AGENTS wanted in every locality to handle easiest selling oil feases in State of Texas; energetic salesman can make big money. P. O. Box 928, Dallas, Texas.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
BIDDLE 1917 4-passenger.
CADILLAC 1918 7-pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 4-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
DANIELS 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 Roadster and Speedster.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 4-passenger.
PIERCE 1917 "66" Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
BUY NOW. SAVE MONEY.
Abbott-Detroit 1919; brand new.
Pierce-Arrow 1916, "38" Sedan.
Pierce 1918, "48" Vestibule Suburban Land.
Pierce-Arrow 1917, "48" Landaulet.
Stutz 1918, 4-pass. Sport Model.
Stutz 1917, 5-passenger Touring.
Hudson 1918, 4-passenger sport.
Hudson 1917, 4-passenger Sport.
Cadillac 1917, 7-passenger Touring.
Cadillac 1917, Collapsible Landaulet.
Cadillac 1916, Convertible Coupe.
Buick 1918, 7-passenger Touring.
Packard 1917, 2-35 7-pass. Touring.
Marmon 1917, 7-passenger Touring.
Franklin 1917, 5-passenger Touring.
Lancia 1916, Runabout; disappearing seats.
Lancia 1915, 4-passenger Sport Model.
Lancia 1914, Runabout; disappearing seats.
Fiat, latest importation Fleetwood Landaulet.
Rolls-Royce, the most beautiful car in America; is absolutely perfect.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC. Est. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Open evenings. Circle 65.

BUICK light Six touring, five-passenger, almost brand-new; bargain. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 6156. Open evenings, Sunday.

BUICK 1918 Roadster, with Buick Winter top. MacLellan, 1,778 Broadway. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918, 45, touring; practically new; sacrifice, $1,100. Phone owner, 422 Main.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUY now. Prices advance in spring. Every car overhauled, repainted and guaranteed.
CADILLAC 1918 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORTING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPORTING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
ROAMER 1918 SPORTING.
Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan, new cord tires, original paint, which is excellent; mechanically perfect; an exceptional opportunity considering condition.
HUDSON 1918 Suburban Sedan, like new; special blue velvet upholstery, wire wheels, extras; presents beautiful appearance; exceptional car.
HUDSON 1917 Sedan, mechanically perfect; shock absorbers, many extras; reasonably priced.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
228 West 56th St. FOURTH FLOOR.

CADILLAC cabriolet; late 1917 model; full leather back; perfect condition; wire wheels; excellent tires; Westinghouse shock absorbers; run low mileage; absolutely no dealers considered. Address Rowantree, Room 3505, 120 Broadway; telephone Rector 9740.

CADILLAC, (1918-1917,) four pass. touring. PIERCE-ARROW, (1918,) landaulet, 38 h. p. PACKARD, (1918,) limousine, 3-35 like new. F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone Rector 4473.

CADILLAC 1918 Sedan, 1917 Sedan, 1917 touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 56TH ST.

CADILLAC 1916 Sedan; price attractive, 1,778 B'way, (5th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 Limousine; condition perfect. Phone Circle 5692.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, practically new; sacrifice. Circle 153.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, 1918, run 2,000 miles. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 6156. Open evenings and Sunday.

CHANDLER, Sedan, 7-passenger; like new; reason for selling, too large for doctor's use. Phone Orchard 4149.

DAVIS.—For immediate sale, because of going abroad, six-cylinder Davis Clover Leaf, two tops; used six months; cost $1,950; will entertain reasonable offer. Apply and inspect, 67th St. Garage, near Columbus Av.

DODGE 1918 five-passenger touring, run 3,400 miles. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 6156. Open evenings and Sunday.

DODGE 1918 runabout, like new; need cash; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN Sedan, 1917, almost new. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 6156. Open evenings.

HOUSE OF CADILLAC.

We have a few recent model Cadillacs that have been taken in exchange for new cars. These have been gone over mechanically in the Cadillac shops, renovated throughout, repainted and are complete and ready for immediate service.

1917 Model 55 Landaulet Brougham Town Car. New body; never used. Imported grey upholstery. Almost new car.
1917 Model 55 Landaulet. Repainted Cadillac, dark green, black trim.
1918 Model 57 Touring. Painted dark maroon; deep wire wheels, black chassis. Car equipped with seat covers and cord shoes.
1917 Model 55, 4-passenger Convertible Victoria, painted Cadillac, dark green, black trim.

Newark Branch
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
538 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Used Car Department. Mul. 3240.

HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON SEDANS, 1917-1916.
WALLACE, 236 West 56th St.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; real opportunity, 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1918 4-passenger speedster; must sell quickly; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON, 1917, four-passenger Speedster. Phone 2626 Vanderbilt.

HUDSON Super-Six Sedan; dispose of this beautiful car at bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Limousine; town car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 Touring, with Bosch magneto, eliminating battery trouble. Circle 3689.

LOBELL ABORN CO.,
SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Chummy Rdstr.
1917 MERCER Suburban.
1917 STUTZ Tr. very special!
1917 HUDSON Limousine.
1916 WHITE 30, Limo. Land.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 CHALMERS Sedan.
Many other cars on display.
The name of Lobell Aborn is a guide to good quality and utmost satisfaction. Prices moderate of course.
LOBELL ABORN CO.,
236 West 56th St.,
one door west of Broadway.

MERCER 1916 raceabout, in perfect condition; need cash; sell reasonable. 1,896 Broadway.

NATIONAL latest model Newport Sedan; condition new; rare opportunity. Phone Circle 5692.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

OLDSMOBILE sedan; slipcover, wire wheels; $675; inspected. 565 East Fordham Road.

PACKARD 1918 touring; prime condition; can be seen. J. M. Palmer, Clinton and State Sts., Brooklyn.

PAIGE 1918 SEDAN.
Exceptional condition. Wallace, 236 W. 56th.

PANHARD HOLBROOK, Sedan body, run 8,000 miles. M. Vernon 1300.

PEERLESS 1917 limousine, first class condition; new cord tires. Telephone Proespect 5134.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "38" Sedan, excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

ROAMER, 1918, four-passenger Sport. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Schuyler 6156. Open evenings.

SELECT USED CARS.
DE DION BOUTON SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1298.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Bauer, Lt. Col. L. H., to Washington with air service div., vice Maj. W. E. Lancaster, discharged.
Ettinger, Lt. Col. A. W., Pool, Lt. Col. E. R.; Williamson, Lt. Col. C. H.; Woodson, Lt. Col. T. D.; Malone, Maj. W. B.; Robertson, Maj. K. C., and Veader, Capt. W. H., will report to Surg. Gen.
Hunter, Lt. Col. B. R., to Camp Meigs as Surg.
Snyder, Lt. Col. H. McC., to Charleston, S. C.
Hereford, Maj. J. R., retired with pay and allowances of 1st Lt.
Wall, Maj. F. M., hon. discharged as Maj., (emergency,) only.
Hereford, Maj. J. R., hon. discharged as Maj., (emergency,) only.
Arnold, Maj. H. S., and Medding, Capt. B. E., to Hosp. No. 21 at Denver.
Price, Maj. G. E., and Terhune, 1st Lt. W., to Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
Wilkinson, Maj. H. B., to Jefferson Barracks.
Cox, Maj. S. C., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Newport News.
Mills, Maj. F. H., to Camp Lee Inf. Officers' School.
Wilbor, Capt. L. M., to Hosp. No. 24 at Pittsburgh.
Walker, Capt. C. R., and Medlin, Capt. W. A., to Hosp. No. 28 at Eastview, N. Y.
Farrell, Capt. W. D., to Hosp. No. 29 at Ft. Snelling.
Kory, Capt. R. C., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Lewis, Capt. D. D., Mungey, Capt. A. D.; Jeffray, 1st Lt. R. H.; Jenkins, 1st Lt. W. H., and Silberman, 1st Lt. D., to Army Med. School.
Kerby, Capt. J. P., to Hosp. No. 27 at Ft. Douglas.
Munford, Capt. S. A., to Air Serv. Depot at Garden City, N. Y.
Schwarz, Capt. S. G., to Camp Shelby.
Wilkins, Capt. J., to Hosp. No. 7 at Baltimore.
Boren, Capt. S. L., to Camp Gordon.
Berggren, Capt. T. J.; Tracey, 1st Lt. W. W.; Micklethwite, 1st Lt. G. R., and Devine, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Lee.
Norton, Capt. H. S., to Hosp. No. 1, at Ft. Sam Houston.
Lyon, Capt. E. C., to Air Service Flying School, at Dorr Field.
Gilbert, Capt. E. D., to Hosp. No. 34, at East Norfolk, Mass.
Pascal, Capt. H. S., and Simon, 1st Lt. D. L., to Hoboken.
Hyman, 1st Lt. H. T., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
Wilcox, 1st Lt. J. B., to Ft. Riley.
Goldman, 1st Lt. A. M., will report to Attending Surg., at Wash.
Pelsman, 1st Lt. L. A., will report to Cmdg. Gen., at Camp Meade.
Havens, 1st Lt. L. O., to Army Hosp., at Baltimore, N. J.
Boyle, 1st Lt. J. P.; Covey, 1st Lt. C. B., and Moore, 1st Lt. F. P., to Camp Meade.
Jones, 1st Lt. A. [illegible] and Neiswander, 1st Lt. C., to Chicago and report to Cmdg. Gen., at Cent. Dept.
Bullen, 1st Lt. B. C.; Cowan, 1st Lt. E. N.; Heywood, 1st Lt. N. J., and Voigt, 1st Lt. C. F., to Hosp. No. 19, at Steen, N. C.
O'Conner, 1st Lt. F. J., to Ft. Dade.
Stewart, 1st Lt. H. M., to Hosp. No. 17, at Markleton, Penn.
Bryant, 1st Lt. J. M., and Howell, 1st Lt. S. M., to Hosp. No. 7, at Roland Park, Md.
Van Dyke, 1st Lt. F. S., to Love Field.
Waller, 1st Lt. C. P., to Camp Upton.
Armstrong, 1st Lt. L. L., and Christian, 1st Lt. P. C., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Henry, 1st Lt. C. R., to Hosp. No. 14, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
Johnson, 1st Lt. H. G., to Hosp. No. 4, at Boston.
Reeder, 1st Lt. H. M., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Odland, 1st Lt. H., to Hosp. No. 55, West Baden, Ind.
Cartwright, 1st Lt. H. T., to Hosp. 1 at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Bulkley, 1st Lt. C. H., hon. discharged.
Eskew, 1st Lt. F. H., to Curtis Bay Gen. Supply Ord. Depot.
Murtha, 1st L. A. V., to Hosp. 36 at Detroit.
Sharkey, 1st Lt. M. B., to Ft. Sill.

Field Artillery.

Following to Camp Taylor;
Taylor, Lt. Col. W. B., to be
MAJORS.

Murphy, W. J.	Addis, S. S.
Jackson, H. L.	Husks, J. S.
McMullen, J. I.	Banks, H. H.
	CAPTAINS.
Pfeiffer, W. E.	Garrison, W. McB.
Weinhandler, J. J.	Glasgow, T. McP.
Groover, L.	Grant, G.
Payne, E. C.	Hume, J. R.
Snider, J. T.	Gully, E. R.
Tipton, F. B.	Johnson, H. S.
Jones, R. C.	Loupret, E. E.
Kinne, D. B., Jr.	McClure, W. K.
Nelson, H. G.	Pickett, J. B.
Russell, H. C.	Thompson, S. C.
Scott, G. M.	Boeger, W. E.
Mason, B. A.	Doerr, W. A.
Arnold, L.	Garner, L. M.
Beck, E.	Griffith, W. H.
Bell, H. W.	Katz, J. A.
Boene, H.	Bump, R. E.
Donielson, C. H.	Reed, M. N.
Fleming, E. J.	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Doran, W. B.	Johnson, K. A.
Avent, J. M.	Lebeau, O. T.
Cunningham, S. R.	Norris, R.
Fenner, F. M.	Rogers, H. G.
Fox, R. S.	Williams, C. A.
Vail, R. W.	Cahill, J. H.
Holcomb, J. M.	Ehrhart, L. C.

Card, D. R. | Obers, C. W.
Murphy, R. E. | Offer, L. D.
Bartley, W

TEN-CENT PHONE CHARGE IN HOTELS

Add Five Cents "for Service" to Rate Allowed by Burleson.

CONTEND ACTION IS LEGAL

Managers Say the Price Charged Barely Covers Cost for Their Branch Exchanges.

All the leading New York City hotels have restored the former price of 10 cents for local telephone calls, after complying, under protest, for several weeks with the order of Postmaster General Burleson that not more than 5 cents was to be charged by the hotels for local calls. The additional nickel they say is "for service." An extra charge of 5 cents is also made on suburban calls. Action appears to have been taken simultaneously by all the hotels which are members of the Hotel Association of New York City, and according to the hotel men they were advised that they were within their legal rights in making the charge "for service." The hotel men contend that 10 cents for local calls barely covers the cost to them for the service.

Notices have been posted in some of the hotels announcing the additional charge and stating the reason that such action was taken. The following is the notice posted at the Hotel Astor:

NOTICE.

This is a private branch exchange telephone.

In addition to regular local message rates the hotel pays the telephone company rentals for trunk lines, switchboards, extensions and other equipment. For suburban and long distance calls it pays the full pay station rate; that is, exactly the same amount it collects for calls from guests. In addition to all this it pays the wages of operators and others engaged in connecting guests with the telephone system for incoming and outgoing calls.

Every outgoing local call costs the hotel approximately ten cents. Every suburban and long distance call costs the hotel more than it actually receives for it.

To meet actual costs and avoid serious loss the hotel is obliged to make a service charge of five cents for connecting guests with the telephone system for each outgoing call. No service charge is made for incoming calls, although paging is often necessary, and, when obtainable, records of incoming calls are kept for guests who are out.

Although more expensive, the private exchange system is better adapted to hotels than the public pay station system. Guests have every advantage of private subscribers plus hotel service, are relieved of getting the right telephone number and party desired, and are not required to have the correct coin ready to pay for each call. Guests are paged when not in their rooms.

Those not desiring this kind of service, designed to meet the needs of hotel guests, can avoid the additional charge by patronizing public pay stations readily accessible. This is not a public pay station and is not provided for general public use.

Fred Muschenheim, of the Astor Hotel, who is Chairman of the Telephone Committee of the Hotel Association, in reviewing the situation last night, said that accountants, who were placed on the books of the different hotels immediately after the order of the Postmaster General was issued, found that the actual cost to the hotels for telephone service was 10 cents a call. In addition to the 2½ cents a call which they pay to the telephone company, he said, they have to pay rental on the switchboard equipment, trunk lines and each telephone in the rooms, salaries to operators, &c. He said that the hotels had lost a large sum since the order of the Postmaster General went into effect. The cost of the telephone service had to be paid, he said, by somebody; and as 5 cents a call did not cover the cost, the amount of the deficit had to be made up in some other way, which was not fair to the person who did not actually receive the service.

Mr. Muschenheim pointed out that under the recent order of the Postmaster General with regard to suburban telephone charges, the hotels were not permitted to charge the patron more than the actual amount paid to the telephone company, which, he said, would mean a dead loss on every suburban call.

Mr. Muschenheim said that the hotel men believed that they were within their legal rights in making this additional charge. Managers of many other hotels of the city expressed a similar opinion. The manager of one hotel intimated that the Postmaster General had sanctioned the extra charge, but Mr. Muschenheim, when informed of this remark, said he would not go that far, but believed their position would be sustained. All the hotel managers said that they had had but few complaints from patrons because of the extra charge.

At the office of the New York Telephone Company yesterday an official made this statement:

"If there is any evasion of the order of the Postmaster General in regard to not charging more than 5 cents for local calls, we know nothing about it. The order, I believe, was communicated direct to the hotels, and if it is being evaded it is done without the knowledge and consent of the company."

REFUSE TO OBEY STATE BOARD

Telephone Companies Claim Jersey Commissioners Have No Jurisdiction

The telephone companies which were to submit proofs of the reasonableness of the new tariffs to the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners in Newark yesterday refused to do so on the grounds that the board lacked jurisdiction. John L. Swayze, general counsel for the New York Telephone Company, appeared for that company, for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company of New Jersey, and for the Delaware & Atlantic Telegraph & Telephone Company. John W. Slocum, President of the commission, declared that, while a rule for telephone tariffs promulgated by the Postmaster General had been received by the board, it was still in the dark as to what the new rates really were.

In a statement presented by Mr. Swayze the companies recited the resolution passed by Congress on July 16 last by which the President received power to take control of telegraph, telephone, marine cable, and radio systems and the proclamation issued by the President placing the wire systems under the control of the Postmaster General Aug. 1. The statement also set forth the claims of the companies that the board had no jurisdiction. After the statement was read President Slocum continued the hearing until March 6, stating that at that time some act of Congress or the courts may cause a clearing of the atmosphere. The statement in part reads:

"By reason of the fact that service is supplied by the Postmaster General under the authority vested in him as aforesaid and the fact that the companies cited to appear herein have no control or power over the service rendered or the rates charged, and by reason of the fact that the Postmaster General, acting by virtue of the signed authority, has ordered the rates under consideration to be made effective, your honorable board has no jurisdiction over the rates in question established as aforesaid. Wherefore your respondents pray that the proceedings herein be dismissed as to them."

CLEARS REGULAR ARMY MEN.

Gen. Bell Before He Died Explained Statement in The Times.

John J. Tenney, a former regular army enlisted man, makes public correspondence between him and the late Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell over a story published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 12, 1917, in which the General, then commanding the 77th Division at Camp Upton, was quoted, in a speech at the 71st Armory, as saying:

"Do you know that the regular army officers have been pleading for years for a democratic army. We haven't had it; do you know why? We have always had a hired army. There have always been two separate and distinct classes in the army—the officers and the men. The enlisted men have hitherto come from elements in society which had no reverence for authority and little for law."

Mr. Tenney took exception to the statement and asked the General for a verification, in reply to which the General wrote:

"I did not make the statement you quote. I did make a statement of somewhat similar purport, but applied to a very small class of the regular army which existed when I entered it forty years ago. It had no reference to enlisted men in the regular army of recent date. * * * I would not want enlisted men of the regular army to think that I would make such a sweeping and unjust statement about them. It is not true, and I have never entertained any such sentiments."

Mr. Tenney did not make the General's letter public heretofore as he had not received the General's permission to do so, but permission has been granted by one of the General's aids, who was acquainted with the circumstances.

SUSTAINS COMPLAINT ON TELEPHONE RATES

Up-State Public Service Commission Backs Petition from This City.

AWAITS JUDICIAL DECISION

Connecticut Commission Wants the Lines Returned—Massachusetts Holds Rates Unreasonable.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Complaints of New York City residents against the new telephone charges put in operation by Postmaster General Burleson as Federal Telephone Controller were sustained to-day by the Up-State Public Service Commission.

Chairman Hill of the commission filed a memorandum with the sustaining order in which he said:

"It will be noted that the nature of the services affected by this order is purely local and can have no interstate character whatever. The Postmaster General has ignored the jurisdiction of the commission and is proceeding on the assumption that his possession and control under the President's proclamation have the legal effect of abolishing and excluding the jurisdiction of the commission, which was conferred by State laws.

"If this is the effect of the President's action, the commission is without power to entertain the complaints and they must be dismissed. If, on the other hand, the jurisdiction of the commission over the charges and refusals in question has survived, then the complaints must be sustained because the charges in question have not been legally initiated.

"The war is now over and it is apparent that this purely legal question must be met and settled by the courts in order that the respective Federal and State authorities may know the limits of their power and that the public as well as the telephone companies may know where the control of rates legally rests.

"This same question has been presented through the action of the Postmaster General in assuming to put in effect as of Jan. 21 increased toll rates affecting generally the wire lines of the entire country and including both intrastate and interstate communications. Various State commissions, including this commission, are taking proceedings in the courts to contest the power of the Postmaster General to initiate such rates as to intrastate business. Pending the decision of this question this commission will not feel justified in conceding to the Postmaster General any power over intrastate rates or service."

The formal complaints acted upon were by I. E. Tanenbaum, 31 West Seventy-fifth Street; Arthur Selig, 100 Morningside Drive, and B. Eckstein, West Fordham Road, New York; H. H. Boyd, Great Kills, Richmond; Henry A. Rubino, 39 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. White of Buffalo, and others.

HARTFORD, Jan. 30.—The Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, in letters to Connecticut Senators and Representatives in Congress, made public today, takes a stand in opposition to the telephone toll rate schedules recently put in effect by Postmaster General Burleson.

"The system of mileage rates recently established under Federal control," says the commission, "may be correct theoretically, but the same schedule of rates is not necessarily correct for all sections of the United States. * * * We believe the properties should be returned to private ownership."

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The Public Service Commission announced today that it would issue immediately an order declaring the new Federal telephone toll rates unreasonable, and suspending them in this State. The announcement followed a hearing by the commission of complaints against the rates and arguments in favor of them. An earlier order of the commission suspending the new rates pending today's hearing did not prevent the schedule from becoming effective.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 30.—The State Supreme Court today denied the petition of the Michigan State Telephone Company for a mandamus to prevent the Circuit Court here from putting into effect an order restraining the company from increasing its rate as provided recently by Government orders.

To Open Branch Bank at Shanghai.

Word was received here yesterday that the Shanghai branch of the Asia Banking Corporation would be opened on Feb. 7, immediately following the Chinese New Year's festivities. It is expected that the Hankow branch will be opened about March 15, and the Tientsin and Peking branches about May 1. W. C. Lane, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Ralph Dawson, Vice President of the Asia Banking Corporation, are in charge of the organization of the branches.

OIL MAN SUES GONZALES.

Wants Ex-President of Costa Rica to Pay $250,000 for Letter.

Alfredo Gonzales, ex-President of Costa Rica, was sued in the Supreme Court here yesterday by Lincoln G. Valentine, an oil and railroad operator with extensive interests in Costa Rica, for $250,000 damages because of a letter written by Gonzales to Chairman Hitchcock of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs last September. The defendant, who is spending the Winter here, was served with the papers at 23 Morningside Avenue.

The letter, which, Valentine alleges, had no foundation in fact, was written by Gonzales when he understood that the Senate committee was contemplating an investigation of the de facto Government of Costa Rica. The writer offered to submit correspondence of American citizens, including the plaintiff and Washington G. Valentine, and said he wanted to show the coup d'état of Jan. 27, 1917, which overthrew the constituted Government of the country, arose because Gonzales opposed the granting of oil concessions to the Americans. Gonzales wrote that the American interests bribed Federico Tinoco, then Minister of War, under an agreement that if Gonzales continued to oppose the oil concessions, in which Tinoco had an interest of 1 per cent. in the oil production, the Government would be overthrown. Tinoco thereupon carried out the bloodless revolution. The letter concluded:

"Federico Tinoco was only the tool of American capitalists, a fact which accounts for the decided assistance he has been given by powerful American interests in his endeavor to obtain for his Government recognition by the United States Government." Both Washington S. and Lincoln G. Valentine have denied on previous occasions that they financed the Costa Rica revolution.

Offer $16,000,000 Utility Bonds.

Harris, Forbes & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, and the National City Company have purchased and will offer through a distributing syndicate today $8,000,000 Southern California Edison Company general and refunding mortgage, twenty-five-year 6 per cent. gold bonds and $8,000,000 of the same company's 7 per cent. gold debenture bonds. The 6 per cent. bonds, due in 1944, will be offered at 97 and interest, to yield 6.16 per cent. The 7 per cent. debentures are due $1,000,000 annually, Jan. 15, 1921 to 1928, inclusive, and are offered at par and interest. The Southern California Edison Company supplies light and power to 150 cities and towns, including Los Angeles.

CEDARWOOD

A long-pointed collar with a higher-than-usual neck-band and greater-than-usual comfort in tying and wearing.

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"OKEH" the new ARROW FORM-FIT COLLAR

25 CENTS EACH

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. Inc. Makers

THE U-BOAT DEUTSCHLAND.

Large photograph of the Deutschland that visited America twice during the war, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

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Soldier Style and Sailor Snap

About the first thing a returning Soldier or Sailor thinks about is new clothes—good clothes with lots of style and snap.

So, he knows he's "in luck" when he hears of Hart Schaffner & Marx guaranteed all-wool Clothes at Reduced Prices

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoats and Fancy Winter Suits REDUCED

$32.50 and $30.00 Suits and Overcoats	$27.50
$38.00 and $35.00 Suits and Overcoats	$32.50
$45.00 and $40.00 Suits and Overcoats	$37.50
$50.00 and $48.00 Suits and Overcoats	$43.50
$60.00 and $55.00 Suits and Overcoats	$49.50

Your opportunity to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge or Blue Unfinished Worsted Suit at $27.50 ends tomorrow. So hurry!

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Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Reward for return small address book with owner's address on front page, left on counter Western Union telegraph office, 73d St. and Broadway, or lost on way to 76th, between Col. and Central Park, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1 and 3 o'clock. Write J. H., 288 Columbus Av.

LOST—Generous reward; on the Merrick Road, between Babylon and Amityville, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, one wire wheel, with new Goodrich tire and tube. Finder return to James S. Kuhn, Babylon, Merrick Road, corner Higbie Lane.

LOST—At noon, Jan. 29, a flexible gold bracelet set with five blue stones, between The New York Times restaurant and Broadway at 47th St.; reward. L. Gleason, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, between Gimbel's and Broadway Theatre, late Wednesday afternoon; initials W. M. P.; reward. Address F. M. Henkel, 6 Stephenson Boulevard, New Rochelle.

LOST—Screw earring, pink pearl set in diamonds, going in taxi from 21 West 58th St. to 152 West 58th St., then to Biltmore Hotel, Tuesday evening, about 11:30. Suitable reward if returned to L. Reed, 21 West 58th St.

LOST—Buick 5-passenger 1918 Brewster green, factory No. 471782, at 643 West 172d St., Jan. 4; reward. A. M. Becker, 27 William.

LOST—A sapphire and diamond barpin, Monday afternoon at the Dog Show at the Plaza. Finder please return to Plaza and receive reward.

LOST—Jan. 29, lady's black handbag, left orchestra seat Republic Theatre; working girl, appreciate return; reward. Prospect 1041.

LOST—Diamond, emerald, and ruby lizard pin; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to Leon Osterweill, 251 West 98th St., apartment 9-C.

LOST—Monday night, Kolinsky muff, containing gray leather pocketbook; reward if returned. B 207 Times.

LOST—Thursday, on elevated or about West 93d St., silver watch with inscription; reward. Dewar, 7 West 92d.

LOST—Gold watch, open face; Louis D. Farris engraved on back. Return to 314 East 67th St.; reward.

LOST—Large diamond horseshoe brooch, between 724 5th Av. and 12 East 55th St., Jan. 29. "Reward," 12 East 55th St.

LOST—Monday, Madison Av. car, bag, brown leather and crochetted green silk; reward. Return 5 Gramercy Park, City.

LOST—Wrist watch with strap, near Grand Central, Wednesday evening; reward. W 47 Times.

LOST—Beaux-Arts, Sunday night, circle pearls and diamonds; reward. Circle 5596.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's pearl bar pin; owner can obtain by identification. B. Hamburger, 222 Pearl St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Wednesday, dark gray tiger striped Angora kitten. Reward if returned to Knox, 129 East 76th St.

LOST—Red Irish terrier, dog; reward. 63 East 82d St.

Special—Neckwear 45c each

Friday and Saturday Only

This offering includes 4,273 Fancy Silk Four-in-hands and Bat Wing Ties that have been selling for 65c, 75c, $1, and $1.50.

The values are so good that the whole assortment ought to be sold out in jig-time. So come early.

Friday and Saturday only—45c.

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AVOID COUGHS and COUGHERS!

Coughing Spreads Disease

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A FEW DROPS AID IN RELIEF

Is The Reveille Necessary to wake you up to this announcement?

Uniforms, 20 oz. Whipcord, Overcoats from 30 oz. Overcoating, made to order or ready to wear away.

$25 Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
80 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Know Why You Buy A PHONOGRAPH

You want your phonograph to play *any* music you wish, and to play it *well*.

Then you should know two things before you choose your phonograph—what music *can* it play?—how *well* does it play?

Most machines are built to play a single make of record. You cannot call on their restricted repertoire for any music that you wish. They only play one kind.

But the CRESCENT Silvertone plays for you any and every disc record made anywhere in the world. Your CRESCENT commands the world's entire library of reproduction music. There are no attachments—no adjustments. Just put any record on and play.

How *well* does it play? Does it make the most of the music? Let your own ear be the judge. Play any record on any machine you have in mind. Then play it again on a CRESCENT Silvertone.

The dealers listed below will be glad to have you make this record-for-record and tone-for-tone comparison.

They want you to be *sure* that in buying a CRESCENT you have chosen the master phonograph.

See List of "Crescent" Dealers

Crescent TRADE Silvertone MARK "The Melody Maker"

Many Beautiful Cabinet Styles $50 to $200

These dealers ask you to hear the CRESCENT when you go to buy a Phonograph:

MANHATTAN

American News Co., 29-31 Park Place
International Phonograph Co., 101 Essex St.
Cruminsky & Son, 208 Grand St.
Theodore Lohr, 266 Grand St.
Greater N. Y. Phonograph Co., 310 Grand St.
Modern Phonograph Co., 202 Rivington St.
L. R. Frank, 183 Canal St.
International Phonograph Co., 196 E. Houston
Barney Scher, 31 Avenue A.
European Phonograph Co., 170 Avenue A.
Mandel Talking Machine Co., 52 East 23d St.
C. W. Paul, 229 East 42d St.
M. Streamer, 130 East 42d St.
Paul G. Mehlin & Sons, 4 East 43d St.
Harris Gohen, 754 Ninth Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 760 Ninth Ave.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 East 59th St.
Gustave Feig, 759 Tenth Ave.
M. Rothstein, 590 Tenth Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1963 Broadway
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway.
I. Zion, 2600 Broadway
Miller Bros., 720 Columbus Ave.
M. J. Roth, 1484 Third Ave.
C. S. Ridgely, 1868 Third Ave.
Joseph Siegel, 1789 Third Ave.
N. Ginsberg, 1841 Third Ave.
S. A. Sherman, 2185 Third Ave.
Weil Brothers, 2252 Third Ave.
Wm. Patten, 58 West 125th St.
J. W. Greenbaum, 2737 Eighth Ave.

BRONX

The Willis, 2942 Third Ave.
Baumann & Co., 2932 Third Ave.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 903 East 163d St.
John E. Williams, 830 East 163d St.
Joseph Breslof, 3976 Third Ave.
L. M. Greenberg, 3891 Third Ave.
Henry J. O'Sullivan, 631 E. Tremont Ave.
Bloch Furniture & Carpet Co., 420 Tremont Av.
Morris Cohen, 944 Morris Park Ave.

BROOKLYN

J. & L. Satren, 356 Broadway
Fraas & Vonhoff, 929 Broadway
Levi Brothers, 1013 Broadway
Shiff's Music Store, 1105 Broadway
J. M. Quinn, 1227 Broadway
Geo. G. Schwartz, 1277 Myrtle Ave.
McEnery's, 90 Myrtle Ave.
Chevallier's, 146 Graham Ave.
Max Rosen, 169 Graham Ave.
H. Friedman, 483 Graham Ave.
L. Gordon, 91 Manhattan Ave.
Greenpoint Talking Machine Co., 638 Manhattan Ave.
H. E. Hill, 800 Manhattan Ave.
J. A. E. Speir, 960 Manhattan Ave.
Brody's Phonograph Shop, 421 Knickerbocker Ave.
Brick's Music House, 1801 Pitkin Ave.
Abraham & Straus, 422 Fulton St.
The Crescent Shop, E. W. Walsh, Prop., 657 Fulton St., near Majestic Theatre.
R. G. Summers Piano Co., 1192 Fulton St.
Anderson & Co., 291 Livingston St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 47 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, 55 Flatbush Ave.
Flatbush Music Co., 922 Flatbush Ave.
Flatbush Music House, 1533 Flatbush Ave.
Michaels & Co., 503 Fifth Ave.
Weinberg & Levine, 401 Fifth Ave.
H. Fishman, 4618 Fifth Ave.
Frank Bardonner, 5403 Fifth Ave.
E. P. Nelson, 5517 Fifth Ave.
J. A. Gorman & Son, 6022 Fifth Ave.
Brooklyn Music House, 5 Third Ave.
Samuel Galkin, 3915 Third Ave.
Muller Bros., 591 Washington Ave.
Weiner Bros., 646 Washington Ave.
Edward Strauss, 94 Court St.
I. Minchenberg, 554 Cleveland St.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
The Boro Park Music Store, 4214 13th Ave.
L. A. Wendt, 566 Nostrand Ave.
Frank Schebler, 3486 Greene Ave.
Franklin Shop, 719 Franklin Ave.
J. Kurtz & Sons, 189 Smith St.
Macy Bros., 198 Grand St.
Grand Phonograph & Piano Co., 247 Grand Street.
Jacob Annenberg, 161 Central Ave.
N. W. Herrington, 1218 Kings Highway.

LONG ISLAND

A. H. Taylor, 316 Fulton St., Jamaica.
The White Hall Co., 361 Fulton St., Jamaica.
W. Chubbuck, Arverne.
H. Katz, Cedarhurst.
Edward Bellmson, Lynbrook.
H. T. Breese, Rockville Centre.
W. Chubbuck, Freeport.

NEW YORK STATE

Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Av., Yonkers.
Sterling Furniture House, 19 Mechanic St., New Rochelle.
Philip Prayder, Inc., 8 Division St., New Rochelle.
Burton G. Gedney, 65 East Boston Road, Mamaroneck.
Columbia Music Co., Newburgh.

NEW JERSEY

The Robinson Co., 73 Market St., Newark.
J. Ruckelshaus' Sons, 228 Market St., Newark.
Brunton's, 111 Newark Av., Jersey City.
Quackenbush & Co., Paterson.
W. Scheele, 811 Highland Av., Passaic.
V. G. Paradiso, 604 Main Av., Passaic.
Otto Manske & Co., 127 Washington St., Hoboken.
Cordts Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken.
Tiele & Christ, 251 First St., Hoboken.
Howard Music House, 411 Lewis St., Union Hill.
N. Gnessin, 728 Park Av., Weehawken.
B. Rosenberg's Dept. Store, 351 Hudson St., Hackensack.
Ludwig's Furniture Co., Perth Amboy.
Green's Furniture Co., 77 Broad St., Elizabeth.
J. A. Laurie & Co., 96 Broad St., Elizabeth.
Weisman Furniture Co., New Brunswick.
A. C. Deck & Co., Bound Brook.
Davis's Furniture Co., 18-20 East Front St., Trenton.
Smith Bros. & Co., 120-128 Factory St., Trenton.
Max Sure, Asbury Park.
W. F. Fisher, Edgewater.
W. T. Reger, 171 Prospect St., Westfield.
Dover Home Supply Co., Dover.
Richard Kelf, 124 Mercer St., Hightstown.
W. H. Morehead, 141 W. Main St., Somerville.
W. Collier, Wharton.
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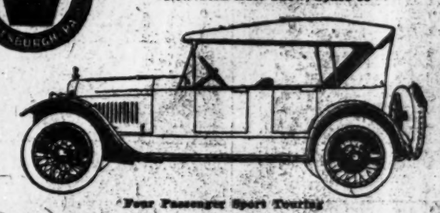

Four Passenger Sport Touring

A Masterpiece by Steel Masters

TAYLOR MOTORS CORP'N, 1920 BROADWAY, at 64th STREET

NEWARK: F. C. Huff Motors Company.
BROOKLYN: Detroit Motor Car, 1361 Bedford Avenue.
HARTFORD: Hemlein Garage Company, 20 Gold Street.
POUGHKEEPSIE: Wright Auto Service Corporation.
ALBANY: C. F. Wester Mfg. Company.
WHITE PLAINS: Tri-State Supply Company.

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After a very few months no Wines or Liquors can be sold.
Prices are advancing rapidly and our stock is fast depleting.
If you desire quality and price we can serve you now.

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